MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JULY 1986

Kuwait

Amir Jabir al-Ahmad announced the dissolution of the National Assembly in a decree broadcast by Kuwait radio 3 July, stating that he and his government will henceforth assume the powers of parliament and legislate by issuing decrees and orders. He affirmed that parliamentary life cannot continue under current circumstances of "division" and "danger," in which the emergence of blocs and parties has shattered national unity and prevented the cabinet from continuing its duties. These internal divisions have emerged at a time when the country is in the throes of an economic crisis, faces "fierce external plots," and is threatened by the proximity of the Iran-Iraq war. The amir also explained his decision in a speech to the nation broadcast by the radio the same day, deploring the "arguments and rancor" between government and parliament and criticizing the latter's failure to realize that terrorism will thrive unless everyone stands together against it. He warned that the cohesiveness of Kuwaiti society has been disintegrating, with the creation of "unnecessary animosities" and the growth of sectarianism. As for the future of the parliamentary system, which he viewed as a modern means toward the attainment of the Koranic concept of "shura," the amir emphasized that he does not intend to abandon the "parliamentary march."

In other decrees broadcast by Kuwait radio, the amir accepted the government's resignation but reappointed Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as prime minister, tasking him with the formation of a new cabinet. Another decree gave the government powers to suspend newspapers which serve foreign interests or publish material that contradicts "the national interest." In a related development, KUNA carried a decree by the information minister announcing the imposition of censorship on all periodicals as of 3 July.

The amir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly and suspend some articles of the Constitution was welcomed in Kuwaiti press editorials cited by KUNA, which noted favorable comment by *Al-Anba'*, *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm*, *Al-Siyasah*, and the *Kuwait Times*. *Meanwhile, the UAE's Al-Ittihad predicted that* the amir will appoint a consultative council to assist the next government and will establish a grievances committee to hear citizens' complaints.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq remains in "absolute control" of the Mehran operational sector, according to a senior Iraqi commander cited by INA 6 July. The commander said Iraqi forces are now stationed on hills overlooking Mehran, the same positions they occupied before taking the city. Rebutting Iran's "lies" about Mehran battle successes, another Iraqi commander said Iran has suffered unprecedented losses in the recent fighting, INA reported. In activity that day, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi troops west of Mehran. For its part, Iraq announced air strikes against three maritime targets, according to military statements rported by INA.

In 5 July fighting, Iraqi aircraft destroyed 60 Iranian vehicles, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio, while Tehran radio announced that 700 Iraqi casualties were incurred during the "liberation" of two more "sensitive" heights in the area. A military communique carried by IRNA 5 July claimed that Iraqi casualties in the Mehran offensive had risen to 6,800. Tehran radio stated earlier that 800 Iraqis were killed as Iranian forces destroyed an Iraqi presidential brigade 4 July. As for air activity, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that an Iraqi aircraft was downed by an Iranian air-to-air missile 4 July, while another Iraqi warplane was downed by antiaircraft fire. For its part, Iraq announced in a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses that its warplanes destroyed 250 Iranian vehicles and three helicopters. Also on 4 July, Iranian naval forces hit an Iraqi ammunition ship in Khawr 'Abdallah, according to a military communique cited by IRNA, which also noted that the Iranian Navy shelled Iraqi oil installations at Al-Bakr. Meanwhile, an Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian claims about the 3 July capture of three Iraqi ships in Khawr 'Abdallah, telling INA that no such "battle" occurred.

Commenting on the fall of Mehran, the Iranian Majlis speaker in remarks reported by Tehran radio speculated that Kuwait's "political eclipse" will be seen as a result of the battle, while senior Iranian commanders cited by IRNA said the recent operations were a prelude to further large-scale Iranian offensives.

Lebanon

The arrival of Syrian special forces in West Beirut over the weekend has raised the number of Syrian troops in the area to about 3,000, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that this number is expected to rise to 5,000 by the end of the month. The radio cited Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement that the West Beirut security plan must be tested for 2 weeks and that Syria will send additional forces if necessary. The Syrians have deployed around the Palestinian camps, the radio disclosed, and they have also established roadblocks in the Khaldah area to prevent forces loyal to Yasir 'Arafat from infiltrating the capital along the coastal road.

Reacting to Syria's new role in the West Beirut security plan, "official sources" cited by the Voice of Lebanon stressed that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut without any decision or request by the Lebanese Government or the Supreme Defense Council. On the other hand, Prime Minister Rashid Karami praised the Syrian role in remarks reported by Beirut radio, viewing the Syrian presence in Beirut as in Lebanon's interest. For Syria's part, the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon told *Al-Safir that he brought "some security men" into Beirut in* order to assist the Lebanese troops and security forces in their attempt to impose "authoritative security," according to the radio. In Israel, the IDF spokesman described the introduction of Syrian troops into Beirut as a "change in the status quo,"

adding that the IDF is closely monitoring the situation, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

Israel

Israel and U.S. representatives have discussed Syria's responsibility for the recent attempt to sabotage an El Al plane in Madrid, Jerusalem radio disclosed, adding that the Americans asked Israel to show restraint on the matter. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated earlier that the terrorist responsible for the bomb attempt received his instructions from Damascus, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev confirmed reports that an IDF major is being tried in camera on charges of spying for Syria, the radio noted.

Jordan

King Husayn commented on the unrest at Al-Yarmuk University in a letter to the prime minister broadcast by Amman television 5 July, blaming "a handful of students who deviated from educational objectives" for inciting the "regrettable incidents" 13-14 May in which three students died. Nevertheless, the king added that investigations into the Al-Yarmuk incidents have convinced him of the need to "correct a number of issues" in higher education and to "fill the gaps" in the system, adding that the government has an urgent responsibility to define and fill these gaps as soon as possible.

Yemen

In an interview with Kuwait's *Al-Anba'* cited by WAKH, PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas denied reports that efforts are under way to reconcile differences between the current PDRY leadership and former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, disclosing that a number of people will be tried shortly for their role in the incidents last January. As for PDRY-YAR relations, a Libyan-PDRY joint communique broadcast by Tripoli radio following Al-'Attas' 2-4 July visit to Libya asserted that the summit meeting under Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's auspices achieved "positive results" that will consolidate the Yemeni people's security and stability, which is an essential condition for the realization of Yemeni unity.

In contrast, the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed in its weekly edition that the Yemeni summit meeting in Libya failed to yield significant results regarding national reconcilation, Yemeni unity, and the PDRY's internal problems, according to WAM.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Libyan Armed Forces officers in Tripoli 5 July, JANA reported, noting that the officers gave Al-Qadhdhafi a "pledge" never to forget the U.S. attack against him until it is avenged.

Iran

Economic Ties With Syria — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi met with a visiting Syrian economic delegation comprising the ministers of industry, economy and foreign trade, and oil and mineral wealth, Tehran radio reported 6 July. One of the Syrian officials told Musavi that their talks in Tehran will have a positive impact on bilateral relations and will reduce the effect of "conspiracies" hatched by the common enemies of both countries. Reporting on an earlier meeting between the Syrian and Iranian oil ministers, IRNA said the two sides agreed to allow a joint commission to review bilateral oil agreements, adding that they also expressed hope that Iranian-Syrian political and economic relations will continue to expand.

Rajavi-'Arafat Talks — Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad 3 July, according to a Mojahedin communique cited by ANSA. The two sides condemned Iran's continuation of the war against Iraq, repression inside Iran, and "plots" against the PLO in Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd on Egypt — King Fahd stressed Saudi Arabia's "amity, appreciation, and respect" for Egypt during an *Al-Ahram* interview carried by MENA, stressing that "we have never been far from Egypt and its people." The king praised President Husni Mubarak's efforts to promote Egypt's progress and prosperity and his "steady steps to enable Egypt to perform its natural and leading role" in Arab, Islamic, and international issues.

Iran on Student Searches — Tehran radio's Turkish service claimed that students at King Sa'ud University in Riyadh were recently searched by security forces looking for the distributors of leaflets concerning the plight of over 100 political prisoners.

Maghreb

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has been ordered to rest completely for 2 weeks, according to a 5 July Presidential Palace statement cited by Algiers radio. The radio added that President Bendjedid is suffering from sciatica brought about by a slipped disc.

Morocco's King Hassan II will undertake a new U.S.-Libyan mediation effort during his upcoming visit to Washington, according to an Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad* report cited by WAM.

DRA

Herat Fighting — Karachi radio cited reports that current "fierce fighting" in Herat Province has caused over 500 casualties among Soviet-DRA troops. Kabul radio accused rebels of blowing up a mosque in the area.

Defector — The DRA diplomat who disappeared in Pakistan 25 June defected and left for "a European capital," the Pakistani Foreign Ministry asserted in a statement reported by AFP. The DRA had accused the CIA of kidnapping the diplomat.

Pakistan

People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto accused Pakistani Government agencies of provoking her party to armed violence, according to AFP, which said that Bhutto's 5 July nationwide "Black Day" protest marking the anniversary of the coup that brought General Ziaul Haq to power in 1977 proceeded largely peacefully.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Iranian Resistance Leader, 'Arafat Meet

AU041518 Rome ANSA in English 1034 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 4 — The Iranian resistance leader Mas'ud Rajavi and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat met in Baghdad Thursday for their first talks in six years, according to a communique from the Iranian People's Mojahedin here. The statement said they discussed the Middle Eastern situation, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation of the Palestinian and Iranian resistance movements. They also condemned Iran's continuation of the war with Iraq, the Khomeyni regime's domestic repression, and the "plots" against the PLO in Lebanon.

The National Council of the Iranian resistance against the Khomeyni regime was recently transferred to Baghdad.

Moroccan King To Mediate Between U.S., Libya

GF061832 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jul (WAM) — *Al-Ittihad* newspaper today stated that during his upcoming visit to Washington, King Hassan II of Morocco will make a new mediation effort between Libya and the United States. The paper said that this mediation effort is a continuation of a previous one which has failed because of Washington's dangerous escalations against Libya. Sources in Rabat have affirmed to the newspaper that U.S. Administration circles have expressed readiness to contain the repercussions of the crisis between the United States and Libya through the Moroccan efforts, although Washington was strongly critical of the (Wajdah) treaty between Libya and Morocco and called Libya at the time the annoying ally of Morocco.

Morocco has rejected all U.S. pressures to make it abandon the unity plan, which caused a slack situation in Moroccan-U.S. relations.

El Al Counter Bombed on 'Behalf' of Fatah Dissidents

LD041905 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The two men arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb at the Israeli airline El Al's check-in area in Barajas Airport have today been testifying in the number two trial court at Madrid's national high court. The Palestinian, Nasir al-Hassan 'Ali, has admitted preparing the attack on behalf of a Fatah dissident group. For his part the Spaniard, Manuel Isaias Jalafe, says that he knew nothing about the bomb in the suitcase given to him by Al-Hassan. After both men had testified, the judge remanded them in custody.

Fatah's 'Atallah Cited on Differences Within PLO

JN051643 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In Amman, Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah], who opposes Yasir 'Arafat's policy and leads what he calls a corrective movement inside the Fatah movement, held a press conference in which he said an open conflict took place between Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] during the Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tunis on 19 June. According to Abu al-Za'im, the council denounced Jordan's policy toward the Palestinians and called on the Arab League and the United Nations to put an end to this policy.

Abu al-Za'im pointed out that 'Arafat has sent his political adviser, Hani al-Hasan, to Cairo in an attempt to reactivate Egyptian mediation between Jordan and the PLO. According to Abu al-Za'im, there are contradictions which are the result of sharp differences in viewpoints between Yasir 'Arafat and his military assistant Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] on the one hand, and Abu Iyad and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, on the other. The differences revolve around 'Arafat's role in the Palestinian leadership and the principle of a collective leadership for the PLO.

PLO's Khalaf Denies Differences

GF070846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] has denied the existence of differences among members of the Palestinian leadership. He thus denied the statement made the day before yesterday by Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah on the existence of differences with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat over relations with Jordan.

In a statement in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, Abu Iyad declared the PLO's rejection of the restoration of the Jordanian administration in the occupied West Bank. He said that the PLO agrees with President Mubarak in his rejection of the restoration of Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip. Abu Iyad reiterated that the PLO's demand has always been for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian soil since this is the just and the comprehensive solution of the Palestinian people's issue. It is noteworthy to mention that Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah stated earlier that differences emerged between 'Arafat and Khalaf during the Fatah Revolutionary Council sessions that were held recently in Tunis.

'Arafat Meets Palestinian Union Members in Baghdad

JN051833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] This evening brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the brother members of the administrative committees of the Palestinian popular trade unions at the PLO office in Baghdad, in fraternal Iraq. During the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar reviewed the developments of the situation in the Palestinian arena and the issue of Palestinian dialogue in light of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative. In this regard, brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that Damascus is still determined to foil any efforts to restore the return of Palestinian factions to the PLO to bolster Palestinian national unity. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the Palestinian struggle will not stop and that it is progressing to achieve the great national obejctives.

KUWAIT

Amir Issues Decrees; Assembly Dissolved; Press Reacts

Heir Apparent Appointed Council Head

LD031836 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree by the amir of Kuwait issued on 3 July at Al-Sayf Palace — read by announcer]

[Text] Referring to Item 56 of the Constitution and our decree issu[illegible] 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986, on ac[illegible]g the resignation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, we have ordered the following:

1. Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim Al Sabah, the heir apparent, is appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers, and he is delegated to nominate the members of the new cabinet and submit their names to us in order to issue the decree on their appointment.
2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers is to implement this order, to be effective as of the date of its issue and published in the official journal.

Signed, the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad. Issued at Al-Sayf Palace on 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986.

Ministers' Resignations Accepted

LD031925 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree issued by the Amir of Kuwait on 3 July at Al-Sayf Palace — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Here is an amiri decree accepting the prime minister's resignation.

Referring to the Articles 56, 103, and 129 of the Constitution and to our decree issued on 4 Jumada al-Akhira, 1405 H, corresponding to 24 February 1985, appointing Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah as prime minister, and the decree issued on 11 Jumada al-Akhira 1405 H, corresponding to 3 March 1985, forming the present cabinet, to the decree amending it and to the letter of resignation presented to us by Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the prime minister, on 27 Shawwal 1406 H, corresponding to 3 July 1986, we have ordered the following:

Article 1: The resignation of Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim Al Sabah, prime minister, and the ministers is accepted, and each of them will continue to execute the urgent matters of his post until the formation of the new cabinet.
Article 2: This decree will be effective from the date of its issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad, issued at Al-Sayf Palace on 27 Shawwal 1406 H, corresponding to 3 July 1986.

National Assembly Dissolved

LD031837 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. An amiri decree dissolving the National Assembly:

It has been the will of God the Almighty that we shoulder the responsibility for this dear homeland. We have pledged to God and the citizens that we will work to spare Kuwait every evil. The country has faced many ordeals and harsh conditions that it has never experienced all at once before. Thus, its security was exposed to fierce external plots, which threatened souls and almost destroyed the resources of this nation and the source of its livelihood. The flames of the war raging between its two Muslim neighbors have almost reached its borders and it has faced a strong economic crisis. Instead of pooling efforts and all parties cooperating in order to contain these crises, opinions were divided, and blocs and parties emerged which have led to the shattering of national unity and the interruption of work until the Council of Ministers has become unable to continue its task.

Since only a decisive and serious action can save the country from the economic crisis through which the country is passing; since the criminal plots to which the homeland is being exposed can be halted only by total alertness and complete readiness, and comprehensive national unity; since the conditions in the region are critical and surrounded by a delicate and dangerous environment; since the continuation of the situation as it is will expose Kuwait to unfavorable results which we have feared and do fear; and since freedom and consultation (as Shura) are original seedlings that have grown and prospered since the creation of Kuwait, Kuwait being the origin, the objective, and the remaining one; anything else being transient and changeable according to its need and interests, the continuation of parliamentary life in this spirit and in these circumstances exposes national unity to a certain division and poses an unexpected danger to the supreme interests of the country. Therefore, we saw out of eagerness for the safety and stability of Kuwait, to halt the actions of the National Assembly and we have issued the following decree in this matter:

Article I: The National Assembly shall be dissolved and will halt its work in accordance with Articles 56, Paragraph 3, 107, 174, and 181 of the Constitution issued on 11 November 1962.
Article II: The amir and the Council of Ministers take charge of the specialities vested in the National Assembly in accordance with the Constitution.
Article III: Laws will be issued by way of amiri decrees, and it is permissible when necessary to issue them by way of amiri orders.
Article IV: The prime minister and the ministers, each one in his field, shall implement this decree and it shall become effective from the date of issue, and it shall be published in the official gazette.

Amir of Kuwait
Jabir al-Ahmad
Issued at Al-Sayf Palace 3 July 1986

Amiri Decree on Publication Law

LD031934 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree by the Amir of Kuwait, issued on 3 July, on Law No 73 of 1986 regarding the amendment of some articles of the Publication Law, issued under Law No 3 of 1961 — read by announcer]

[Text] Article I: The text of Article 35 of Law No 3 of 1961 is to be substituted by the following:

It will permitted by a decree from the Council of Ministers to suspend the publication of a paper for a duration not exceeding 2 years, or to cancel its licence if it transpires that it is serving the interests of a foreign state of body; if what it is publishing contradicts the national interest; or if it is proven that it has obtained from any other state, party aid, assistance, or benefit in any form, and for any reason, without permission from the Ministry of Information.

The minister of information may, when necessary, suspend the publication of a paper for a period not exceeding 3 months.

Article II: The following articles will be added to Law No 3 of 1961 on the Publications and Publishing Law:

Article 4. No printing workshop is permitted to publish publications without prior permission from the Ministry of Information, except for periodicals and government publications and those of a commerical nature.

Article 27. The publication of any noncommercial advertisement or statement issued by a body, group or a group of people, or any foreign state or body, is banned without prior agreement of the Ministry of Information.

Article 35. The minister of information may submit published periodicals to censors before distribution. The publication of whatever is ordered to be banned by the censors is prohibited.

Article 35A. Anyone who violates the rulings of Articles 4, 27, 35 will be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years, and a fine of not less than 3,000 dinars and not more than 5,000 dinars, or 1 of these 2 punishments. The censor authority may order the seizure of any issued publications without licence.

Article 35B. Ministry of Information inspectors have the authority to enter printing, publishing and newspaper buildings, and venues for selling publications to monitor the implementation of this law and to seize whatever falls within the violation of its rulings.

Article III. Article 32 is canceled.

Article IV. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers, each in his capacity, are to implement this law which will be effective as of the date of its publication in the official journal.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad.
[Issued] Al-Sayf Palace, 3 July 1986

Information Minister Decree Issued

LD032119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2037 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jul (KUNA) — Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad tonight issued a decree subjecting all periodicals to censorship.

Here follows the text of the decree:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.
Ministry of Information.
Decree of the Minister of Information, No 3, year 1961.

The minister of information, after having reviewed the Publications and Publishing Law No 3 for the year 1961, amended by an amiri decree by Law No 73 for the year 1986, and in accordance with the general public interest has decided:

Article 1 — All periodicals will be subjected to censorship.
Article 2 — All bodies of the ministry should carry out this decision, and it should be put into practice from today on.
Article 3 — This decision is to be published in the *Official Gazette*.

[Signed] Minister of Information, Kuwait.
[Dated] 3 July 1986

Amir's 3 July Address to Nation

GF051857 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Jul 86 p 1

["Text" of 3 July address to nation by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah; place not given]

[Text] Praise and thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be upon His messenger. My brothers: In people's lives there are days when they are at the crossroads of their historical march and they must make an overall reassessment of the relations between principles and practices, and between the supreme objectives of the homeland and partial [peripheral] behavior which soaks up efforts, disperses perception, and divides the world. I believe that we now are living a day such as this. As for the principles, we have all put our faith in consultation [shura], which was passed on to us from the book of our God, when he said: Their affairs to be counselled among themselves [Koranic verse] and his word: You have consulted on the affair. We practiced this consultation at the levels of the family, neighbors, and relatives, and the homeland.

Our administration is a miniature form of the freedom of expression and dialogue dominated by the spirit of amity and open heart and door. This popular practice and the wish to develop it to a modern form were the main impetus for adopting our parliamentary system. Every system must be judged on the basis of the benefits it achieves for the homeland. The form of a system is not an objective in itself, but it is a means accepted by society to maintain its strength of character, open up to its surroundings,

and build its future. It was hoped that dialogue between the executive and legislative authorities would continue to bear the spirit of amity and fraternity in the good environment in which they grew in and from whose roots they rose, especially as there are basic issues, headed by the security and economic situations, which have slid down to a level that cannot be ignored.

I waited for a long time in the hope that the two authorities would be able to reach constructive understanding and dialogue to resolve these issues. The dialogue, however, changed into arguments and rancor, and the articles of the laws and bills became a weapons exchange instead of being cooperating arms. The dust of disputes obscured the rays of truth. General issues were mixed with personal issues and debate became settlements of old scores or plans for new perceptions, and embodiment of stands at which propagand was intended to mean science and wounding to mean correcting.

We were not content with Kuwait's internal problems, which on their own are capable enough of exhausting all efforts, but we have entered into external battles which are not compulsory for us. Through them we have created unnecessary animosities, and some of us have begun to say whatever he wants to whomever he wants [ma sha's li man sha'], forgetting or pretending to forget the size, capabilities, heritage and interests of Kuwait. Do we need all these open fronts? Do not our problems have a priority in our attention and our citizens have a priority in these efforts? I have seen the picture of democracy shaking, and its practice slipping away, taking with it social and moral norms, and the cohesiveness inherent in the Kuwaiti society disintegrate with it, responsibility has come into disarray and has been wiped out, and the citizens do not know any more who is responsible for the events that are taking place.

I have drawn attention more than once to the fact that the situation is acute and the episode of terrorism which was aimed and still is aimed at Kuwait will continue as long as everyone does not cooperate at these particular moments by standing in face of all those who want to harm the country. But, unfortunately, brother members did not sense the danger in the situation as I see it from a vantage point of responsibility. Brothers, there are limits that should be adhered to so that it can be possible to combine a position of responsibility with the trust entailed by such a position of responsibility.

Brothers, real democracy stems from the principles of consultation [al-shurah]. It is a dialogue with an aim, wise cooperation, understanding, and decision. Democracy is self-denial and correction. In our opinion, democracy is that Kuwait should exist, first of all, and we are all at its service, protecting it with our bodies and souls. Democracy is that we should be Kuwait's beating heart, its thinking brain, its pure hand, and its independent determination. I am confident that what is happening in our country is a continuation of one or more plans which come from intruding destructive centers, and people knowingly or unknowingly have joined them.

Look what has happened to the others. Look how dissensions were able to blow up countries which were secure and calm, and which used to get abundant sustenance from every source. This is what they have tried to execute by breaking up the Kuwaiti rank. They have pushed freedom away until it has become chaos. They have turned nationalism into sectarianism. They have shaken the trust which has been the hallmark of our society so that it has become doubt among the sons of the same country. Since when has there been any discrimination between one sect and another? We are all the sons of Kuwait. It is the mother and the father. We are the shield which defends it against its enemies. Probably the biggest cause for this overt and continuous plot is that Kuwait will not kneel to any corner, group, or country. As it has and always will, God willing, it stems from the interests of the Kuwaiti people and is reinforced by its will.

A wise man is the one who learns lessons from others and from his past, who rises above the accounts of the past and personal aspirations, who thinks of the hope and future of the country and believes that the right of Kuwait has priority over his aims.

We do not isolate ourselves from what is happening around us, but we protect our homeland from all dangers and build the edifice of Kuwait on an immovable rock and solid foundations.

Brothers, in some situations the official finds himself before a difficult and forceful decision. If the matter is aggravated, he can only take it because of his responsibility before God — who is aware of what is in the souls — and before the people who showed him trust. Storms do not know mercy and the waves know no friend. Therefore, it was incumbent on me, in redemption of the trust I bear from and driven by the responsibility toward this good country and generous people, to issue an amiri decree dissolving the National Assembly and suspending some articles of the Constitution. After we have seen what will threaten our homeland and dear people in the event of conditions remaining as they are.

We shall not, with God's assistance and guidance, abandon our parliamentary march in which we believed, a matter which ensures the preservation of Kuwait and its people, deepens the sentiments of love and sacrifice for this dear homeland, and preserves its authenticity and unity from any internal divisions or conflicts so that it may be a strong dam in the face of the plots which want to harm its firmness. Kuwait and its Arab people shall remain a support for its Arab nation and its fateful causes, and a succor for its Islamic nation and tolerent shari'ah, and to every sincere and honest person on its soil.

I beseech God the Almighty to help us and guide us to what is good for our people and the safety of our country. God is all-hearing and he responds to pleas. May God protect Kuwait and its people from every evil and may God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

'Consultative Council' Considered

GF051202 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Burjus report from Kuwait]

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that there is a tendency toward setting up a consultative council in Kuwait, whose task will be to assist the new Kuwaiti Government in formulating views that can help it in making important decisions, and that Shaykh Sa'd

al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent, will complete his consultations in 2 days, and his new cabinet will be expanded. Political sources have told *Al-Ittihad* that the consultative council may be called "the senate" or the "council of elders", and will include an elite whose views are respected and who will be appointed by the amir.

Al-Ittihad has learned that there is an inclination to set up a grievances committee to look into citizens' complaints. The first task of the new government will be to adopt a series of economic measures, foremost among which will be ending the Al-Manakh stock market problem and its ramifications.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister designate, is expected to begin his consultations today on forming the new government. He is scheduled to meet with the amir of Kuwait today. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the outgoing government, may join the meeting.

Political sources have stated to *Al-Ittihad* that the number of members of the new government will exceed that of the outgoing government, and that articles of the constitution which state that one-third of government members must be members of the National Assembly will be amended. The sources said that 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, the amir's adviser and a former finance minister, will be a member of the new government. It is also reported that at least three members of the outgoing government will be excluded from the new government. They are: Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jasir, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an, and Education Minister Hasan al-Ibrahim. It is also expected that the Ministry of Trade will be separated from the Ministry of Finance. The sources predict that decrees on the formation of the new government will be issued in the middle of the current week.

Decision in 'National Interests'

GF061118 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 6

["Opinion" column by the *Arab Times*: "A Decision Prompted by National Interests"]

[Text] What has happened could not have occurred if there had been cooperation between the government and Assembly. We say this with full confidence because we know the love for the constitutional life and shura [consultation], which are the bases for one family.

We also know that what happened would not have occurred if the practice of democracy and constitutional rights had not reached the limits.

A small country such as ours, and a Third World society such as ours, cannot carry on its political life without considering the special circumstances. We cannot be democratic or liberal by imitating others.

Under the umbrella of constitutional life, we cannot make this Kuwaiti life a wall on which we write words which are not suitable for Kuwait and deal with questions which are not ours. By doing this we bring fires to our area, especially when we consider the struggle against the government not only a democratic one to achieve national interests, but a struggle accompanied by accusations and claims that the government was an obstruction on the road to political practices.

The issues became confused in our country, and some groups, which could not be endured by the circumstances in Kuwait, appeared.

Political officials were paralysed and deputies left their legislative work to interfere in the responsibilities of others. Belonging to regional currents became a condition of national work. When such political confusion appears in a society such as Kuwait, which has people of hundreds of different nationalities, receives all kinds of currents, and is surrounded by difficult regional circumstances, then political activities will touch the prohibited red line.

In this situation the first official in this country should undertake his responsibilities and take difficult decisions, depending on the authority invested in him by the constitution. It is important to recall that HH the amir called on the Assembly and government to cooperate and focus on what benefitted the country and people, during his last meeting with the speaker of the dissolved Assembly, Ahmad al-Sa'dun. He also warned not to oblige him to take decisions, which he hated, in the end. But it seems that insisting on continuing on the same path was a planned move. This was pointed out by the amir when he called it a "plan" and "plot", as if Kuwait was a big power and did not have internal conditions and surrounding circumstances that make it a field for disliked reactions.

The insistence on the "planned policy" was what forced the amir to take the difficult decision which he did not like, and make a decision he hated in order to protect Kuwait and preserve it as an independent and stable country.

The most dangerous result of the recent political confusion is the class conflict that is strange in Kuwait society and has no relation with it. In addition, this small country has succeeded in containing hundreds of nationalities, and so it does not want anyone to cause the failure of this success.

The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do. Kuwait came first and last, as he said in his historic speech. We are Kuwaitis, Arabs and Muslims, and Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country. So let us focus seriously on our causes, in order to deal with them and serve our national interests.

The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted. We do not forget that this difficult decision is in the end a national decision taken in favour of the national interests.

4 Jul Papers Support Decision

LD040913 Kuwait KUNA in English 0824 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 4 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti newspapers Friday expressed support to his highness the amir's order to dissolve the National Assembly, underlining that democracy will

prevail in the country as the amir stated in his address to the nation last night.

The stability and the democratic system in Kuwait have been targeted, and those who attempted to destabilize its security through threats and explosions were aiming at creating an unfamiliar pattern of dialogue among us, commented *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper. The paper said democracy in Kuwait has gone through glorious periods and the experiment should have been implanted and enhanced by constructive dialogue and responsible practice.

"But the performance did not preserve that spirit...leading us to the verge of separation and collapse."

Shouldering his responsibility as the leader of this nation, the amir had to intervene and to correct the shaky image and deteriorating practice of democracy, *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said. At the same time, the amir pointed out in his speech that we will not abandon our democratic march because democracy springs from the vivid heart of Kuwait and its thinking mind, and its independent will. "This gives us no reason to worry about the future of Kuwait and its people," the paper concluded.

Al-Siyasah newspaper said the amir took action without denying the country its democracy. "He called on us to adhere to our fundamental principles and values to avoid social strife," the paper added. "We do not want our country to be destroyed...and we will not allow its future to be decided arbitrarily," *Al-Siyasah* maintained. It said our decisions, will and security stem from Kuwait and for Kuwait, and what we allow ourselves to do is exactly what others allow themselves to do.." [closing quotation mark as received]

Addressing his highness the amir, *Al-Siyasah* said "we are your people in peace and in war, and there is no one among us who will be led astray away from unity."

5 Jul Papers Comment on Decisions
LD051040 Kuwait KUNA in English 0926 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 5 (KUNA) — Four Kuwaiti dailies Saturday commented on the amiri decision to dissolve the Kuwaiti National Assembly and the suspension of some articles of the Constitution, saying, the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad's difficult decision was for the benefit of Kuwait.

Daily *Al-Anba'* said that the amir tried to match the opinions of both the government and the National Assembly in the interest of Kuwait "but was unlucky in his attempts, therefore he took his difficult decision" to dissolve the Assembly.

It added that "the difficult decision was not easy" on Shaykh Jabir because "he is one of the believers in democracy" and is keen to protect it "in spite of all the difficulties which the parliamentary expereince has witnessed". "Jabir took the decision to dissolve the National Assembly because, as a responsible person, he saw from his point of view our beloved Kuwait is being torn apart...", the paper said.

It noted that Kuwait is now before problems and challenges which need urgent decisions to solve its pressing crisis. The paper asserted that the "quick restoration of Kuwait's vitality, power and democracy depends on the government's immediate implementation of a integrative policy to solve all the problems".

Meanwhile, daily *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said Shaykh Jabir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly "is an honest attempt to protect the country from many dangers threatening it and a right action that aims at strengthening our internal front....." The paper said the recent development in Kuwait "is ordinary and is expected and comes within the nature of our democratic system", noting that these developments "will boost our democratic experience." The newspaper added "...the aim is that Kuwait remains an ideal of freedom of opinion and dialogue and a good environment that spreads love and fraternity and boosts the basis of consultations and democratic system." The daily affirmed that Kuwait remains "the place of real democracy", noting that Kuwait is known for "its good reputation and political balances and its effective presence in defending the freedom and just causes."

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said the dissolution of the National Assembly "could not have happened if there had been cooperation between the government and the Assembly". "The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do", the paper said, adding that "Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country, so let us focus seriously on our causes in order to deal with them and serve our national interests." "The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted", the daily said, noting that "this difficult decision is in the end a national decision, taken in favour of the national interests."

English-language daily *Kuwait Times* pointed out that the amir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly "bears profound meanings". "As a milestone on the path of Kuwait's political progress and maturity, it should be carefully seen for what it is and also for what it is not," the paper said.

It described the National Assembly's dissolution as "a rescue operation", noting that "it is by no means a renunciation of the democratic and constitutional progress."

The paper stressed that "Kuwait is not changing its course, only correcting it." The newspaper said that the Kuwaiti people should put in mind that "mistakes committed in the past shall not be repeated when we resume the march toward our goal."

PDRY

Al-'Attas Returns From Libya, Makes Statement
GF051030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and his accompanying delegation returned to Aden yesterday after concluding an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Upon arrival he was received at Aden international airport

by Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in addition to members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee, and ministers.

Upon arrival Brother al-'Attas made a press statement. He said: As I return to the homeland, I am pleased to express satisfaction with the results of my visit to Syria and Libya and with the meetings and discussions with Brother Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic; and with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious 1 September Revolution, which will help enhance Yemeni-Syrian-Libyan relations. This will also enhance the pan-Arab and nationalist position of our country and of our Arab countries to confront the imperialist and the Zionist threats whose aggressive nature was demonstrated through the military aggression launched against Libya and through the threats of aggression against Syria. We reviewed the situation in the Middle East. Our views are identical: It is impossible to solve this issue without the full recognition of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to return home, to determine their future, to establish their national and independent state, and to recover all occupied Arab territories.

My visit to the two fraternal countries represented a lucid expression of the PDRY's pan-Arab position which supports the steadfastness of Syria and stresses solidarity with the Libyan people. It also emphasizes the importance of unifying our Arab rank, its power, and progressive regimes in the confrontation of the various schemes that are designed to harm the sovereignty of our Arab homeland, and the freedom and the progress of our people. From this premise, we stressed the need to intensify the efforts of our countries — in such a way that serves our fateful Arab issues — and to exchange views on various Arab and international developments. We also supported Col al-Qadhdhafi's initiative to establish an Arab union, owing to its importance at this dangerous stage of the struggle of our Arab peoples.

The tripartite Yemeni-Libyan meeting yielded positive results that coincide with the union efforts on the Yemeni and Arab levels. Our meeting with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander of chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, was fruitful as this was designed to continue our unity efforts in order to reunite our homeland and to promote its role in the Arab region.

I would like to express my confidence that the results of my visits and meetings in Damascus and Tripoli will yield important and positive results with regard to bilateral struggle relations as well as serving the fateful issues of our Arab peoples and issues of common interest.

Al-'Attas: Coup Plotters To Stand Trial 'Shortly'

GF061204 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has denied reports circulated on the existence of efforts to reconcile the differences between the leadership in Aden and former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said that the accused in the January incidents will stand trial shortly.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* today he said that the size of the economic losses sustained in the bloody incidents stand at $120 million. This includes buildings, public utilities, and equipment. The Yemeni chairman called on all the accused who live abroad and who left Yemen with the former chairman to return to Aden. He stressed that the accused will be pardoned, except those who directly took part in incidents; they will stand trial because they premeditatedly mapped out the 13 January incidents. He noted that reports claiming that over 27,000 people are being detained are merely propaganda distorting the situation in the PDRY. Stressing that this figure is ridiculous, he said that the authorities had released 2,700 detainees in accordance with the general pardon resolution.

On Aden's relations with Sanaa, he said that relations are very good and that his country is keen not to let the recent incidents disrupt the unity steps which we began together. He emphasized his country's commitment to fully adhere to all the cooperation and coordination agreements signed between the two parts of Yemen so as to reinforce the fraternal Yemeni relations.

New Appointments to Radio, Television, News Agency

EA040925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Yasin Sa'id Numan, Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers chairman, has issued a decree of the Council of Ministers on the appointment of a head for the Central Statistical Board. The first article of the decree provides for the appointment of Brother Dr Muhammad Muhsin Ali as head of the Central Statistical Board. The remaining articles provide for the revocation of any previous appointment to this post, its enforcement from the date of issue, and its publication in the official gazette.

The brother prime minister also issued four other decrees:

The first article of the first decree provides for the appointment of brother Salim 'Abd al-Malik ibn Humam as deputy head of the Central Statistical Board.

The first article of the second decree provides for the appointment of Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-Hubayshi as director general of the Aden News Agency.

The first article of the third decree provides for the appointment of Brother Muhammad Husayn Muhammad as editor-in-chief of *Uktubar* [14th October] newspaper.

The first article of the fourth decree provides for the appointment of Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Umar 'Abd al-Rahman as director general of radio and television.

The remaining articles provide for the revocation of any previous appointments to these posts, their enforcement from the date of issue, and their publication in the official gazette.

Saddam Husayn Inspects II Army Corps Sector

JN031527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, has inspected the II Army Corps sector on the warfront with the Iranian enemy. The president met with a number of field commanders who briefed him on battle developments in this sector and on the Iraqi fighters' high level of readiness to defeat the Iranian offensive.

Reportage on New Iranian War Offensive

Forces Make Tactical Withdrawal

JN031711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations about a battle in Khawr 'Abdallah in the northeastern Arab Gulf. The spokesman told INA tonight that the Iraqi forces are imposing full control over the northern Arab Gulf and no such battle has taken place in this region as Iran alleges.

On Iranian claims about the results of the Mehran battles, the spokesman said the Iraqi forces consoldiated their positions along the international border and the Iranian forces suffered very great losses in this area, adding that the Iraqi forces participating in these battles suffered only very limited losses and chose to withdraw in order to take up better defensive positions. Now the Iraqi forces are stationed in strong positions from a tactical viewpoint, he said.

Spokesman on Mehran Withdrawal

JN042045 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Hasan al-Kashif report from Baghdad]

[Excerpt] I asked 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, head of political guidance and the Iraqi military spokesman, about the Iraqi withdrawal from Mehran. He said: After bitter fighting, the Iranians managed to gain control of a number of heights east of Mehran. This made the flat land difficult to defend without sustaining grave losses. Thus, our forces made a wise decision to carry out an orderly withdrawal to prepared positions on the border.

Regarding Iranian and Iraqi losses, he said: The Iranians, who attacked with nearly five divisions and a brigade, sustained grave losses. As a result of our forces' quick actions and measures, our losses were very limited. The Iranians lost the opportunity to attack our forces on flat land [words indistinct] in isolating any of our units. Mehran and its basin are still under the control of Iraqi fire.

I asked him about the Iraqi border town, Badrah, which lies near the theater of operations. He said the Iranians did not come any nearer to it than they did before Iraq occupied Mehran. Finally, the Iraqi military spokesman said the mobile defense strategy which Iraq has adopted still stands and will not be abandoned. He said one of the factors of this strategy is to attack and withdraw at the same time.

Communique No 2,279

JN031705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,279 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces derive their power and strong will from a country worthy of sacrifices and from people who symbolized manhood and its strength and meaning. Our Armed Forces, inspired by their history and guided by their principles, are fighting in the path of God, raising the banner of truth, defending the proud homes, protecting the nation's honor, and fighting for the sake of the homeland and its people. Our Armed forces will always be victorious and our enemies will always be defeated. They affirm that people are stronger than spiteful tyrants and that the call for freedom and peace is stronger than attempts at domination and more powerful than the calls of sedition, war, and destruction, which are raised by Zionism and its Iranian pawns.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continued to pour its molten fire on the suspect tyrants to inflict further losses on them. Our daring aircraft today flew 153 combat missions, during which our pilots scored direct hits on enemy supplies, concentrations, and positions, killed a great number of Khomeyniite rascals, and destroyed great quantities of weaponry, vehicles, and equipment. Our daring aircraft also launched a new successful raid against Khark Island facilities at 1320 [0920 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

Having carried out their missions with utmost accuracy and impeccability, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's care.

2. Our Army helicopter gunships today carried out their heroic operations to punish the wicked aggressors. Our capable helicopters flew 30 combat missions, during which they wiped out great numbers of enemy men, vehicles, armor, and weaponry. Our men returned to their bases safe and triumphant, protected by God.

3. Our brave units yesterday confronted enemy attempts to advance on our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. The enemy attempt wwas crushed. The enemy suffered more than 400 casualties before one of our units and lost 215 men before another unit. Three enemy tanks and two excavators were destroyed, another excavator and one bulldozer were damaged, five enemy men were killed, and seven others were wounded. One SPG-9 gun, six infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. While carrying out its duties in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, a heroic patrol confronted an enemy group, killing

three men and destroying three Kalashnikov rifles, One Israeli-made 'Uzi rifle, one boat, and a quantity of ammunition. Our patrol returned to base, safe with God's help. The heroic soldiers of the IV Army Corps confronted an enemy group attenpting to advance on our position, killing five and forcing the rest to flee. Our brave units elsewhere in the same sector destroyed six ammunition dumps, two vehicles, and one infantry position whose occupants were killed.

5. Our brave patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector seized one 120-mm mortar, one rifle, one RPG-7 launcher, and a quantity of ammunition which the enemy abandoned in previous battles. Nine enemy men were killed and seven infantry positions were destroyed in the same sector.

6. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front opened heavy fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying several infantry positions, setting them ablaze, and also destroying one tubular launcher, two excavators, and one ammunition dump.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 July 1986

Communique No 2,280

JN041713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,280 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant Iraqi Army, which is recording epics of heroism in all areas of combat and which is inflicting the gravest losses and destruction on the wicked aggressors, is representing the unbeatable will of the Iraqi people, who want to preserve their territory, adhere to their sovereignty and independent approach, and build their new life. No force however great will be able tc prevent the proud Iraqis from realizing their noble aims of defending the values of freedom and proceeding on the path of progress. The tyrant Iranian ruling clique will realize that it will never succeed in reducing the Iraqis' pride and dignity. God's hand will always be the upper one and the cherished aims of peace and the truth will triumph. The fate of the tyrants will be a total, permanent loss.

The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. At 0510 [0110 GMT] today, a hostile force estimated at four infantry brigades attacked our forward positions in the Mehran area of the II Army Corps sector. Our great men, who believe in God and in the sanctity of the homeland's soil, confronted them, supported by our daring Air Force, our brave artillery, and heroic armor. Our men crushed the enemy attack and wiped out most of the enemy troops. Entire companies were completely wiped out and the situation was finally settled in favor of our brave forces.

God bless our brave men, who promised and fulfilled their promise and fought with valor. Crush your enemies and keep your heads high in battles of honor.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units raided the enemy and clashed with them using all kinds of weapons, destroying three infantry positions and killing the occupants. Our men also destroyed one ammunition dump and seized one RPG-7 launcher and one GC rifle. Eight enemy troops were killed and one Kalashnikov rifle and one pistol were also seized in the same sector.

2. Our powerful Air Force is the pride of our great people. Since this morning the brave pilots have been overflying the Mehran basin above the renegade enemies and dropping death on them. They flew 180 combat missions inflicting extremely massive losses on the enemy troops, their equipment, weaponry, and supplies.

While carrying out their heroic task of destroying the enemy forces in this sector, our pilots spotted 250 trucks carrying personnel, and other enemy vehicles including armored carriers. Dozens of our planes pounced on them and completely wiped them out by setting them ablaze.

At 1302 [0902 GMT] today, our brave pilots sighted three enemy Cobra helicopters on the ground in the Merhan basin. They pounced on them and destroyed them.

Having carried out all of these missions, our brave pilots returned to the homeland safe in God's care.

God bless your efforts, O Iraqi pilots. Glory to our Air Force, the pride of Iraq and the Arab nation.

3. The brave men of our helicopter gunships have continued their daring attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting significant losses. They flew 28 combat missions and returned safely to base in God's care.

4. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris carried out a successful raid against enemy positions opposite our forces. It seized three rafts and one steel shelter, and returned safely to base. In the same sector, an enemy raft and an ammunition dump were destroyed.

5. On the VII Army Corps front, our forces damaged an enemy excavator and destroyed one bulldozer, one vehicle, a gun emplacement, and one infantry position. They also damaged one crane and killed an enemy soldier.

6. In the I Army Corps northern sector, six enemy infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, one vehicle, and one observation post were destroyed.

In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two infantry positions, two ammunition dumps, and one truck were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

4 July 1986

Army Commander on Mehran Battle

JN051151 Baghdad INA in English 1129 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, July 5, INA, — A senior Iraqi military commander said that the Iranian troops had sustained huge losses during the recent battle in Mehran due to the fact that that area was open to the fire of Iraqi destructive weapons, he stressed.

Commander of Al-'Abbas forces, Mu'ayyad Isma'il Hammadi said, in an interview with the daily of the Iraqi Armed Forces *Al-Qadisiyah* here today, that Mehran basin area had become a direct target for Iraqi reconnoitering, Army fire and Air Force raids. The commander added "Hence, Mehran basin area is considered fallen, from the military angle, so long as it remains under the Iraqi fire to the extent that Iranian troops could not lift their heads up out of fear of Iraqi fire."

The commander mentioned that the Iranian troops suffered severe losses, which they failed to conceal in recent Mehran battle, adding "to the contrary, Iraqi Armed Forces had withdrawn systematically to international border to spare blood."

The commander noted that Iraqi forces at Mehran sector would go on hitting Iranian troops along that sector in order to smash the Iranian aggressive military machine.

Communique No 2,281

JN051726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,281 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This glorious epic daily confirms that the lofty Iraqis have overcome all obstacles and have prepared themselves to defend their land, sovereignty, and principles, and to open the door wide to the enhancement of their future in accordance with their will. Whatever the enemies attempt to do, they will only reap humiliating defeats that will sweep away their regime and prevent them from attaining any evil objectives. Victory will always be for the future and its aspirations, for justice and those who champion it, and for virtue and those who exercise it. This is God's wish and this the logic of history.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force will spare no effort to push the suspect despots toward perdition and destruction. Our brave eagles continued to stalk the aggressor Khomeyniites throughout the day. They carried out 80 daring air raids during which they poured their wrath on those who perpetrate petty actions. They succeeded in cutting off supplies from the rogues, killing large numbers of them, and destroying large quantities of their weapons, military hardware, and equipment. While our daring planes were carrying out their heroic duties today, they spotted 60 vehicles loaded with personnel at 0950 [0550 GMT]. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic at 0928 GMT on 5 July reports: "While our daring planes were carrying out their duties of destroying enemy forces in the Mehran basin, they spotted 60 vehicles loaded with personnel at 0950 (0550 GMT) today.] The heroic eagles pounced on the vehicles destroying them with the scoundrels inside. Then they returned to base safely and triumphantly with their planes, praise be to God.

2. In an abortive attempt to approach our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector, the enemy attacked with a force estimated at an infantry regiment. Our brave soldiers confronted this force with all types of weapons and with splendid artillery support. The main part of the attacking force was destroyed with God's help, and others were taken prisoner while the remainder fled. One tank, four vehicles, one ammunition dump, and one observation post were destroyed. Several enemy soldiers were also killed in this sector.

3. Our heroic knights of the helicopter gunship force continued to pounce on enemy remnants with their famous courage and efficiency in 32 combat sorties today. They destroyed several enemy troop concentrations, and scored direct and destructive hits against enemy armored vehicles, weapons, and military hardware. Afterwards, they returned to base with their helicopters safely and triumphantly, and under God's guidance and protection.

4. Using artillery, tank fire, and other types of weapons, the VII Army Corps soldiers set fire to the enemy areas opposite them and destroyed several Khomeyniite positions. In addition they killed five enemy soldiers, and destroyed one shovel [last word in English], one vehicle loaded with ammunition, three ammunition dumps, and one medium-sized machine gun position.

5. One ammunition dump, 1 vehicle, 1 boat, 1 shelter, and 1 machine gun position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, 19 Khomeyniite soldiers were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector; 3 enemy soldiers were killed and 1 mortar and 1 infantry position were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and 4 infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Abu al-Khasib district and the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, wounding three civilians in the Abu al-Khasib district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 5 July 1986

'Absolute Control' in Mehran

JN060746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0632 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — The commander of Iraq's II Army Corps has affirmed that his forces are in absolute control of the military situation in the Mehran sector and are holding the keys to the Mehran basin. Staff Lieutenant General Diya' Tawfiq noted that the Mehran basin was and always will be militarily negligible and that the Iranian aggressors are daily suffering grave losses in battles waged by the II Army Corps formations.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, the commander noted that orders to withdraw the Iraqi forces to

the international border were issued after fierce fighting during which the Iranians suffered massive losses in men and equipment. The Iraqi forces are now stationed on hills overlooking Mehran city which are the same positions in which the Iraqi forces were stationed before occupying the city.

The commander refuted the Iranian regime's claims and obscurantist allegations that the Iranians have occupied Iraqi police posts on the border and said that the battlefield provides the only accurate developments in the Mehran sector now that the largest possible numbers of Iranian troops have been wiped out along with their equipment. He said that the Iranian regime's allegations are absolutely trivial because we are used to hearing them all the time.

Iran's Losses 'Unprecedented'

JN060806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — The commander of Iraq's 35th Division has warned the Iranian enemy against attempts to attack the northern [al-aysar] flank of the Mehran basin which his forces control. Brigadier General Faysal Mash'an al-Faysal said that the combat ability of the 35th Brigade is increasing 5 days after the Mehran battle, adding that his division is holding the military initiative with a high level of efficiency.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, he said that the Iranian forces' losses in front of the brigade have been unprecedented. He said that all the Iranian lies and claims published by imperialist and Zionist media are imaginary and will not justify the grave Iranian losses in the Mehran sector.

Communique No 2,282

JN061637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,282 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces are continuing their combat activities with strong determination and ability, inflicting further losses on the aggressors with the help of God.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. Every day our Air Force scores a new feat in the epic of defending the homeland. Our planes today carried out 115 missions against enemy units, weaponry, and equipment, inflicting death on personnel and destruction on their equipment. At 0907 [0507 GMT] and 1125 today our aircraft made two successful raids on two maritime targets off the Iranian coast. The first target was medium-sized and the other large. Our brave pilots hit them both accurately and effectively and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their bold, violent raids on enemy positions, lending the best support to our units and inflicting further losses on the enemy. They flew 25 combat sorties and returned safely to base, praised be God.

3. The enemy tried to approach our forward units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector three different times. Our brave men confronted them with all types of weapons, destroyed most of the enemy force, foiled its evil intentions, and forced the rest to retreat. The situation was settled in favor of our units. The enemy sustained the following losses in other areas in the same sector: a) 30 enemy soldiers killed and others wounded; b) 6 vehicles destroyed; c) 1 heavy-caliber machine gun destroyed; d) 9 positions of various types destroyed; and e) 1 ammunition dump set ablaze.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front continued to deliver effective strikes against enemy units, inflicting the following losses: a) four enemy soldiers killed; b) one 106-mm gun destroyed; c) one heavy-caliber machine gun destroyed; d) three vehicles destroyed; and e) two ammunition dumps set ablaze and two infantry positions destroyed.

5. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector found two 60-mm mortars and one RPG-7 launcher. Another patrol in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris brought back seven rafts left by the enemy during previous battles.

6. Two infantry positions and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing or wounding some of them and destroying one ammunition dump.

7. Fleeing the regime of charlatans in Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal enemy shelled the village of Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1986

President Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN040648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his country's Independence Day. The cable of congratulations reads: It gives me pleasure to extend sincere congratulations to Your Excellency, wishing you health and happiness and continued development and prosperity for the American people.

Egyptian Information Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN042027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation visiting Iraq for several days. In a statement to INA, Safwat al-Sharif said that he has a written message from President Husni Mubarak to President Saddam Husayn dealing with

relations between the two fraternal countries and the current Arab situation.

On the talks he will hold with Iraqi Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Al-Sharif said that these talks will center on information cooperation and coordination between the two countries. He explained that Iraq and Egypt will sign a protocol on information cooperation during the visit. The Egyptian minister was received by the Iraqi minister of information and culture.

Information Protocol Signed

JN051231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Egypt signed a protocol on bilateral information cooperation here today. Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim signed it for Iraq and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif signed it for Egypt.

During the signing ceremony, Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that fraternal ties between Iraq and Egypt have made large strides. Protocols define only the official formulas of these ties; recently there have been many forms of fruitful cooperation between the two sister countries in various fields, including information and culture.

Safwat al-Sharif thanked Latif Nusayyif Jasim and conveyed the greetings and appreciation of Egyptian information officials and intellectuals to their brothers in Iraq. He expressed his pride in visiting Iraq and signing the protocol, stressing that what has been achieved between the two sister countries along the road of information integration has gone beyond the provisions of protocols and agreements and attained a status expressing the strength of the political relations and other bonds linking the two countries. He said: There will be further joint information cooperation between us as an embodiment and consolidation of this strong relationship. He emphasized that Egypt — government and people — stand on the side of Iraq, which is defending right, until it achieves victory in its pan-Arab battle against the Iranian regime's aggression.

The protocol defines the methods of close information cooperation between the two countries to facilitate the exchange of information on the various aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life. It contains provisions for the exchange of visits, expertise, and information and bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal countries' press institutions. It also provides for ways to bolster cooperation between INA and MENA in all areas of news service by backing and boosting the agreement signed between the two agencies.

The protocol also provides for forming a joint committee made up of officials from the two ministries that will meet once every 6 months in Cairo and Baghdad alternately, provided that it holds its first meeting during the first 3 months after the ratification of the protocol. The committee will draw up an annual working plan to implement the provisions of the protocol and define the necessary commitments to ensure the implementation of this plan. The committee will submit its recommendations to officials in both countries for their decisions on them. The committee will also follow up the implementation of the protocol and suggest new areas of bilateral cooperation in the fields of information.

Holds News Conference

JN051829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stressed his country's support for Iraq's legitimate rights on its own territory as well as its right to defend its sovereignty. In a press conference held in Baghdad today, he said Egypt will not stand by any Arab country which does not adopt clear stands, which does not adhere to Arab values, which pursues paths contradictory to Arab values, and which does not stand by Iraq.

The Egyptian information minister added that Iraq and Egypt have begun large-scale joint cooperation in the field of information, a fact reflecting the pofound political cooperation between Egypt and Iraq as well as the deep mutual confidence between President Saddam Husayn and President Husni Mubarak. He pointed out the cooperation covers several other areas, occupies a natural and historic position, and reflects the strategic and fraternal relations between Egypt and Iraq.

Safwat al-Sharif also said that cooperation between Iraq and Egypt in information has made great progress in making the Egyptian media an extension and an echo of the Iraqi media in reflecting truth and reality and in enlightening Arab public opinion about important Arab causes, as well as in making the Iraqi media a means of reflecting joint views on Arab issues and enlightening Arab public opinion about the Arab causes through cooperation and integration with Egyptian media.

Meets With 'Aziz

JN061048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with visiting Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif here today. They discussed the developed fraternal bilateral relations and ways to promote them to serve Arab interests.

Meets With 'Izzat Ibrahim

JN061302 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif this morning. The talks, attended by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and Iraqi and Egyptian officials in charge of the Iraqi and Egyptian interests sections in Baghdad and Cairo, dealt with the current media cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The talks also touched on ways to promote relations between Iraq and Egypt and expand them in expression of the firm desire of the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn on Al-Yarmuk University Incidents
JN051938 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1703 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Text" of 5 July letter from King Husayn to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Brother Zayd al-Rifa'i, our esteemed prime minister, may God protect you. I extend to you warm greetings and sincere appreciation and reiterate my trust in you. I wish you and your colleagues success in the assumption of your responsibilities and in the fulfillment of the trust, with the objective of seeking God's gratification and serving our dear homeland, which we are proud to be affiliated with, and our Jordanian Arab people of whom we are proud.

You and every Jordanian, as well as every observer of our region in general and of Jordan in particular, very well realize that the state of stability and security which has prevailed in our Kingdom over the past 15 years has been, as it is now and will continue to be, God willing, an oasis of tranquility and a source of pride for our homeland, an agent of development and prosperity for our people, an object of concern and envy to our enemies, and a source of admiration and appreciation for our friends.

However, this state of security and stability, and the general frame of mind which accompanied it which is distinguished by positive trends, amity, and cordiality among the various members of the one family and various social strata, has been exposed at a specific point to a treacherous and odious attempt seeking to harm this state, change its nature, and turn it from its course. This took place when a straying and misleading faction believed it could disturb stability in our country. To do this, it chose Al-Yarmuk University as a place for the cultivation of its sick ideas and as platform from which it would proceed with its trend conflicting with the homeland's course, which is deeply entrenched and whose features are well defined.

It exploited the emergence of some academic demands among the student community. This is a natural state common to all educational institutes. It sought, through a handful of students who deviated from educational objectives the university champions, to transform these academic demands into political demands serving its objectives.

This handful, intentionally and in accordance with a preset plan and for many other reasons, succeeded in transforming civilized dialogue, usually used in these cases, into a way to stir up riots and to carry out demagogic confrontations which are alien to our society and its nature. This led to regrettable incidents at Al-Yarmuk University on 13 and 14 May and whose results were the death of three students and the suspension of summer courses. This has harmed the majority of students and their relatives who had entrusted them to the university when they sent them there to obtain more knowledge and skills in various fields of specialization and to have them trained and prepared in science, the arts, and the social sciences in a manner qualifying them to shoulder their responsibilities toward themselves, their homeland, and their nation.

Despite what had taken place and with respect to what the corrupters had sought to achieve and what they had planned, this treacherous attempt, thanks to God, has only been a blemish which has somewhat obscured our stability. It failed to achieve more thanks to the awareness of our sons, the students, and their commitment to the objective for which they enrolled in the university and also thanks to the alertness of our security organs and our people's rallying around the pillars of our march.

Despite this, I was in great pain just like any other citizen, father, and mother about what had happened. I was in pain first over the death of three students in the prime of youth, who perished as victims of the planning of misguided people. I beseech God to grant their families strength to bear the burden of the disaster and to grant them patience and solace. I was in pain second because what had happened took place on the campus of a young university, where the young should grow sound and solid and not fall victims of deviationism. My pain increased when I acquainted myself with the report prepared by the ministerial committee, which was entrusted with the task of investigating the Al-Yarmuk incidents. As a result, I was convinced of the need to correct a number of issues relating to higher education and its institutions and to develop them in harmony with the goals we and our people worked out for our sons and daughters.

Since we asked the prime minister on 18 February 1962 to set up a royal committee for edcuational affairs in the country, we have stressed the government's duty to provide ways to create productive people and ideal citizens by giving the opprtunity of education to all citizens. Since the beginning when we assumed the trust of responsibility, we have directed our attention to the aim of building up the citizen so he can be the country's real wealth — a citizen who is qualified, productive, and disciplined and who is enlightened in the realm of knowledge and development and whose roots are firmly established in his homeland and civilization.

Over the years, God granted us success through the people's cooperation, commendable efforts, openness to the world, and deep awareness, as well as through logic and moderation among all citizens. God granted us success in enabling us to see our citizens epitomizing progress, sacrifice, and development. As a developing country, we have become an example to be followed by other people who participate in the social and economic development which we are experiencing.

Were it not for stability, awareness, and constructive dialogue, no civilization would have been built, no economy would have prospered, no culture would have been spread, and no son would have been educated. I do not know if it were mere coincidence that 2 months before the incidents at Al-Yarmuk University that newspapers referred to stability in Jordan and tried to find out why such stability has strictly been maintained despite the disputes and divisions which prevail in the region. I do not know if we should answer these people's questions and say our secret is a simple one. This is because we comprise a homogeneous, harmonious people who adopt cooperation toward agreements and open responsible dialogue when differences emerge. The secret lies in our people's rallying around their leadership and institutions and in their serious concern about achieving their

aspirations. Thus, stability prevails, the state is built up, and everyone enjoys the fruits of prosperity and growth.

This is the concept that has always stood behind our policies in all fields. It is a concept that has proven its usefulness because it gained the consensus of the people's sons and became the beacon that directs their steps — whether individuals or groups — at public and private institutions alike giving them reassurance, unleashing their potential, and deepening their motives to work for the better so that the objective of self-development through higher education or the objective of gaining technical skills becomes the major concern of every mother and father and the desire of every male and female youth throughout the country.

The state, with its public and private sectors, met these desires and considered making them the basis of its policy to build qualified, responsible manpower. The state established training and technical institutes, and community colleges. The government constructed three universities and recently approved the establishment of a university for sciences and technology in Irbid, as well as a civilian wing for the Mu'tah University in Al-Karak. The government spent money to achieve all of this either through the allotment of funds before and after their establishment, through the taxes paid by citizens that are allocated for the universities, or through school fees paid by students.

Our institutes and unviersities are the property of the people. They are the people's reservoir of hopes and aspirations because they embrace their sons and protect their generations. They are the edifice that we set up with our sweat and funds in order to safeguard it with our souls and hearts. Hence, are they who attempt to harm the universities by damage or sabotage, diverting them from their goal, removing them from their course, or distorting their reputation sane? Anyone who tries to tamper with these scientific institutions is an aggressor against the entire people because he is tampering with the fate of their sons who are the treasure and hope of the homeland.

We, praise be to God, belong to a people who realize their responsibilities, protect their achievements, and safeguard their destinies. If delusions and imaginations have befallen the minds of some misguided persons who thought they could obstruct our good march, then I have great hope that they will realize their error, rejoin the march, and provide it with their constructive efforts for the welfare of the homeland and for the future of its generations. Within this context, we do not see more in the Yarmuk University incidents than an alarm that opens our eyes to the need to exert additional efforts in order to care for higher scientific institutes, promote them, and fill the gaps that might affect the scientific community in the kingdom however small these gaps might be and regardless of their source — whether they originate from carelessness or negligence or from attempts by some to divert them from their known natural course or from their goal to which every citizen aspires whether he is a son, father, an official, or an ordinary citizen.

The government's responsibility to define these gaps, fill them, and tackle all of the legislative, organizational, and administrative components of higher education has become urgent. I hope this will take place as soon as possible in order to preserve our universities' beauty and reputation, and to maintain our sons' confidence in the future.

May God grant you success and may he protect our people and homeland from deviation and our march from tampering and intrigues. He is the only one who grants success. May god's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Your Brother, Al-Husayn ibn Talal

Amman, 5 July 1986

Prince Hasan Scores Israeli-U.S. Ties

PM070834 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan by Claude Lorieux in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Amman — Now, 5 months after the appointment of a new prime minister at the head of the national unity government in Israel, Jordan is worried above all about the current "strategic alignment" between the United States and the Jewish state.

"If the American aircraft that bombed Libya had not taken off from British bases but had used Israeli installations the United States would have totally destroyed its credibility in the region. Furthermore, the strategic alignment between Israel and the United States would have been confirmed to the extent that the prospect of Israel's becoming an integral part of the Middle Eastern region would have become totally unacceptable," we were told by Prince Hasan, King Husayn of Jordan's brother and closest aide.

Crown prince and regent in the king's absence, Prince Hasan received me in an unadorned and businesslike office, with maps on the walls (including those of the "Jewish settlements" in the occupied West Bank) and portraits of the young Hashemite Kingdom's three successive monarchs — his grandfather, father, and brother: 'Abdallah, Talal, and Husayn.

Washington and Terrorism

The prince avoided forecasts of the evolution of the debate in Israel on this strategic alignment plan. He voiced regret at "the insistence of the assistant defense secretary and the American Right as a whole in portraying Israel as a strategic asset in the confrontation with the Soviet Union." "What worries us most," the prince added, "is the (Israeli-American) free trade accord and the accords for the (coordinated) manufacture of high-technology military equipment." The "attempts to turn Israel into a kind of associate member of the EEC have been added to this," the crown prince stressed, "and all these forces are alienating Israel from our region and increasingly drawing it toward a kind of western alignment."

The crown prince also complained that the United States has a distorted view of the Middle East and places the emphasis on bilateral relations and on "a single issue" — terrorism — "despite the fact that for years my country has had a very steadfast stance on terrorism, of which it too has been a victim.

"The real problem," the prince added — he is as well known for his frank speaking as he is for his haughty laugh — "is that the United States no longer has a regional view as far as we are concerned; it is turning increasingly toward the Pacific; and it is giving priority to American-Japanese relations, which reduces the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East to a relative backwater. But I do not believe it is solely up to us to speak to the Americans; you Europeans must do so too. We both have a problem in addressing them. Furthermore, we represent a common middle ground between the two superpowers on the indivisible policy of detente."

Question: But are you not afraid of the response of young people — not only Palestinian, but Arab — to what seems to be an entirely blocked situation?
Answer: In this connection the prince stressed the development of the liberation movements' ideology which favors direct action and the ideological platform of the right wing forces — Islamic, Jewish, or evangelical Christian, "all active in the region" — which advocate "an uncompromising attitude and uncompromising action and which slam the door on dialogue."

"Young people are responsive to the liberation ideology, whether it is a matter of liberating occupied territories or liberating themselves from traditional political regimes or from a disadvantaged social position. Their frustration will naturally increase the dangers of violence."

Moment of Truth
The situation in the Arab world is a cause for concern for the leaders of the region, and especially the Jordanians. "I believe," the prince said, "that we are reaching the moment of truth as regards both the Gulf war and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: Our collective identity itself is threatened...."

Citing in this connection the causes behind the recent Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Prince Hasan said he feared the emergence in Lebanon "of an ethnic and religious mosaic, the result of which could be to make the Israelis the primus inter pares of the region's minorities." "All indications are that Lebanon's Balkanization will affect the region's actual Arab identity," he added, "and I believe that the Syrians are fully aware of it."

What a great deal of ground has been covered since a joint political will sparked off the Arab revolt at the beginning of the century. Now "the common denominators between the countries of the region have little to do with the national idea." Considering the existing alliances or convergences, the prince asked: What do the Maronites and Palestinians have in common? The Shi'ites and Syrians? The Druze and Israelis? The Druze and Syrians? All these contradictions diminish the Arabs' collective will....

This trend, he went on, sets our political objectives in a religious, ethnic, and nationalistic situation that will result in the region's Balkanization. As has been said in the past, Balkanization produces mediocre politicians.

Two-Speed Arab League
Question: In this discouraging context is it not possible to envisage the Arab League trying to work at two different speeds, as the EC does?

Answer: "I agree entirely, but only as long as these two speeds are in the same direction," the prince replied: In his opinion the Arab world already runs at two different speeds. He is worried about the regular meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries with those of the Steadfastness Front grouped around Syria and Libya. Clearly this twofold "introversion" cannot permit the solution of the major economic and population problems facing the region as a whole.

Confrontation
Question: What should one think of the proposed Marshall Plan for the Near East launched by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres?

Answer: It was not Peres who launched the idea of a plan. We spoke about it as long ago as the early seventies.... It is hilarious to see Peres citing the economic factor in the region when in fact Israel has never tried to integrate itself into it. Furthermore, I believe that by using such a highly charged term as "Marshall Plan" he risks causing exactly the opposite of what he wants. This is what will happen: The region's countries and peoples — and especially the young people — will be exploited, either by the extreme right or by the extreme left, which is increasingly active. What will they say? That the industrialized countries of the North are proposing economic palliatives to unresolved political problems.

Question: Where do the Europeans come into all this? Vice President of the EEC Commission Claude Cheysson and the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers have said that no European peace initiative is justified until the Arab states themselves reach agreement on a credible negotiation plan. What do you think?

Answer: I believe that it is a realistic position, but at the same time I believe that the Europeans must display intellectual generosity. Bilateral trade relations based on the boom in oil prices and the priority given to talks with the various groups of Arab states — especially the Gulf Cooperation Council — have exhausted their potential. The Gulf Cooperation Council and the EEC are moving toward a confrontation.... It is necessary to go further and to make progress with all the countries of the region, with a joint examination of a viable future for the region.

Aqaba-Nuwaybi' Line Discussed With Egypt

JN040841 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
4 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[By Khulud al-Ja'uni]

[Text] Nuwaybi' — The Jordanian side led by Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani and the Egyptian side led by Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, held a meeting yesterday with members of the two delegations at the Nuwaybi' port administration.

Talks dealt with matters relating to the Arab overland bridge, the Aqaba-Nuwaybi' line, and there was an assessment of the success of this line 1 year following its inauguration.

The talks also defined the nagative aspects and obstacles to the work on this line, and there was a discussion of the possibility of facilitating the procedures relating to passage, customs, and other services. There was also a discussion on establishing units that protect travelers and vehicles, such as civil defense and medical services.

At the beginning of the meeting, Raja'i al-Dajani delivered a speech noting the importance of the meeting, which aims at a complete review of the steps taken to operate the shipping line between Aqaba and Nuwaybi' linking the Arab East to the Arab Maghreb which was inaugurated by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptian transport minister also spoke at the meeting. He hailed His Majesty King Husayn's efforts and the resumption of relations between the two countries. He called for coordination to implement the decisions of the joint Jordanian- Egyptian committee.

Irbid Candidate Contests Election Result

JN030936 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] 'Abd al-Majid Nusayr, one of the candidates in the June 19 Irbid by-election and who lost to Jamal 'Ubaydat, said on Wednesday he had submitted a formal petition to the Lower House of Parliament seeking an annulment of the election.

In his petition Dr. Nusayr alleged that the elections were unfairly conducted.

In reply to Dr. Nusayr's bid, Mr. 'Ubaydat issued a statement refuting charges that the election process was tampered with. Supporters of Dr. Nusayr had expected that their candidate was bound to win and used mosques, schools and Islamic centres to campaign for the former lecturer of Yarmouk University and levelled baseless accusations against other candidates, Mr. 'Ubaydat said in his statement.

"It is really regrettable to see this group of supporters acting in such a manner, totally disregarding any other candidate who enjoys a large base of support in the constituency for his valuable services to his community," Mr. 'Ubaydat said.

"I won with a great majority in my constituency whose people have willingly provided all the means of transport for all voters, and have shown beyond any doubt that they genuinely supported me in the election, a gesture which I will never forget," Mr. 'Ubaydat said.

The authorities in charge of the by-election were fair in applying regulations at the voting centres but supporters of the losing candidates were of course discontented with the results, which were unfavourable to them and to their candidate, he said.

The supporters of the losing candidate have now resorted to issuing rumours and distributing pamphlets displaying their dissatisfaction with the election result, he added in his statement.

The *Jordan Times* has learnt that a special parliamentary committee charged with examining petitions similar to Dr. Nusayr's would not be able to study the issue until parliament is in ordinary session again in October, unless the subejct is added to the agenda of any extraordinary parliamentary session that may be convened under Royal Decree.

Deputy's Report on West Bank Visit Detailed

JN031105 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jul 86 p 22

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — House of Representatives member Mufid al-Mubaslat has presented to the House of Representatives presidency a report containing his remarks on the situation in the occupied West Bank to be submitted to the Government.

The report stresses the need to establish a broad Jordanian Arab media directed at the West Bank through press and various news media and also by beaming studied radio and television programs which employ scientific methods based on truthfulness, reason, and frankness so that a firm decision can be made to tackle all daily issues.

The report also says that the absence of Arab atuhority from the West Bank has helped the enemies sow the seeds of tribal fanaticism, which has resulted in the creation of continuous differences and problems in the towns and villages which should be tackled by studied positive, scientific methods.

The report points out that unemployment has spread among all groups of the people there, especially among university graduates, of which there are more than 15,000, and qualified individuals. The report emphasizes the need to ease living condition. through a detailed objective and scientific study.

The report suggests preparing a media program for our youth in the occupied homeland which can be directed at the generation that emerged after 1967 by using advanced social and psychological methods that will help these youth deal with their daily affairs and save them from dangers, mistakes, and from falling into enemy traps.

The report stresses the need for continued revision of the economic sitaution — agricultural, industrial, labor, and social — along with extending reasonable and acceptable material support to assist and back our kinfolk there. The report also stresses the need to preserve our sacred heritage by appointing tourist guides linked to the Awqaf in Jerusalem or to some other reliable department in order to provide a true and genuine explanation of our sanctities.

Agricultural Project To Be Financed in W. Bank

JN060738 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Informed economic sources have said that the sum of 3 million dinars has been allocated to implement an agricultural project in the Al-Fari'ah area in the occupied West Bank on a 16,000 dunum area as part of the comprehensive development plan prepared by the ministries of occupied homeland affairs and

planning for the West Bank. These sources said that the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic and Social Development has agreed to finance the project, which is aimed at planting bananas, citrus fruit, and vegetables on that land.

The sources noted the encouraging economic feasibility of the project, which would provide an annual income of 500,000-750,000 dinars. These sources explained that the development plan also caters to a project to produce concentrated citrus juice. The project will cost $25 million, 9 million Jordanian dinars, and will absorb the surplus of citrus fruit from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The sources said that the establishment of this factory would satisfy the Arab market requirements instead of being imported from abroad.

House Speaker Comments on Committee To Unify Arabs

JN040758 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
4 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], will meet in Damascus today with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi. They will discuss the decision made at the APU's fourth conference, held in Amman last March, about the tasks of the parliamentary committee stemming from the conference to clear the Arab atmosphere, remove differences, and face the challenges and dangers posed to the Arab nation as well as to unify the Arab ranks to confront these dangers.

In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Al-Fayiz said that the committee will begin its mission next week by visiting Iraq. He said that the committee members, comprising the heads of parliament in Kuwait, the UAE, the YAR, and Tunisia, will arrive in Amman next week. He added that the committee will visit the Arab East and the Arab Maghreb and that it will work to clear the Arab atmosphere and disucss the current Arab situation and ways to bolster Arab solidarity.

Al-Fayiz said he is looking forward to meeting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that he will discuss with Al-Zu'bi and Messadi bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, parliamentary relations, and ways to strengthen and bolster cooperation among Arab parliamentarians in a way that serves the causes of the entire nation.

Replying to a question on Sudan's inclusion in the APU, Al-Fayiz said that Sudan ahd been an APU member until the recent uprising in Sudan and that it would renew its APU membership after submitting a request at the meeting of the APU council which will be held in Abu Dhabi in February 1987.

Al-Fayiz left Amman yesterday evening on a 2-day visit to Syria in response to an official invitation from Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. Al-Fayiz is accompanied on his visit by Zayd Zurayqat, head of parliamentary affairs at the National Assembly.

King Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN031832 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to His Excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan congratulating him, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the independence day anniversary. In his cable, his majesty the king expressed his congratulations to the U.S. people and government on this occasion symbolizing the U.S. nation's supreme ideals and principles which emphasize all peoples' right to live in dignity, peace, and freedom away from injustice and war. This is the objective of anyone seeking to achieve a better future for all mankind.

His majesty referred to his meeting with the U.S. President in Washington last month, as well as to the assertion of the joint commitment toward achieving a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Omani Sultan Qabus Arrives in Aqaba 5 July

JN051323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived in Aqaba this afternoon and was welcomed at Aqaba airport by His Majesty King Husayn. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Ma'an governor, the commander of the southern military area, the director of the Aqaba district police, and senior Ma'an Governorate and Aqaba district officials were also present to welcome his majesty.

Booby-Trapped Car Defused Near Beirut Airport

NC031630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] A booby-trapped car, which was parked 10 meters from the Beirut airport entrance, was defused at 1645 today. The Fiat 2000 had been rigged with 200 kg of TNT.

'Arafat Blamed

NC041220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed some new information about the booby-trapped car that the Syrians discovered yesterday near Beirut International Airport. According to these sources, Yasir 'Arafat personally entrusted a certain party [jihhat mu'ayyanah] to park the vehicle near the airport and set it off there. The purpose of such an act would have been to strike at the recent Damascus agreement covering West Beirut and the areas in and around the Palestinian camps following Syria's successful efforts in this field. This was an attempt by 'Arafat to bring back chaos and insecurity, and to confuse the nationalist and Islamic forces in order to serve Israel's goals in Lebanon.

The security sources stressed that a decision has been made to confront all lawbreakers and obstructionists, regardless of the slogans or cover under which they may be working. This applies both to 'Arafat's group and to any other organization with direct links to the Israeli enemy or his agents inside the country.

Syrian Special Forces Reportedly in West Beirut

NC041825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, a Syrian special forces battalion has arrived at the Beau Rivage building via the mountain-Khaldah road. Members of the battalion immediately took up positions with security force personnel at fixed and mobile checkpoints. Several other military units had arrived earlier this week and some of these were deployed around the camps while others joined the security force.

Responding to a question on the significance of this deployment, a Syrian officer stated that the security plan for Beirut is a Syrian scheme which must be made to succeed by any means. In this regard he referred to a remark made by Brigadier Ghazi Kan'an. Kan'an said that the ordinary citizen will be able to see our men with the security force on patrol, at checkpoints, and around the camps. Current conditions, he added, require that this be done if peace and order are to be established.

Deploy Around Camps; Number 3,000

NC050825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In the first step of its kind since the Israeli invasion of 1982 and the Syrian withdrawal from Beirut, the Syrian military command has sent troops from the special forces, equipped with rocket launchers and automatic weapons, to West Beirut. The Syrian soldiers have taken up positions around the Palestinian camps.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, some Syrian tank crews are also present, and they can operate the T-54's that Amal received from Syria about a year ago.

Security sources note that the arrival of these reinforcements has brought the number of Syrian troops in West Beirut to about 3,000, and this is expected to rise to 5,000 by the end of the month.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has been quoted as saying that the West Beirut security plan must be tested for 2 weeks. He added that if the situation demands it, his country will send in additional forces and will use its own means to impose order.

Sham'un on Syrian Forces' Entry

NC050937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Replying to a question from the Voice of Lebanon on the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut, former President [and Minister of Finance] Camille Sham'un has said: We do not want to anticipate matters and we are waiting for more information. He added: If this will put an end to the war in West Beirut and will be the beginning of an end to the war for all Lebanon, then we have no objection.

Source: Presence Unauthorized

NC052013 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] AFP reports that Syrian Colonel 'Uthman [not further identified] has declared that the Syrian special forces will shortly assume responsibility for the southern coastal approach to Beirut.

Answering questions about the entry of Syrian regular forces into West Beirut, an official source said that the Syrian forces entered without a decision or request by the Lebanese Government or the Supreme Defense Council — the appropriate authority for approving such a move. The source added that these forces had deployed and assumed security duties without coordination with the military authorities.

Kan'an Denies Entry Into Beirut

NC060618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Reacting to statements on the Syrian presence in West Beirut, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, told the newspaper *Al-Safir* this morning that he had nothing new to say about the Beirut security plan. He added: We have strengthened the Lebanese security force, which consists of Army and internal security personnel. That is what

actually happened. We are giving this unit every form of support and assistance.

Brig Gen Kan'an denied the entry of soldiers into Beirut. He noted: I brought in some security men as part of this trend. We are still committed to the local plan, which has been designed to reinforce the Army and security forces so they may gain control of things.

Continuing, Brig Gen Kan'an explained: Such statements seek to upset the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, as it has improved the situation in the capital. I have met people from the eastern areas who wished that the same type of authoritative security [amn marji'iy] we see in West Beirut could be introduced elsewhere. There is no such security in East Beirut, where the Army, the security forces, the militias, and the Lebanese Forces are all present. But there is authoritative security in West Beirut. The militias, wherever they may be, can never guarantee security. Authoritative security can be achieved only by consolidating the legitimate authorities, so they may bring things under control.

In his statement to *Al-Safir*, Brig Gen Kan'an pointed out that this trend has been discussed with party and militia leaders. Along with Beirut's various prominent politicians and the commanders of the internal security forces and the Army, they pledged to abide by the plan's provisions. We told them that we have come to help end the sufferings of our people.

In conclusion, Kan'an said: Our moves are not secret. We are trying to create a security situation that will end this ordeal. We are proud of this. When we succeed in doing so, we will have accomplished our mission.

Security Measures To Be Extended

NC060936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed that the security measures are to be extended to streets and areas hitherto not included in the plan. These include Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Zuqaq al-Balat, Al-Bastah, Al-Nuwayri, and other areas around Burj Abu Haydar. The sources added that Syrian personnel of the special units will erect fixed roadblocks at Khaldah junction and will dispense with party roadblocks in the area.

It has been reported that Lebanese and Syrian security commanders are currently considering the removal of fortifications and ramparts erected around party centers and embassies. This step, however, would have to be approved by the ministerial committee.

Syrians in Khaldah To Control Coast

NC041453 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian intelligence service has established several roadblocks in the Khaldah area to control the coast and to prevent pro-'Arafat personnel from infiltrating into the vicinity via this road. The Syrians have also transported a large number of detainees from West Beirut to Syria in order to interrogate them about their participation in security offenses.

Amal Detains Syrian Group

NC061921 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] According to a security report from West Beirut, Amal personnel manning a roadblock in Al-Awza'i stopped a Syrian intelligence group riding in a stolen Mercedes. The report said that the group was taken to Amal movement's headquarters.

Meanwhile, Yunis Qa'qur stole a green Mercedes 280 in 'Ayn al-Muraysah and sped away to an unknown destination.

In another development, gunmen exchanged fire in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah a short while ago. A special security force patrol intervened, but as soon as the force left the area, the gunmen reappeared.

Intermittent clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets are taking place between the army of southern Lebanon and Palestinian and extremist Islamic organizations on the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines.

Syrian Commandos Reportedly Remain in Mashgharah

NC032009 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] According to AP reports, Syrian commando units are still in the Al-Biqa' town of Mashgharah despite yesterday's reports that they had withdrawn. AP noted that the Syrians do not show any indication of leaving the town soon.

Surround Other Al-Biqa' Town

NC041149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from the Al-Biqa', Syrian forces are surrounding the town of Al-Khidr after a member of Syrian intelligence was killed in a dispute with local residents. The Syrians have staged several raids and have detained a number of people for questioning.

Tension Continues

NC041905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the Al-Biqa' town of Al-Khidr following yesterday's exchange of fire between an Arab deterrent force patrol and gunmen loyal to Hamdah. One Syrian soldier was killed in the shooting. The exchange of fire began after the patrol stormed the town to arrest 'Abd al-Jalil Hamdah, the man responsible for incidents which took place in the town about 2 months ago and during which approximately 10 people were killed.

After the shooting, the Syrian forces surrounded Al-Khidr with some 50 vehicles and banned all entry into or exit from the town. The sound of gunfire could still be heard around the town until this afternoon.

Amal Official Cited on Cooperation With Israel

NC052003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Mahmud 'Atwa, an Amal movement official in southern Lebanon, told Israeli radio today that his forces are interested in peace with Israel. He said the Amal movement is cooperating with Israel to keep away Palestinian guerrillas from the border area and preserve the fragile peace.

'Atwa said that Israel has not completely succeeded in achieving its declared goal of expelling Palestinian guerrillas from Lebanon. He explained that Israel sent them far from its borders so that they would not cause problems in the area. Israel, however, pushed them only to the middle of the road and left them there for Amal to deal with them.

Asked about the reason for this radical change in position, 'Atwa said: We have met with a response to our demands from responsible Israeli sources. We have obtained a frank promise that Israel has no intention of annexing the security zone.

Birri's Office Denies Report

NC052038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Amal movement this evening denied the report broadcast by Israeli radio citing an official in the movement. A responsible source in Minister Nabih Birri's office told REUTER that Mahmud 'Atwa is not a member of the Amal movement.

USSR, E. Bloc Envoys Pay 'Secret' Visit to UNIFIL

LD051308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 5 (KUNA) — Ambassadors from three East European states have paid a secret visit to the bases of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the first time since it was established in 1978, press reports said saturday.

Daily *Al-Nahar* said today that the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Romania visited the UNIFIL from June 26-30 accompanied by a number of the international force commandors.

Diplomatic sources here said that Nepal's contingent is expected to withdraw from the UNIFIL and be replaced by a contingent from one of the socialist states, probably Poland.

Meanwhile, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry Fu'ad al-Turk began today a tour to the East Bloc including the Soviet Union, East Germany, Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Iran Trying To Bring About Release of Hostages

GF051846 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah]

[Text] *Al-Watan* has learned from informed Arab diplomatic sources that a senior Iranian official will visit Paris shortly in order to completely normalize French-Iranian relations.

The sources said that this visit will result in the release of all foreign hostages in Lebanon now that the initial outcome of the Iranian-French agreement resulted in the release of two French hostages. They were released following a visit by an official Iranian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Ma'eri.

The sources said that the Hizballah leadership in Lebanon released the two French hostages as a goodwill gesture and as a result of Iran's pressure in the framework of improving relations between Hizballah and Syria which released, in return, 23 Hizballah elements who were arrested by the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa'.

The sources said that following the release of the French hostages, an agreement was reached in which Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah will make a visit to Damascus. He will arrange a final reconciliaton with Syria which stipulates in return that the Hizballah should not discuss the leadership of Amal leader Nabih Birri, at least not in the current political circumstances. The Hizballah previously raised the issue of Amal's violations with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Ha'im Khaddam, Hizballah describing some of these violations as serious. Khaddam promised to discuss all issues which require solutions with Amal through a special committee to be formed for this purpose.

The sources said the Syrian Government played a big role in normalizing relations between Iran and France through many secret visits by Syrian officials to Paris. France responded by limiting the activities of the Iranian opposition in France. The sources said that as a result of the Syrian-French rapprochement, the French forces within UNIFIL will enjoy a security role outside the framework of their original duties in Jazzin as a first step to impose a "legitimate" security settlement in southern Lebanon. The sources said that the French Ministry of External Relations is closely studying the new French move in Lebanon, where the crisis is like a mine field, fearing a new involvement which would probably bring back the suicide operations which were carried out against the French and U.S. forces in Beirut in 1983.

Hostages Reportedly Part of 'Deal'

NC031709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] According to a diplomatic source, the foreign hostages being held in Lebanon are the subject of a comprehensive deal involving certain major powers, the Arab countries directly concerned with the hostage issue, and other countries which are playing an indirect role in the mediation.

According to this source, the gradual release of the French hostages is tied to Iranian requests that certain Iranian exiles in France be deported. If the French authorities comply with the Iranian demand, then the release of the rest of the hostages [not further specified] may be possible in the near future. As for the U.S. hostages, the conditions for their release are more difficult. Their freedom is linked to Washington's political views with regard to solutions for the region's problems.

Karami Responds to Forces Statement on Economy

NC031536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared that the comprehensive strike observed throughout Lebanon today confirms the Lebanese people's unity, vigilance, and democracy.

In a statement he made upon emerging from the Government House, Prime Minister Karami said: The people who have refused to allow this strike to be politicized or utilized to serve their own goals and policy did so to prove their selflessness and support for this action. He added: Some of these people, however, have departed from their declared stand. They implemented the strike action before anyone else in order to achieve objectives other than those sought by the people who called for the strike. By these people I mean those who have declared a 3-day truce and who have called on the government to resign or be dismissed if a cabinet session is not convened.

Prime Minister Karami stated: In my opinion, this tactic is an attempt to disable the government and to hold it alone responsible for everything that has and is happening. I was speaking frankly when I declared that I hold myself responsible in my capacity as prime minister. I said that this responsibility is shared by the rulers and government together. I also reiterated that I expect those who should admit that they share responsibility for events with us to be bold enough to do so. Then we can decide to resign collectively.

Prime Minister Karami posed the question: Now that the boycott has been in practice for many months, is it reasonable for us to back down from it in a period of 3 days at the request of people who have usurped the legitimate port and all rights to the treasury and who have established an authority outside the legitimate one by setting up roadblocks and imposing levies, taxes, and fees? It is astonishing to me that as a result of the strike they now declare their illusionary readiness to hand over all their authority to the state. In their view, what exactly constitutes this state? In the final analysis it is the authority of their own party which constitutes the state.

Prime Minister Karami stated: We have discussed all these matters in cabinet meetings many times. We ourselves have called for the return of the legitimate and illegimate ports [to the state]. Their representatives responded by asking that the illegitimate ports be made legitimate. An Army force was formed to deal with the illegitimate ports and to take over the legitimate port of Beirut. After only a few weeks, these people retook the legitimate port and reestablished the illegitimate ports. We no longer believe such declarations. They are only meant to fool us.

In conclusion Prime Minister Karami affirmed: When we declared our stand on the need for collective resignation, I believed that there was no other solution. Each passing day makes me feel more and more that we are approaching the end of this sad situation. He who lives will see it.

VOL: Helicopter Downed Near Homs; 2 Officers Killed

NC051148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that two senior Syrian officers were killed on Wednesday while flying in a Syrian helicopter in (Al-Kalakh), southeast of Homs. The helicopter was downed by a surface-to-air missile inadvertently fired by Syrian forces. The crew was killed along with the two officers.

Jordanian House Speaker Arrives in Damascus 3 Jul

JN040644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] president, has said that he is happy to visit Syria. He said: To us, a visit to Damascus is a family visit. He added: Relations between the two countries are constantly developing in the service of bilateral and pan-Arab interests and to achieve our nation's obejctives of liberation and development.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent on his arrival in Damascus yesterday evening, 'Akif al-Fayiz said that his talks with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi will focus on the current state of affairs in the region, bilateral relations, particularly on the parliamentary level, and matters pertaining to the APU and the implementation of the 17th APU conference resolutions.

Meets With Al-Zu'bi

JN041205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], has hailed the pan-Arab role Syria is playing under President Hafiz al-Asad as well as its persistent struggle to support the Arab causes and its endeavors to pool all resources, deepen Arab solidarity, and place all capabilities in the service of the battle of Arab fate. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received 'Akif al-Fayiz this morning in the presence of Shakir Sa'id, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the Assembly.

At this meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral parliamentary, Arab, and international issues and exchanged views on coordinating these issues and the stands on them. Talks also dealt with matters relating to the APU and its forthcoming working plan in order to implement the resolutions of the APU's 17th council, which was held in Amman last March. They also dealt with the persistent endeavors to activate Arab parliamentary action to serve the causes of our Arab nation, particularly the Palestine question.

Al-Zu'bi and Al-Fayiz expressed their deep satisfaction with the development of relations between the two fraternal countries and its effect on the stand of Arab steadfastness on the Zionist and imperialist schemes.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the region and the stands on it. They stressed the importance of the role the Arab parliamentarians can play, particularly through the APU, to support the Arab liberation march, achieve Arab solidarity, and explain the Arab causes at international parliamentary forums.

Received by Al-Asad

JN051135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In Damascus President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The talks revolved around the situation in the Arab arena.

Makes Statement, Departs 7 Jul

JN071006 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, left Damascus for Amman today at the end of a 4-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, a number of the Assembly's bureau members and its secretary general; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union; the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus; and senior employees from the Union's general secretariat.

In a statement to SANA prior to his departure, Al-Fayiz expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the country and described the visit as successful. He said: I had the honor of meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and discussing with him bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. Al-Fayiz expressed appreciation for Syria's role in tackling fateful Arab issues and highly praised President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts, especially in helping Lebanon overcome its dilemma. He praised Syria's sacrifices at all levels with the aim of restoring normal life to the fraternal country as soon as possible, achieving national accord, and liberating its territory from Zionist occupation.

'Akif al-Fayiz indicated that his talks with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi focused on bilateral parliamentary affairs and issues related to the Arab Parliamentary Union. He affirmed that his viewpoints and those of the People's Assembly speaker were identical on all the topics that were discussed. Concluding his statement, Al-Fayiz expressed satisfaction with the progress of work in the Arab Parliamentary Union and with the efforts the Union's general secretariat is exerting to implement the resolutions of its sessions. He also expressed satisfaction with the general secretariat's activities on the Arab and international parliamentary levels.

PDRY Chairman Stops in Damascus, Makes Statement

JN041857 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a stopover at the Damascus airport this afternoon on his way home from Tripoli. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; the assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus; and PDRY Embassy staff.

Al-'Attas made a statement in which he expressed pleasure at making a stopover at the Damascus airport on his way to the PDRY. He explained that the meetings he held in Tripoli with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and Libyan officials were characterized by cordiality and brotherhood, that all issues of mutual concern were discussed, and that they stressed the need to consolidate the struggle front against imperialism and Zionism to enable our Arab nation achieve its objectives in liberating the occupied land.

Al-'Attas added: We voiced our solidarity with the Jamahiriyah which was the target of flagrant aggression at the hand of U.S. imperialism. He said: As we head home today, we affirm the need to reinforce Syria's steadfastness against imperialist and Zionist designs which are aimed against Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness. Al-'Attas explained that his talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Tripoli were fruitful. He said that they exchanged ideas on ways to consolidate the march toward unity between the two Yemens on a peaceful and democratic basis.

Al-Shar' Receives Iranian Foreign Ministry Official

JN061521 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, here today. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Economy, Oil, Industry Ministers Leave for Tehran

JN041551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation comprising the ministers of economy, oil, and industry left Damascus today for Tehran for economic talks with Iranian officials. This visit falls within the framework of economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries.

AL-BA'TH on Improvement in Cairo-Baghdad Relations

JN060539 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* deals with the continuous improvement in relations between the two agent regimes of Cairo and Baghdad, whose aims will eventually harm the Arab nation's cause. The paper says: While the Egyptian regime's information minister is coordinating media campaigns with the fascist Iraqi regime that serve the enemy and its plots, Mubarak is dispatching his tourism minister to Israel to revive tourism between the two sides. The paper adds: So far there is nothing unusual because the two regimes have devoted themselves to serving enemy interests. However, the unusual thing is the two regimes' repeated calls for ending Arab differences.

The paper notes that the road to ending differences is clear and well-defined and cannot be changed or circumvented. The Zionist enemy is plotting against all Arab countries, particularly Syria, and is endeavoring to strike the Arab countries one after another, either by relying on military pwoer or by forcing Arab regimes to fall in the enemy's lap, as Al-Sadat and his successor have done. Therefore, Syria was the first to call for renouncing and liquidating Arab differences. Syria continues to reiterate its call and to sincerely work for realizing it on the basis of firmly opposing our fierce enemy and pooling the nation's resources for the fateful battle for which we must all be prepared.

Al-Ba'th concludes by saying: Our pan-Arab stance is as firm as the path leading to liquidating our differences and confronting the enemy. Our masses have rejected words that do not conform to practice and have exposed those who exploit and hide behind slogans. The confrontation trench will remain open to all the strugglers who genuinely work for our nation and its supreme interests.

AL-THAWRAH Says 'Arafat Plays 'Dirty Role'

JN050638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon Will Not Be a Fertile Ground for Chaos Again," *Al-Thawrah* says: It is not a coincidence that Israel's agents in Lebanon are moving at this particular time and making feverish attempts to disrupt security and obstruct the march of national solution. These attempts come directly after the great success of the security plan in West Beirut and in the wake of the atmosphere of stability and calm that has prevailed on all levels. Israel's agents do not want Lebanon to enjoy a life of security and reassurance. Therefore, they become active whenever the fraternal country approaches a state of security and political recovery.

There is no need to emphasize that 'Arafat and his clique are playing a dirty role in this because they have a great interest in maintaining the state of tension and aggravation in Lebanon and in serving Israel's destructive designs. This was confirmed by the mined car discovered in the Beirut airport area. Lebanese sources affirmed that 'Arafat had personally asked a certain side to place the car in that area in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the Damascus agreement on the camps which was recently signed by the Amal movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front. This incident clearly reveals the serious role 'Arafat and his clique are playing in the Lebanese arena. It also strongly proves that there are constant contacts between Israel's agents in Lebanon and both 'Arafat and his clique. However, this will not

suffice to cause the security situation in Beirut to explode once again because the security plan continues to be implemented with extraordinary success amid great popular satisfaction in all Lebanese circles. The feverish attempts being undertaken by Israel's agents to disrupt these measures will inevitably turn against them because they will eventually pay the price for all their dirty practices against the Lebanese people. This fact should be clear in the minds of all because Lebanon will not be a fertile ground for chaos again.

Tabah Talks With U.S. Begin in Jerusalem

Arbitral Document Delayed

TA031810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The talks on Tabah between Israel and the United States will continue tomorrow. The first day of talks ended a short while ago at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Egypt did not submit its formulation of the addendum to the arbitral compromis to Abraham Sofaer, the head of the U.S. delegation, as expected, and this is causing a delay in the completion of the arbitral document. Today the procedures for the appointment of the international arbiters were concluded. It is possible that Mr Sofaer will also meet tomorrow with the senior political team: the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister. He will leave for Cairo over the weekend, and will apparently return to Israel several days later.

Teams End 'Positive' Talks

TA041532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Another round of talks on the Tabah issue between U.S. and Israeli representatives has ended in Jerusalem this afternoon. The head of the Israeli delegation, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the talks were positive and that ideas were presented which could bridge the gap between the positions of Israel and Egypt regarding the formulation of the arbitral compromis. Abraham Sofaer, the head of the American delegation, will depart for Egypt tommorrow in order to present the Israeli position and hear the Egyptian reaction. Officials in Jerusalem assess that it is possible to complete the formulation of the arbitral compromis by the end of next week.

Intelligence Officer on Trial for Spying for Syria

TA040423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli intelligence officer is reportedly on trial in Haifa for spying for Syria. This was reported in today's *Ha'aretz* newspaper, quoting from a New York Hebrew-language weekly, *Yisra'el Shelanu*. According to the New York newspaper, an Israel Army major is being tried in Haifa District Court in camera and the trial is in the advanced stage. The report says that the officer was arrested after a terrorist squad in south Lebanon gave interrogators his name. The terrorists said they had heard about the major from Syrian intelligence officers who had trained them. So far, there has been no response from the Army spokesman's office.

Bar-Lev Indirectly Confirms

TA061020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev indirectly confirmed reports about an Israeli major being tried for spying for Syria. Asked why no information had been released about the case, Bar-Lev replied: Because the court decided it would remain secret.

London Sources on Syria's Role in Madrid Attack

TA040738 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Jerry Lewis]

[Text] London — Syria's Air Force intelligence service was behind the unsuccessful attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al airliner at Madrid Airport last week, according to sources here.

The intelligence service's chief, General Muhammad al-'Ali is believed to have had prior knowledge of the attempt. The current spate of terrorist activity, the sources say, was ordered by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is still seeking revenge for Israel's interception of a small Syrian jet carrying senior Syrian officials home from a secret conference in Libya.

The London sources have indicated that Syrian officers may have been working with Italian and French terrorists as well as with two Palestinians, Abu Ibrahim who heads the May 15th Organization and Abu Nidal, a PLO renegade.

Evidence of Arab-European links was reinforced with the arrest of Nasir Hasan al-'Ali and a Spanish petty criminal in Madrid last week shortly after the airport incident.

Al-'Ali is said to be a member of the May 15th Organization and is believed to have previously worked for Syrian Air Force intelligence. The sources claim he was briefed in Damascus and was provided with a Syrian passport.

He was then sent to Athens where he was to have been given further instructions about planting a bomb on an airliner before moving on to Paris. In the French capital, he was due to join a Paris-based terror team.

In Athens, he met three other members of the team and each made his own way to Paris. 'Ali was instructed to go via Milan where it is understood he met members of the Red Brigade and received money and a suitcase containing a sealed compartment filled with a new and undetectable type of explosive similar to the one used at the Berlin discotheque, killing American soldiers.

Al-'Ali was able to take the explosives through Paris and Madrid airports without being detected.

The Syrians advised him not to take the suitcase onto the aircraft himself, but to find a small-time criminal willing to accept a big reward for carrying heroin. After trying unsuccessfully to find someone else Al-'Ali was told to move to Madrid.

Evidently it was only the petty criminal's curiosity that led to the discovery of the explosives. He started poking around the suitcase, looking for the heroin he thought he was carrying. As he did so, he activated the detonator which caused smoke to pour out of the suitcase. Security guards were immediately alerted and the plot uncovered.

A Madrid judge yesterday ordered the imprisonment of two men arrested in a bombing at Madrid's airport last week, police said.

Immediately after the explosion, police arrested Manuel Jalafah, the owner of the suitcase which exploded. Police said Jalafah later identified Nassir Hasan al-'Ali, a Palestinian carrying a Syrian passport, as the person who had paid him to carry the bag.

Jalafah, a Canary Islander of Syrian descent, also appeared before the judge, who ordered both men imprisoned until today, when another hearing is scheduled.

It was not known what charges would be filed against the two men.

A government spokesman said police were seeking members of an extremist Palestinian group, the Fatah Uprising, believed to have assisted Al-'Ali.

Rabin on Syrian Involvement

TA041749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Speaking in Tel Aviv today Defense Minister Rabin again said that the terrorist who tried to blow up the El Al airliner flying from Madrid had received his instructions from Damascus. Speaking to the Engineers Society he said that the terrorist came from Syria on a Syrian passport, belonged to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] organization, which could not operate without Syrian permission, and had received telephone instructions from Damascus for the attack.

On another issue Rabin said that Israel's domestic economic situation was more threatening to the Lavi fighter plane project than U.S. opposition. He said that the policy of freezing the shekel while allowing wages to rise had cut the real value of American aid for the Lavi by 25 percent. At the same time the defense minister said there were some people in the United States who wanted to exploit the situation to force Israel to buy an American-built combat plane.

Labor Bureau Votes Against Peres on Shin Bet Affair

TA031900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Labor Party Bureau this evening failed to reach a clear decision in favor of establishing a judicial commission of inquiry in the Shin Bet affair. This despite the fact that in the session — which was very stormy — there were vehement calls for setting up such a commission. Minister Shahal even demanded that such a decision be made before the High Court of Justice rules on the issue. The prime minister asked the members of the bureau to avoid a decision until the court ruling is given. Our party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv reports:

[Begin recording] [Raviv] The prime minister did not want a discussion and a decision in the party bureau regarding the Shin Bet affair until after the legal proceedings are over. The members of the bureau wanted such a discussion and imposed their will on Peres in two votes. The prime minister found himself in the minority on this issue, when even ministers who were present voted against him. The sharpest verbal exchange took place between Prime Minister Peres and former Justice Minister Tzadoq. Tzadoq accused the prime minister of making a deal and of dubious maneuvering on that night which Tzadoq called a black night. The prime minister said these accusations are libel. Peres reiterated again and again that he wants to avoid any decisions in the bureau and the Cabinet until after the High Court of Justice rules on the issue. After the stormy session it transpired that members of the Labor Party Bureau, which includes ministers such as Ya'aqobi Shahal, and Navon, as well as Knesset members, are unwilling to let go of the issue. These people demand a judicial inquiry:

[Shahal] I do not know who is guilty. I am not one of those who says that Shamir is guilty or that the Shin Bet director is guilty. In my opinion it is essential from the security point of view, and in order to preserve the principles of secrecy and fair play, that we decide today whether there is room to establish a commission of inquiry on the basis of the commission of inquiry law, this as the only solution, in my view, which enables us to hold a fair discussion, which at the same time would preserve security and secrecy, and which would protect all those concerned in the affair. [end recording]

Herut Supports Shamir

TA031922 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Herut Party Secretariat this evening decided to support Shamir in his stand concerning the Shin Bet affair. The Secretariat convened in Tel Aviv this evening. However, the television crew was not allowed to film the session. Following the session Knesset Member Yoram Aridor, chairman of the Secretariat, answered the question of our political correspondent Yig'al Goren regarding Shamir's reaction to the Shin Bet director's stand:

[Begin recording] [Aridor] To the best of my knowledge the vice prime minister is being viciously libelled, and as he himself explained, he is abstaining from a reaction because of security considerations. He will react in a way which will not harm our security.

[Goren] Sir, do you believe that in light of the recent political developments — as you put it, the vicious libel — it is possible to preserve the national unity government in its present form?

[Aridor] The most important thing is to preserve this government, and at the same time reject the libel with disgust. [end recording]

Shamir, Shalom Stories Differ

TA060740 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman and Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Confidants of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir have been holding contacts over the past few days with the head of the Shin Bet and his aides in an attempt to bring about a reconciliation because of the contradictory versions about the events of the No 300 bus.

Davar has learned that it was because of Shamir's version, which contradicts the story told by the Shin Bet head, that great tension mounted in the relations between the two men, and attempts are now being made to straighten out these contradictions.

Shamir's confidants told *Davar* they believe that in the end Avraham Shalom will explain to the court his request for a pardon from the president, in which he wrote that everything he did was "with authority and permission," so that no damage to then-prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, will result.

Investigations Body Formed

TA071125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The vice prime minister is aware of the foulups that have occurred between the political and operational echelons in the field of intelligence, which took the form of the Shin Bet and Pollard affairs. Mr Shamir thinks supervision in this field could be increased and the Cabinet has decided to establish an investigations committee for this purpose. At noon Minister Shamir met with members of the spokesmen's union of the government ministries and his remarks have been reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

[Begin recording] In his opening words, the vice prime minister tried to make a statement on the Shin Bet affair and begged his listeners not to ask any questions on this. The Shin Bet affair, Yitzhaq Shamir said, should be dropped from the public agenda immediately.

[Shamir] It is causing damage. Every additional report, every additional exaggeration, every additional lie, and, in my view, to my regret, many lies and slanders are being published on this issue. We must find solutions to the problems that have arisen in connection with this affair, within an internal framework which is as secret as possible. Any public treatment of the matter causes damage, it is jeopardizing the security tool which is one of the most important tools we have. Let us stop scratching this scab.

[Ben-'Ami] Shamir thinks the witch hunt around the Shin Bet must be stopped, but he is aware of the cracks emerging between the political and intelligence, operational levels on the Shin Bet affair, just as, for instance, there are in the Pollard affair. This is a well-known and existing problem, Shamir said.

[Shamir] From time to time there are foulups in this field in many of the world's countries and we must take note of this, always try to improve, be more sophisticated, correct, and increase supervision. This constitutes a particular problem because of the special nature of these services and I also think that the president made a wise recommendation, and this is how the Cabinet received it, to establish a committee in the near future to go deeply into this issue and recommend ways to improve or increase or reinforce this supervision. [end recording]

Officials Meet With PRC Minister at Rome Conference

TA031750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Simha Dinitz, Israel's representative to the International Peace Conference in Rome, and Eytan Ron, Israel's ambassador in Italy, met at the conference with the PRC's minister of state. [as heard] The substance of their talk was not disclosed, but Knesset Member Simha Dinitz told our correspondent in Rome, Yosi Bar, that the talk was very friendly.

Attending the conference are two representatives from the territories: former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, and Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Gaza. They arrived at the conference in Mr Dinitz' car, and were introduced as members of the Israeli delegation.

The conference is being attended by representatives of dozens of countries. They are discussing ways to promote peace in areas of tension, including the Middle East.

Foreign Ministry on Chinese Presence in UNIFIL

TA060740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0345 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli Government is not troubled by the arrival in Lebanon of 200 Chinese soldiers who will join the United Nations forces. A source in the Foreign Ministry says that the UN force has always had soldiers from countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. The same source commented that Israel has nothing to say concerning the matter.

However, in Jerusalem the arrival of the Chinese soldiers is interpreted as a new signal from Beijing demonstrating its interest in fulfilling an active role in foreign matters. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official recently visited Lebanon and it is reported that the director general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry is planning to visit Beijing.

Commercial Attache To Be Sent to Hong Kong

TA060745 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] During the course of the coming year Israel is to send a commercial attache to Hong Kong. This was reported at the end of last week by Minister of Commerce and Industry Ari'el Sharon at a meeting with members of the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce.

He said the Asian market should now be a target for an increase in Israeli exports and his Ministry has worked out a plan on this topic, the main point of which is to quadruple exports within 3-5 years.

"The Asian market, from the aspect of its scale, constitutes a potential as large as the U.S. market in its scope, orders, number of purchasers, and its level. However, Israeli exports to that target have not to date been increased to any considerable extent," Sharon said.

Israel currently has commercial attaches in the Far East in Japan and Singapore and it has now been decided to appoint another attache to Hong Kong in order to expand the commercial links with that target.

Minister Sharon refrained from specifically mentioning the name of China as a target for the increase of exports. However, it appears that despite the minister's nonreference to China, one of the reasons for the appointment of an attache to Hong Kong is its geographical proximity to that target in which Israeli elements are showing great interest.

Syrian Troops in Beirut 'Change in Status Quo'

TA070701 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Middle East staff and agencies]

[Excerpt] Beirut — Syria's troop deployment in West Beirut at the weekend seemed designed to bolster the Shi'ite Amal militia in its battle to break the PLO's grip on local Palestinian refugee camps, Western observers said here yesterday.

The observers added the Syrian moves were similar to those that preceded in the 1976 Tall al-Za'tar episode in which the Syrians killed hundreds of PLO fighters during the initial stages of the Lebanese Civil War.

Well-informed Israeli sources said last night that it was too early to react to the Syrian deployment of an estimated 200 to 500 crack troops, because of conflicting reports over the size of the contingent and its positions.

The IDF spokesman said Israel regarded the introduction of Syrian troops into Beirut as a change in the status quo that had existed since the Israel Defence Forces withdrew from the Lebanese capital in 1982 [year as published], the IDF spokesman said last night.

The IDF was closely monitoring the situation to see what would develop, the spokesman said.

'Sources' Confirm Syrian Pullout From Mashgharah

TA031739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Israeli military sources have confirmed that Syrian commandos have pulled out of the town of Mashgharah, 10 km north of the security zone in south Lebanon. However, they say the Syrians are continuing to work on fortifications in the southern Al-Biqa' Valley and to support terrorist attacks from Lebanon against Israel.

IDF Kills 'Terrorist' in S. Lebanon Security Strip

TA031511 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the north reports that a terrorist was killed in a clash with IDF soldiers in the security strip of southern Lebanon last night.

35 Terrorist Attacks Thwarted Since Lebanon Pullout

TA041252 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The killing of the terrorist in the southern Lebanon security strip yesterday brings to 35 the number of squads that have been intercepted by our forces on their way to carry out attacks against the security strip or trying to penetrate the defense fence since the IDF pulled out of Lebanon a year ago.

The terrorist was killed early yesterday morning after an IDF unit noticed suspicious movement and opened fire at it. Searches conducted several hours later led to a body, a communications device, and other equipment.

Most of the squads that attempted to carry out attacks reached southern Lebanon from the area controlled by the Syrians in Al-Biqa', not from the Tyre or Sidon refugee camp areas, where fighters from the various Palestinian organizations are continuing to establish and strengthen their hold.

One of the commanders of the DFLP squad whose attack was prevented by the IDF was a graduate of a Soviet university. This was disclosed in a tour held by military reporters in southern Lebanon yesterday.

Basic Training Course in the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL]
There have not been any desertions from the ASL in the past 8 months, and it now numbers 2,600 troops, of which one-quarter are Muslims, and the majority is Shi'ite. The ASL has recently started another basic training course with 60 new recruits, most of whom are Shi'ites and Druze.

One of the more interesting developments in southern Lebanon is the cooperation between Amal and Hizballah, which is founded on the Amal leadership's acknowledgement of its inability to weaken the security strip.

Terror Infrastructure in Lebanon Described

TA041347 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Hayim Raviv]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has recently disclosed that over 20 terrorists who were released in the prisoner exchange

deal with Ahmad Jibril's organization have been recaptured by the military authorities. The minister did not say what "is happening" today with the other terrorists who were released at the time, but the assessment is that many of them, including Jibril's nephew, Murad (Bashniyak), returned to terrorist activity.

Since the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, a little over a year ago, Jibril's organization has shown increasing involvement in the Lebanese turmoil and is trying to reestablish itself in southern Lebanon. The organization today numbers about 800 terrorists. Its command is located in the Damascus area, and other offices and training bases are spread throughout Syria. Ahmad Jibril's organization, the PFLP-GC, is one of the outstanding, although not the most prominent, organizations which make up the "Palestinian Salvation Front" in Lebanon.

The "Salvation Front" today numbers about 6,000 terrorists who are deployed in five regions: in the Tripoli area in the north, in the Jabal Lubnan area, in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', in the Sidon area, and in the Beirut area (in addition to this there are about 2,500 terrorists, of 'Arafat's group, in Lebanon). All in all, these figures amount to half the number of forces the terrorists had in Lebanon on the eve of the Peace for Galilee War about 4 years ago.

Hizballah Using Sagger Missiles Against ASL

TA060710 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The Hizballah organization has recently been using Sagger antitank missiles against tanks from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the eastern sector of the southern Lebanon security strip.

The Shi'ite organization's use of these missiles constitutes a substantive change in the type of weapons being used against the ASL. These antitank missiles, which were responsible for severe damage to IDF tanks in the Yom Kippur War and, to a certain extent, in the Lebanon war, as well, are made in the Eastern Bloc. It is not yet clear how these missiles reached the Hizballah, but they may have been given to the organization by Iran, or else they were purchased on the free weapons market in Lebanon. It is feared that the use of the Sagger missiles will also spread to other sectors of the security strip.

Fatah Establishing Base in S. Lebanon

TA060830 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Text] Travelers who recently visited the security strip have reported that a Fatah base has been in the organizational stages in the village of Al-Nabatiyah on the border of the security zone.

Our correspondent points out that prior to the Lebanon war Al-Nabatiyah and the heights surrounding it were an important stronghold for the Fatah organization. If the reports really turn out to be true the Fatah base now being organized in Al-Nabatiyah is the most southerly point the organization has managed to grasp since the Lebanon war.

Lahd Permitting Relatives' Visits to Al-Khiyam

TA041215 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Avi Benayahu]

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, recently began implementing the arrangement reached with the International Red Cross [IRC] to allow visits by relatives of the 200 security detainees at the Al-Khiyam camp.

According to the arrangement, relatives residing outside the security strip arrive at the detention installation accompanied by IRC personnel.

Gen Lahd had thus far refused to grant visitation rights to the families of the 200 detainees despite prolonged and heavy pressure by the IRC and other bodies.

New S. Lebanon Port Controlled by ASL

TA060900 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 8

[Report by Ya'ir 'Amiqam]

[Text] A new port controlled by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and serving cargo boats as a transfer point for goods entering and departing is working in southern Lebanon, south of Al-Naqurah.

The port was erected about 2 years ago with the financial backing of the ASL and engineering and operational aid from the IDF. The port's commander, Lieutenant Hayim, said yesterday that at least four cargo ships are already taking advantage of the port to carry goods between the area of southern Lebanon and Beirut, and even further northward. To date goods worth about a million dollars have passed through the port.

Most of the goods going to Beirut are bricks, water melons, avocados, butter, cigarettes, and whisky. The goods entering are mineral water, liquor, preserves, cement, and iron.

Jewish Underground Members Returning to IDF

TA060910 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] People found guilty of belonging to the Jewish Underground who were released after having served prison sentences have been reincorporated in command positions in reserve units, despite the statements published that they would not be returned to the IDF because of their past.

It seems that despite Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's decision to hold up the incorporation of pilot Ya'aqov Henman in the Air Force flight school, others of those found guilty have already been incorporated in IDF command positions, despite their roles in the underground affair.

Uri Me'ir, whose sentence was reduced by the president as a result of a recommendation for clemency by former Justice Minister Moshe Nisim, has been appointed commander of a command battalion in the special defense unit on the Golan Heights. Ze'ev (Zembish) Friedman has gone back to commanding a division in the Tank Corps, in the same unit he served in in the past. Avino'am Katri'eli, who completed serving his sentence, is serving as divisional commander in reserves. Bo'az Nahman was invited to a rearguard NCO's course, in spite of the fact that his settlement in the Golan Heights was instructed not to permit him to bear weapons and he must not be given guard duties.

Bo'az Henman told *Ma'ariv*: "I have no objections to doing military reserve duties, but it is inconceivable that on the one hand I am denied the right to bear weapons for self-defense because I was found guilty of security offenses and, on the other, I am to be called up for reserves duties."

"If they want us in the army they will have to first find us innocent of the charge of membership in a terrorist organization and recognize the fact that we did not act against the security of the state," Bo'az Henman said.

Last night the IDF spokesman reported that the matter would be examined by the authorized elements and their reaction is awaited.

Knesset Funds Golan, Jordan Valley Settlements

TA031125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Knesset Finance Committee has approved the allocation of 27 million new shekels for settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley and on the Golan Heights. In an upcoming meeting the committee will also discuss the defrayal of debts incurred by these settlements, debts amounting to approximately 220 million new shekels.

Foreign Ministry: No More Meetings With USSR Envoys

TA060925 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kouts]

[Text] The Israeli Foreign Ministry has instructed Israel's diplomatic representatives throughout the world not to initiate any more meetings with Soviet representatives. This has been learned by the *Davar* correspondent. The instruction followed optimistic reports published by circles close to the prime minister and the World Jewish Congress this year about the chance of a mass exodus of Jews from the Soviet Union and in the wake of leaks about meetings with Soviet representatives.

Knowledgeable U.S. sources have told *Davar* that the "Soviet Union will be forced to permit the exit of some tens of thousands of Jews if Gorbachev wants to meet with President Reagan." According to the sources, the issue was raised at talks between the two sides and the Soviet ruler is aware of the fact that he will not be able to go to the United States without a suitable gesture being made.

The Soviet authorities have again refused to allow Israeli correspondents to accompany French President Francois Mitterrand on his visit to Moscow next week, along with other foreign correspondents. The Soviet refusal came after Soviet diplomats in Paris — with the intervention of the French presidential press services — had encouraged the Israelis to submit visa requests and commented that such a request would have a good chance of being granted, among other reasons, "because of the visit to the Soviet Union of an Israeli physician who helped rescue the victims of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl."

It is assumed in Paris that the change in the Soviet approach has also been caused by the fact that their hopes of a "quiet visit" from the aspect of putting forward the topic of the prisoners of Zion have been dashed.

South African Officials, Choirs To Visit

TA060705 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A white South African choir and a black choir from the South African protectorate of Bophuthatswana are to appear in Israel, and the Israeli Chamber Orchestra is to go for a round of performances in South Africa. This is upon the recommendation of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

The choirs are to participate in the 14th Zimriyah [song festival] performances that are to begin next week in Bet Berl [cultural and study center]. Senior Foreign Ministry sources have asked the Zimriyah's organizers to play down the performance by the all-white boys' choir and especially that of the choir from the protectorate which not one Western country, and this includes Israel, has recognized.

It has been learned that the president of Bophuthatswana, who was appointed by the white South African Government, will be among the people accompanying the choir. At the request of the Foreign Ministry the visiting president will not be afforded any special treatment. The Foreign Ministry itself will ignore the president and nobody will receive him at the airport.

The organizers of the Zimriyah appealed to Shamir before he had responded to the appeals of the choirs from South Africa and its protectorate. Shamir responded favorably and, according to the Zimriyah manager, Ester Herlitz, it was decided that there is no room to mix music and politics. It has been learned that following appeals by leaders of the Jewish community in South Africa, Shamir has also recommended that the Israeli Chamber Orchestra go on a tour of performances in South Africa.

The South African deputy foreign minister is to come to Israel in the near future on a visit described as a private one. Deputy Foreign Minister Knesset Member Roni Milo will host him to a luncheon, but it has been decided that not one of the ministers will meet with the visitor and the Foreign Ministry will not hold any working meetings with him, apart from one with the ministry's general supervisor.

Israel 'Concerned' Over Netherlands-Saudi Arms Deal

TA031037 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel is concerned in view of the Netherlands Government's plan to sign a deal for the sale of six modern submarines to Saudi Arabia. This week the Foreign Ministry instructed the ambassador in The Hague to inquire about the specifics of the deal. The official Netherlands reaction stated that Saudi Arabia is not in a de facto state of war with Israel. Unofficially, however, the Netherlands argued that they cannot afford to forsake a deal worth dozens of millions of dollars. They pointed out that there is no reason why the Netherlands should stay away from deals with Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia while other European countries compete for them. It has been reported that the negotiations between the Netherlands and the Saudis are in an advanced stage and Jerusalem foresees a tough diplomatic struggle on this subject.

Iranian Jews To Be Recruited, Sent to Front

TA031842 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by David Golan]

[Text] Two thousand boys from the Iranian Jewish community will be forced to enlist in the Iranian Army shortly and will be sent to the front against Iraq. This follows a new directive from the Iranian authorities who are trying to add thousands of new soldiers to the war effort.

The Iranian Government is demanding that the Jewish community hand over within a short time a list of names of 2,000 boys between 12-20 years of age, who are to be sent to the front. This new demand comes as a result of a severe shortage of fighters in the Iranian Army. The age of enlistment in the Army in Iran was recently lowered to 12.

Since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war Jewish youngsters have avoided army service. Now the authorities plan to apply to them the recruitment laws, which are binding on the entire population.

There is great anxiety among Israelis of Iranian extraction following the new directives.

A high-level Israeli source who spoke with the *Hadashot* correspondent yesterday confirmed the information regarding the recruitment of Jews into the Iranian Army.

Treasury Recommends Against Devaluation of Shekel

TA031641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Treasury officials have decided that at present there is no room for devaluing the shekel. The issue was discussed on the basis of a recommendation submitted by the Treasury Budget Department. However, the officials expressed concern about the large increase in imports of consumer goods in the last few months and the growing demand in the local market.

E. Jerusalem Papers May Close for Terrorist 'Links'

TA070920 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] An East Jerusalem newspaper and magazine were warned yesterday that they might face closure because of alleged links with a Palestinian terrorist organization.

The *Al-Mithaq* newspaper and *Al-Ahd* magazine were notified by Refa'el Levi, Jerusalem District representative in the Interior Ministry, that he was considering closing them because they were "directed and operated" by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash.

Representatives of the publications were ordered to appear next week at Levi's office to answer the charges.

The warning was the latest in a series of recent measures against East Jerusalem newspapers. Distribution of the papers was twice delayed last week by the Judaea and Samaria Civil Administration over suspected violations of censorship.

New Hebrew Palestinian Newspaper Launched

TA040608 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpts] Ziyad Abu Ziyad, the East Jerusalem journalist and lawyer, is a man with a mission. His latest creation, a Hebrew-language Palestinian newspaper, is a vehicle through which he hopes to improve Israeli understanding of the Palestinians.

The bi-weekly paper is called *Gesher* (*Bridge*) and it's to be distributed today for the second time in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv after its pilot edition hit the newsstands a fortnight ago.

One thousand copies of the tabloid are to be distributed, though Abu Ziyad says he has encountered some difficulty in getting Jewish newspaper vendors to carry the paper on their racks. "Only two agreed to take the paper when it first appeared, and one of them put it on a bottom shelf, explaining that he didn't want problems. Some vendors told me they were worried they might be beaten up, something I didn't hear, three years ago when we distributed the Hebrew language edition of *Al-Fajr*."

Gesher is divided into a number of sections: news from the territories and the Arab world; special features, including translations form the Arabic press abroad, a culture section; and translations from the local Palestinian press. News from the territories focuses mainly on Israeli security measures in the areas, including land expropriations, and demolition of houses.

Features in the first issue covered living conditions in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, Arab student life at the Hebrew University, layoffs of foreign workers in the Arab oil states and translated interviews with PLO leaders. The culture section featured reviews of Arabic studies and journals on Palestinian history, art and literature, as well as reviews of Palestinian novels and poetry.

Today's edition includes special features on Palestinian literature after the Lebanon war, the status of women in Egypt, and the debate in the Arab world on whether to reabsorb Oriental Jews were they to decide to leave Israel.

The purpose of *Gesher* is to "enable Israelis to learn first-hand what is happening in the occupied territories," according to the paper's first editorial.

"The Israelis' stereotypes can be changed by enabling Israelis to get to know the human side of the Palestinian people, Palestinian culture, folklore, and Arab society in general," the editorial continues.

Politically, the paper supports a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Since the ideal of a binational state is presently impossible, there must be "two states for two peoples, who will learn to live as neighbours in mutual respect," says the editorial.

Abu Ziyad's editorial is published in both Hebrew and Arabic, to refute critics who have charged thqt his moderate statements in Hebrew are not matched in his Arabic writing. He says the paper has been well received by his Arab colleagues.

The paper is currently running on a shoe-string budget. Its staff of three Arabs and three Jews work in a sparsely furnished suite of rooms in East Jerusalem. Abu Ziyad says funding for the paper comes mainly from his own pocket, though he hopes to cover his expenses by increasing sales. "Both Arab and Israeli advertisers prefer to advertise in the more largely circulated Hebrew press, and they are unlikely to place ads in *Gesher* unless it increases its circulation," he says.

He hopes that, by publishing stories which will attract the Israeli reader, including articles by Israeli contributors, he can increase interes in the paper. "The main idea is to show that we can publish a good, interesting paper," he says. " This can make *Gesher* viable."

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Ordered To Rest Completely for 2 Weeks

LD051239 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1227 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The presidential palace has issued the following statement: Doctors have ordered Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, to rest completely for 2 weeks for medical reasons.

Treated for Slipped Disc

LD052351 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] It has become clear to the team of doctors who examined Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, in the light of medical examinations and x-rays, that President Chadli Benjedid is suffering from sciatica as a result of a slipped disc. Medical treatment is being given and improvement is occurring normally.

[Signed] Lt Col Ibrahim 'Askar, neurologist
Prof Marcel Francis Cahn, joint specialist
Prof Izzeddine Darhoumi, radiologist
Dr Idris Tari Ahmad

Undergoes 'Successful Operation'

LD071232 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From the headlines]

[Text] Within the framework of the natural improvement of the state of health of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, he underwent a successful operation this morning.

LIBYA

Military Officers Pledge Loyalty to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD061619 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahwal 30, Shahr Nasser 6, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces yesterday met with many revolutionary officers from various sections of armed units.

A revolutionary officer read out a document of pledge text [as received] as follows:

Brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and supreme commander of the Great Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, the symbol which embodies the dignity of this nation and greatness, the initiator of its glory and realiser of its unity and hopes for life.

We have seen for ourselves the effects of the perfidious, Atlantic, savage and barbaric action spearheaded by America and its mad dog, Mosad agent and Zionist dog Reagan against your life and that of your family.

Using such a great number of jets in their raid against you in reality means glory and eternality of your person and shame to 150 million Arabs who sold dignity and ignored Palestine. The rancorous jets while on their way to your house left behind them more than 4 Arab countries and 70 million Arabs. This treacherous cowardly barabaric attack on your house, showering it with destructive bombs of hatred, left a lasting picture in our memory and we will never forget it until we revenge our dignity and honour.

We witness to the world that we are bound to reply (?with) force, violence and without responsibility against those perfidious acts after America adopted the open policy of official terrorism and we will (?be) responsible for the consequences of this reply.

The inferno which was poured on your residence, in a bid to finish you, represented an immoral and vile lowlessness and closed the way for any possibility of understanding with the dirty Reagan government, made us more determined and committed than ever to confront the 10th crusaders campaign increasing our fighting capability, fasten [as received] the establishment of people's army asserting people's authority and publicise the revolution so as to realise our national aspiration for unity and liberation.

Everyone knows, O great leader, that finishing you is finishing the existence of this nation and finishing our just [word indistinct] of unity and liberation. It would have been a lasting and eternal downfall and total destruction of all aspects of life.

O leader the direct attack on you fosters your leadership role of this nation. You are the man of this nation who forced America to leave the Arab homeland and proves that you are the live conscience of this nation. It is a great honour to your person where America conducts open aggression against you amassing the most sophisticated war equipment to pour cowardly, shamefully and stupidly, advanced destructive bombs on your house by American cowboys.

We say to them we are all Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. We embody you in existence, deeds, sincerity and victory. God bless and protect you.

To you glory and eternity
To them shame and disgrace

Al-Fatih forever, the revolutionary struggle continues.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Cited on Return From ECOWAS Summit

AB021910 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, returned to Nouakchott late this

morning from Abuja [in Nigeria] where he took part in the ninth ECOWAS summit. On his arrival, he was welcomed at the foot of his executive jet by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, member of the CMSN and minister of interior who was charged with running day-to-day business during the head of state's absence. Also welcoming the head of state were Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, member of the CMSN, governor of Nouakchott, and chairman of the Regional Commission for the Promotion of Mass Education, and members of the civil and military offices of the head of state.

After listening to the national anthem played by the national brass band and inspecting the guard of honor, Col Ould Taya greeted the members of the CMSN and the government, as well as many other dignitaries who had come to welcome him.

In a statement to the national press, the head of state said: I have just returned home from Nigeria where I attended the ninth ECOWAS summit which was held from 30 June to 2 July 1986. During the summit, which took place under excellent conditions, there was a clear determination to work toward the economic integration of the states of the subregion and to turn the community into an efficient tool for this purpose. For this reason, important decisions were made touching on the life of the organization. I am convinced that under the chairmanship of Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, the ECOWAS will go through important stages in line with the hopes which our peoples have placed in it.

During the summit, I also held talks with all my colleagues and brother heads of state present at the summit on the bilateral relations existing between our countries and on the means to strengthen these relations as well as on matters of common interest. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to Maj Gen Babangida, the Federal Government, and the brotherly Nigerian people for the warm welcome and the particular attention which my delegation and I enjoyed during our stay in Abuja.

OAU's Ide Oumarou Arrives for Visit

AB050846 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed by the minister of foreign affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih. They later held the first round of their talks.

Meets President Ould Taya

AB051642 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] "Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, granted an audience this morning to the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, who arrived in Nouakchott yesterday." After the audience which was attended by the prime minister, the OAU secretary general made a statement:

[Begin Ide Oumarou recording] "I have just been received by the head of state." We spoke of the current problems, and the activities of the OAU. We also spoke of the upcoming summit of the OAU and the recent UN special session devoted to the economic problems of the continent. [end recording]

Speaks to Press After Meeting

AB061945 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 Jul (AFP) — Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya received OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou on Saturday, with whom he discussed the outcome of the recent international meetings on Africa in New York and Paris, and preparations for the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) at the end of July.

Speaking after the meeting, Ide Oumarou said: "The OAU will prove that a decisive turning point has been reached on the continent through the efforts of African states themselves." The OAU secretary general also said that he was informed by Col Taya of Mauritania's efforts toward achieving self-sufficiency in food production, adding that these efforts have exceeded the targets fixed by the OAU in the framework of the food battle, that is, that each country should invest 20 to [word indistinct] percent of its public funds in agriculture.

The OAU secretary general was expected to leave Nouakchott on Saturday evening. He is currently on an African tour in the framework of the Organization's forthcoming summit.

MOROCCO

Official Source Denies Marcos To Seek Rabat Asylum

LD050926 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jul (MAP) — An official source in Rabat stated yesterday that the reports carried by some Philippines papers to the effect that former President Ferdinand Marcos may seek political asylum in Morocco and that a member of his family may already have gone to Rabat from Hawaii are completely unfounded.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Delivers Government Policy Statement

JN071128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today said his government will abide by recommendations of the national conference over reforming the country's economic path.

Al-Mahdi, in his statement underlining the policies of his cabinet before the elected Constitutent Assembly today, affirmed that

the government will replace the current legislation in the country with other new laws.

The government will commit itself to the charter of popular uprising he said, referring to the charter adopted by the political parties on the heels of the ouster of former President Numayri in April 1985. As well, the government will cling to the charter of defence of democracy which had been adopted by the uprising forces.

Defending democracy charter had been designed to prevent military coup or toppling of elected government. The charter stipulated staging of civil disobedience throughout the country as soon as the elected democratic government would be menaced by any form of coup.

The efforts of the cabinet will be directed for the success of the long-awaited constitutional conference, Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi voiced in his statement today.

He said the south Sudan question should be solved through a serious business-like dialogue. Cementing his argument with the Peace Ministry created by the cabinet, he argued that the constitutional conference would be held without preconditions.

He further enumerated the negative effects of the war on the citizens and the economy of the country as well. Meanwhile the premier affirmed that the Armed Forces will be equiped and boosted to repulse any aggression backed by or emerging from another state. He said violence is no more justifiable since the election of the new government.

He went on to say that complementary elections will be held in ten constituencies in the south. Elections were postponed in these constituencies last April for security reasons.

The prime minister told the assembly that his administration will also replace the current system of regionalism with another system coping with the concept of democracy. Regional governors will be appointed from the parties that constitute the government, he said.

The laws of the people's local government will be amended, he added.

Al-Mahdi said the state of emergency which is imposed in the country will be lifted gradually.

Turning to the economic crisis, the prime minister said the recommendations of the national economic conference of last March will be adopted for reforming the economy.

The premier admitted that Sudan's foreign debt accumulated during Numayri reign reached a record of 13.3 billion Sudanese pounds the central banks indebtedness is 7.7 million pounds [as received], [words indistinct]

The importation of non-essential items will be halted, he said. The banking system will be reformed the deficit financing practices [words indistinct).

On Sudan's foreign relations, the premier said his government will adopt establishing of relations based on peace and justice principles.

Opening his statement with the disasterous impact of the policies of the ousted president regime, Al-Mahdi said May regime has completely undermined the country national economy. The debts of individual in Sudan amount to 2,254 Sudanese pounds, he added.

Al-Mahdi, said the ousted President Numayri had amputated hands of weak citizens thinking that the amputation of hundreds of hands will decrease the rate of crimes, referring to the Moslem sharia (legislations).

The interim period, following the victory of April 6 popular uprising Al-Mahdi said had ended successfully refuting suspicions that the Transitional Military Council will not hand over the power to the civilians.

Al-Mahdi reaffirmed that his government will eradicate, without naming them, those who bid by Islam.

The government will liquidate May defunct regime impacts in all spheres, Al-Mahdi added.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly To Meet Garang in Addis Ababa

JN071043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — The newspaper *Al-Sahafah* published today said that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who will represent Sudan at the OAU summit scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa on 28 July, will meet there with Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebel People's Liberation Movement. The Trade Union Alliance, which recently met with Garang's movement, returned to Khartoum from Addis Ababa yesterday. The two sides agreed on the need to coordinate the relief operations and the need to intensify efforts to alleviate the effects of famine. The two sides will meet again at a later date following the government speech which will be delivered by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today.

Attempt To Hijack Plane Coming From Baghdad Fails

JN051435 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jul (SUNA) — A Sudanese Boeing plane was exposed to an abortive hijacking attempt while on its way from Baghdad to Khartoum. A Sudanese passenger threatened to blow up the plane if it did not head toward Israel, and asked the captain — in a written memorandum submitted to him through a stewardess — to announce the threat to the passengers, stressing that he would blow up the plane if it did not head toward the destination he had set.

The captain announced the threat to the passengers, but did not heed the threat and safely landed at Khartoum airport as scheduled. At the airport, security authorities made the necessary arrangements to meticulously search the plane and question

the Sudanese passenger. It is worth mentioning that 123 passengers, most of them Sudanese, were aboard the plane.

Hijacker's Father Explains Motives

JN071103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — The father of the Sudanese passenger who tried to hijack a Sudanese plane from Baghdad said that the reasons for the behavior of his student son, 'Awad Mustafa aged 25, were his troubled mental state following the death of his brother there and the treatment he received by the Sudanese Embassy in Baghdad and its failure to organize the death procedures. The student's father told *Al-Ayyam* newspaper published today that his son did not expect that kind of treatment from his embassy in Iraq. He indicated that his son was expelled from the embassy the moment the death procedures of his brother, who drowned in Baghdad, were completed.

DJIBOUTI

President Accepts Industry Minister's Resignation

AB061232 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Djibouti, July 6 (AFP) — Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon Sunday accepted the resignation of his industry minister, Fammy Khmed al Hag, state radio reported.

The radio gave no reason for the resignation, which it said was tendered late Saturday.

The radio said Moussa Bouraleh Robleh, minister for trade, transport and tourism, would take over as acting industry minister.

ETHIOPIA

European Tour Aimed at Constitutional Debate

AU031424 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 3 (AFP) — Ethiopia's justice minister was meeting here Thursday with Ethiopians living in France as part of an international effort to promote debate on a draft constituion that will make the African state a Soviet-style people's republic.

Justice Minister Amanuel Amde-Michael, who arrived here Wednesday from Bonn at the head of one of six delegations sent abroad by Addis Ababa, said Thursday that the purpose of his tour was "to give Ethiopians living outside equal possibilities to make suggestions, proposals, modifications" to the document.

He said the other delegations were visiting Ethiopian communities in Eastern Europe, the United States, Cuba and Africa, and that his team would travel on to London and Rome after their Paris visit.

The draft constitution was made public last month and is to be adopted in a national referendum to be held at an unspecified date, expected to be later this year. A national debate on the document has already been held within the country.

Paris and Rome both have offices representing the main movement fighting for independence in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, while an armed opposition movement in Tigre Province has an office in London.

While not referring directly to the opposition movements, Mr. Amde-Michael said he was "prepared to meet ... any Ethiopian in France and in the other countries."

WWe are open for the opinions of all our people, north or south," he told *Agence France-Presse*.

The draft constitution provides for representation of Ethiopia's some 90 ethnic groups in the national legislature, called the Shengo and modelled on the Supreme Soviet in the Soviet Union.

It also says the "People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall ensure the realization of regional autonomy" in the country, but provides no details on how such autonomy would be organized.

Mr. Amde-Michael also defended his government's controversial policy of resettling people from the drought-stricken north of the country to more fertile regions further south.

Some Western aid organizations have charged that much of the resettlement was forced and had resulted in tens of thousands of deaths.

"We do not want to leave our people to starve to death," said Mr. Amde-Michael, adding that the government was being "very careful to rectify certain shortcomings (since) in some cases mistakes or errors were made."

He also said that some Western governments, including Canada and Italy, were aiding resettlement communities, rejecting allegations that the program was aimed at collectivizing Ethiopian agriculture under the guise of battling famine.

Rebels Say Tesenei People Reject Draft Constitution

EA041045 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tesenei: The draft constitution for Ethiopia was read to residents of Tesenei and its environs in (Selasa Aher), (Bidimo), (Kudaasher), (Adi Berber), and (Adi Hde) by WPE cadres. The briefing was held for 3 days from 17-20 June.

The people, who had been forcibly assembled by soldiers, rejected the constitution, saying that it did not represent them. The briefing on the draft constitution, which converts the dergue's provisional rule into permanent rule, was completely rejected by the Eritrean people, who are under the suppression of Dergue rule.

KENYA

'Saboteurs' Jailed for Sedition, Sabotage

EA051533 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Article headlined "Nakuru Saboteurs Jailed for 61 Years" attributed to Michael Njuguna]

[Excerpt] Three members of the clandestine organization - Mwakenya - were jailed yesterday afternoon for a total of 41 and 1/2 years by a Nakuru court for sabotage, malicious damage of a railway line and distribution of seditious publications. Samuel Kangethe Mungai, a former government agricultural officer, Philip Tirop Arap Kitur, a graduate of Nairobi Universary and a former law student, and Karimi Nduthu, a former engineering student at the same university, appeared before the senior resident magistrate, Mr Isaac Wambilliangah.

In the morning, they were sentenced to other jail terms totalling 20 years after they pleaded guilty of distribnuting copies of

"Mzalendo Mwakenya", a seditious publication. The sentences are to run consecutively.

The assistant deputy public prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, told the court that the three damaged six telephone posts and wires on 10th April at Molo, Nakuru. The following day, he said, they damaged 10 telephone posts and wires in Molo. On 3d and 4th June, they removed two telephone posts and pulled down wires between Gilgil and Ilkek railway stations in Nakuru, he said. The Prosecutor told the court these acts were sabotage intended to impede the working of telephone communications.

Mr Chunga said that on the eve of the last Madaraka Day (1st June), the three men maliciously damaged a railway line between Gilgil and Kariandusi in order to render the line dangerous or impassable.

Mr Chunga told the court the Mwakenya group had resolved to begin sabotage and intensify its activities, during a meeting held last April at Kisumu, after the group had realised that the government was closing in on the organisation.

In the morning the three had admitted distributing seditius publications. Mungai and Kitur were charged with distributing 150 copies each of the "*Mzalendo Mwa-Kenya*" on the night of 3rd and 4th April in Eldoret town. Nduthu was charged with distributing 100 copies of the document in Kitale town the same night.

Mwangale Leaves for Vienna Talks on Namibia

EA061345 Nairobi KNA in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, 05 Jul: The Minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, left Nairobi this morning for Vienna, Austria, to attend the seven-day conference on independence of Namibia. The international conference has been organized by the UN Council for Namibia.

SOMALIA

SNM Reports Attacks on Government Troops

8 Killed on 28 June

EA061651 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali 1700 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 28 June 1986, the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, made a surprise attack on the loyalist troops of the dictator, General Muhammad Siad Barre, stationed at (Qorijableh), Boorama district, in Awdal Region, killing 8 and wounding 12 soldiers. The attackers also destroyed one APC and a number of military trucks before returning safely to base.

A landmine laid by a commando unit of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces at (Bali Gubadleh) in Hargeisa District, Northwest region, was detonated by a vehicle transporting soldiers loyal to the dying regime of Mogadishu, killing, according to reports, 17 and wounding 5 soldiers. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

12 Killed 29 Jun

EA040912 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters attacked enemy forces based in (Xaring Xaring), 15 km east of Hargeisa airport, killing 12 enemy soldiers and wounding 20 others. The fighting took place on 29 June. SNM fighters also destroyed an armored vehicle and an APC. The report says the enemy forces took to their heels when fighting broke out. However, the enemy forces went on a rampage the following day, 30 June, arresting many people, looting livestock, and burning homes.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Warns Civil Service on Misappropriation

EA062019 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed dissatisfaction at the performance of the civil service and parastatals manifesting itself in inefficiency and violations of financial guidelines. He said that heads of department who had misappropriated funds or caused huge losses to the government would not only be fired but would also be charged in court and, in cases of any legal justification, their property would be nationalized. Ndugu Mwinyi was addressing newsmen in Dar es Salaam today on arrival from a 1-week tour of the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi. He said the misappropriations uncovered at the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation, GAPEX, were a clear indication of the laxity affecting public corporations. He warned that severe action would be taken against those concerned.

Referring to his tour of Rwanda and Burundi, President Mwinyi said it had given him an opportunity to assure the leaders of the two countries that despite the leadership changes at the top in November last year, Tanzania's internal and external policies remained unchanged. He said that during the tour he had held discussions with Presidents Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda on the importance of having a system of border trade in the interests of the three countries.

UGANDA

Relations Established With Western Sahara

EA032112 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Mr Mohamed Abelaziz. The message was delivered by the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] foreign affairs minister, Mr Mansour Omar, when he met the president at State House, Entebbe, this evening.

Mr Omar expressed his country's appreciation of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government's achievements in Uganda and has said his country wanted to strengthen relations with Uganda and requested the establishment of diplomatic relations with Uganda.

Granting the request, President Museveni reiterated his government's desire to strengthen cooperation with all friendly countries.

AFP: Army Arrests Over 40 Obote Supporters
AB051347 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 5 (AFP) — The Ugandan Army arrested more than 40 people this week for suspected involvement in an underground movement working for the return of ousted President Milton Obote, local press report said Saturday.

The Roman Catholic vernacular daily *Munno* said the men, suspected of belonging to the Force Obote Back (FOBA) Movement, were arrested late Thursday at a pub in Kampala's suburb of Kisenyi and taken to the nearby Lubiri Army Barracks.

No government officials were available to comment on the *Munno* report.

Munno quoted eyewitnesses on the arrests as saying six of the suspects were former members of the Democratic Party, the main parliamentary opposition to Mr. Obote's government.

Mr. Obote was toppled in a military coup in July 1985. The junta which replaced him was in turn ousted by current President Yoweri Museveni last January.

BURKINA FASO

Charge d'Affaires in Lagos Denies Coup Rumors

AB031700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the "Insight" program]

[Text] The ninth conference of ECOWAS heads of state has ended, and the delegates have gone back to their respective countries. However, the speculations generated by the sudden departure from Abuja (?during the session) by President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso persist. It was rumored that a coup attempt had taken place in Ouagadougou, but nobody has been able to confirm this, even though the rumor added that as many as 16 lives were lost in the attempted putsch.

Following media reports yesterday, the Burkinabe charge d'affaires in Lagos, Mr Leon (Wukumbagne), called us to express his displeasure. He thought journalists should have contacted him for clarification before going to press. Correspondent Ben Egbuna used the opportunity to find out what really happened.

[Begin recording] [Egbuna] Was there a coup attempt in Burkina Faso?

[(Wukumbagne)] No. It is not true [words indistinct] I learned it from NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] news. I asked myself where NTA news got the news. I was really worried to learn this from the Nigerian newspaper review because between Nigeria and Burkina Faso relations are very, very correct and cordial. I don't know. I don't know (?where they got the news).

[Egbuna] What about the other version of the rumor that Captain Sankara had to leave Abuja because some policemen back home died in a motor accident?

[(Wukumbagne)] Since his arrival in Abuja, the president [words indistinct]. This is terrible. There has never been a coup in my country. This is not correct. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Shehu Shagari Released, Confined to Home Area

AB042215 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government today confirmed that it has decided to transfer former President Shehu Shagari and Vice President Alex Ekwueme to their respective local government areas to live in confinement in their homes. The decision was taken by the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] and Ogie Eboigbe has the details:

[Begin recording] The confirmation came from the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, during a brief meeting with State House correspondents at Dodan Barracks today. Following the AFRC decision, Alhaji Shehu Shagari and Dr Ekwueme are now restricted to their local government areas and their activities are being closely monitored by security agents. They are not allowed to make public statements in their confinement [words indistinct].

Alhaji Shehu is now in his home in Shagari village in Sokoto State, while Dr Ekwueme is said to be in his hometwon Oko, in Anambra State.

Asked to explain the difference between the present restriction order on the two former leaders and their previous state of detention, Commodore Ukiwe said that the government will no longer have to feed them. They now have to be responsible for their own welfare and can farm if they wish.

Yesterday, foreign radio stations announced the release of the two former political leaders, quoting top government sources. Some Nigerian newspapers also today had banner headlines on the issue. Alhaji Shehu and Dr Ekwueme have been in detention for more than 30 months. [end recording]

Ukiwe Comments

AB041538 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Lagos, July 4 (AFP) — Former Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and his deputy Alex Ekwueme have been conditionally released after 31 months of house arrest here and flown to their home villages, official sources said Friday. "They would be at their various homes by now, but under strict government conditions," one of the sources said of the former officials, whose government was toppled in a coup in December 1983.

Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, the number two man in the military government, told reporters Friday that the two former peaders were "reasonably free, but restricted to their local government" (home areas). He said there was no time frame set for the restrictions, adding that the limits on their freedom could be reviewed later. He said both men were included under a recently announced ban on all political activities or holding of political office imposed on former civilian officials.

He explained their conditional freedom as necessary to allow time to see "if more details of misdeeds against them" would emerge.

He also said that former military leaders Major-General Muhamadu Buhari and Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, whom the present regime toppled last August, were under "protective custody" and that appropriate action would be taken later concerning their cases.

Reaction to Release

AB060755 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (AFP) — Nigerians have given a mixed reception to the release of former President Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Alex Ekwueme, last Thursday after 31 months detention since their overthrow in December 1983.

Among those welcoming their release as a politically expedient decision was George Uwechue, a former opposition legislator under Mr Shagari's rule. He said in an interview it would have been an injustice to keep them in detention when no criminal charges were proved against them.

"They committed a political offence, but no legal offence was proved," he said.

He expressed support for the recent ban on former Shagari regime politicians from holding public office for 10 years and said he favored extending it to retire top civil servants and politicians who served before Mr Shagari came to power.

Lagos lawyer Gani Fawehinmi however called the freeing of the two men "unconstitutional" and said it would be "illogical" for Nigerians to accept that their economy was ruined and to allow those who caused the ruin to go unpunished.

The country's most popular musician, Afro-beat superstar Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, an influential public figure, also criticized the government's action.

"If Mr Shagari and Mr Ekwueme are not guilty, I am interested in knowing who is guilty" from the ousted civilian regime, he told the *Guardian* newspaper in a statement published Saturday.

But Fela's lawyer, Kanmi Ishola-Oshobu, said other politicians jailed for corruption under Mr Shagari's administration should be freed also.

Mr Shagari and Mr Ekwueme were freed from house arrest and flown to their home villages — Mr Shagari in Shagari village in the northern state of Sokoto and Mr Ekwueme in Oba, in the eastern state of Anambra.

They have been restricted to these areas and barred from political activity and holding public office for 10 years.

SENEGAL

Diouf, OAU's Oumarou Hold Talks

AB041925 Dakar PANA in French 1439 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 4 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA) — Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, has expressed "his satisfaction" with the comments made by the current OAU chairman on the UN special session on the continent's critical situation, the conference on economic sanctions against Pretoria, and on the directives forthe forthcoming OAU summit which will also examine "economic problems and the situation in southern Africa."

The OAU secretary general, who held a lengthy meeting on Friday with President Diouf, also said that the next OAU summit will analyze the results of the various international meetings, and map out guidelines for the implementation of these decisions in order to prove to the world community that "Africa's ideas are serious and coherent."

Commenting on the international conference on sanctions against Pretoria, Mr Oumarou underlined that the continent's stand remains the same, and considered that "only economic sanctions could force South Africa to bow down to the will of the international community." In this regard, he expressed disappointment over the delay accorded Pretoria by the EEC before applying sanctions.

On the likelihood of the creation of an African force to fight apartheid, the OAU secretary general pointed out that it was "an old idea," and that the reports of the General Secretariat will certainly examine the "practical modalities for setting up such a force and the continent's readiness" to do so. It would be a good tool for fighting against South Africa which is taking advantage of the relative weakness of the Frontline States, he added.

Ide Oumarou also paid tribute to Senegal, to the current OAU chairman, and to the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the OAU Steering Committee, who are all striving to help "Africa win back its dignity."

TOGO

President Leaves for Zaire on Working Visit

AB060827 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, this morning left for Kinshasa for a friendly working visit to Zaire. The head of state was seen off by members of the Central Committee.

ANGOLA

President Returns From Visit to Congo

MB031950 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned home this evening after a short working visit to the People's Republic of Congo. The Angolan head of state visited the city of Pointe Noire where he met with Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo. This visit to Congo by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos is within the framework of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation that link our two peoples and parties. At the end of the talks with the Congolese head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that on the eve of the OAU summit, this visit led to discussion of matters concerned with liberation issues, namely the decolonization of Namibia and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

Western Sahara Leader Holds Press Conference

MB030952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1244 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Press conference by Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and Western Sahara "president," in Luanda on 1 July — recorded; Abdelaziz in Arabic with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] [Abdelaziz] During our visit to Angola, we have had the opportunity to analyze in depth issues of mutual interest with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other members of the Angolan delegation, party, and government. We also had the opportunity to be briefed by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the current situation in this region of our continent. It was also an opportunity for us to relate the latest developments in northest Africa, about the war between the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] and the Kingdom of Morocco, and about Moroccan aggression against our country. We exchanged points of view on the situation in the African Continent in particular and on the international situation in general. We had similar points of view on the issues discussed, and we are sure that this visit will result in strengthening the friendship and soliderity between the SDAR and the People's Republic of Angola. We want to reiterate our thanks to the People's Republic of Angola, to the MPLA-Labor Party and to the Angolan president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm reception accorded to us by the Angolan people since our arrival in this free land of Angola.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr President, indirect talks between Morocco and Polisario ended in New York 2 months ago. What concrete and positive results have these talks had for the solution of the Western Saharan issue?

[Abdelaziz] As you all know, at the beginning of this year the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general decided to launch an initiative to implement OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolutions 40 and 50. This initiative was aimed at bringing the two conflicting parties, the SDAR and Morocco, together for direct talks to find a peaceful solution to this problem based on respect for the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence and on the withdrawal of Moroccan troops and administrative personnel from Moroccan settlements in Western Sahara. In this context, our country sent a delegation to New York to start preliminary contacts aimed at bringing the two sides to the negotiating table. After two rounds of talks, one in April and another in May, unfortunately we noted that no real progress had been achieved. Thus we have to conclude that the joint initiative of the OAU chairman and UN secretary general is at this moment at an impasse caused by Morrocco's refusal to implement the OAU and UN resolutions in their entirety. By adopting this position, Morocco is refusing to implement the will of the international community in the search for a just solution to the problem in northwest Africa. Morocco thus obstructs peace in the region.

This Moroccan position is similar to the position adopted by the apartheid racist regime in its refusal to implement UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence. Thus, we see no other option than to step up our legitimate armed struggle to expel the enemy from our territory. We expect the international community to demand mandatory sanctions against Morocco, similar to those that must be imposed against the apartheid regime to force it to accept the will of the international organizations. We want to appeal from here, Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola, to the international community to recognise the SDAR and to provide substantial support to the just struggle of the Saharan people, who have a legitimate and inalienable right to achieve national independence.

[Questioner] Mr President, we would like to know if the ideal of the Great Arab Maghreb can make the armed struggle of the Saharan people more difficult to wage?

[Abdelaziz] [Words indistinct] The peoples of the region want unity in order to tackle coherently social, economic, political, and other issues affecting development in the region. But there is an obstacle in the region that prevents the implementation of these objectives — Morocco's aggression toward the SDAR. There are two types of ideas in conflict: one defends the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and respect for their interests and will, and the other defends aggression against peoples, occupation of territories, and expansionism. That is why we reiterate that the creation of the Great Arab Maghreb is not and will not be viable while there is an armed conflict between Morocco and the SDAR. Thank you.

Ends Official Visit

MB030953 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and SDAR president, ended his 24-hour official visit to the People's Republic of Angola yesterday. During his stay in Angola, President Mohamed Abdelaziz held talks with the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on issues of common interest. The talks centered on cooperation

between Angola and Western Sahara, the war situation in both countries, and world issues. There was a complete identity of viewpoints in the talks, which were described as very positive by both sides.

On the situation in southern Africa and northwest Africa, both parties agreed that there was an urgent need to apply the UN and OAU resolutions on Namibia's independence and the self-determination of Saharan people to achieve peace and stability in these two regions. President Mohamed Abdelaziz spoke in favor of the intensification of the armed struggle in Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa, and the imposition of global sanctions by the international community, not only against the apartheid regime but also against Morocco as a form of pressure on the governments of Pretoria and Rabat which persist in their intransigent policy of aggression and expansionism.

KUP Claims UNITA Downing of MPLA Aircraft

MB040624 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Jul (KUP) — A MIG-23 was shot down by UNITA's anti-aircraft guns close to Umbo River near Cangumbe in Moxico Province on 2 July. This was revealed in a communique issued by UNITA's Operations Office yesterday. The communique added that the crew members were killed when the aircraft,which was providing air cover to the MPLA's 150th Brigade, caught fire.

SADF Reportedly Continuing 'Atrocities'

MB040829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The South African Army continues to commit serious atrocities inside the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. A report recently issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee in Namibe, citing authorized military sources, reveals that during the first half of this year, South African Army air-borne units landed in some areas of Namibe Province, killing dozens of civilians. Recently, other actions were noted, including South African planes overflying southern regions of the municipalities of Tombua and Virei, also in Namibe Province.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Says Sanctions on RSA Will Hurt Country

MB060616 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Metsing Lekhanya, says Lesotho's attitude to economic sanctions against South Africa can only be dictated by a sense of regret at the realities attached to sanctions. In an interview with Michael Berth of the BBC, Major General Lekhanya said the government is quite aware of the devastating effects sanctions may have on Lesotho and went further to point out that should they be applied on a large scale, he hopes that the international community will exercise its responsibility towards South Africa's neighbors, whom he said would be adversely affected. Asked what the effect of the repatriation of migrant workers and the abrogation of the customs union agreement would be on Lesotho, Major General Lekhanya said this will cripple the country economically, but said that the short-and long-term goal of the military government is to restructure the country's economy to create more jobs in order to lessen the country's dependence on its neighbor.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Reagan on 4 July

MB041111 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today sent a message of congratulations to his counterpart Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. national day. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our desire to consolidate and deepen our relations of friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and states, the message from the Mozambican head of state said.

18 'Armed Bandits' Reported Dead, Wounded

MB031401 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Eight armed bandits have been killed and 10 others wounded in a recent operation carried out by our armed forces in the Nauela area of Alto Molocue District, Zambezia Province. The gangsters were detected by the Mozambican Armed Forces as they were about to perpetrate another crime against the residents of Mugema. Meanwhile, some 1,000 people, who have been victims of the armed bandits in Zambezia Province, are currently being assisted by the Department of Natural Disasters. Our correspondent says that those people have been sent to three camps in the Chinde, Inhassunge, and Nicuadala Districts. The assistance being provided consists of clothing, foodstuffs and tools.

MAURITIUS

AFP Reports Indian Prime Minister's Arrival

AB041239 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Port Louis, July 4 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Mauritius Friday for a two-day visit expected to be dominated by the conclusion of key financial agreements and discussions on turning the Indian Ocean area into a "zone of peace." Mr. Gandhi, at the head of a 20-member delegation, was met at the airport here by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and senior parliamentarians and clergymen before being whisked away in an armored limousine flown here from India specially for the visit. The prime minister was due later Friday to lay a wreath at the site where former prime minister and governor general Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was cremated last year. He

was also scheduled to address the Indian Ocean island state's parliament on Saturday.

Official sources here said that during Mr. Gandhi's stay here, both countries would sign two agreements, a government-to-government credit of more than four million dollars and another credit from India's export-import bank for a further four million. Mr. Gandhi and Prime Minister Jugnauth were also expected to focus their talks on their commitment to maintaining peace in the Indian Ocean as well as the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare and the Commonwealth "mini-summit" on South Africa in London. Both meetings take place next month.

Addresses Parliament on Nonalignment

AB051407 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Port Louis, July 5 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called for a reinforcement of non-alignment in the Indian Ocean Saturday during an address to parliament here on the final day of a two-day visit to Mauritius. Mr Gandhi also signed agreements covering some 7.5 million dollars in loans from India to Mauritius, a government statement said. No details of the loans were released Saturday, though official sources said earlier that they would involve a government-to-government [words indistinct] of more than four million dollars and another credit from India's export-import bank for nearly four million dollars.

In his address to parliament, Mr Gandhi denounced the growing number of foreign warships in the Indian Ocean and reiterated his call for the region to be declared a "zone of peace" in line with a 1971 U.N. declaration to that effect. He said the non-aligned states of the Indian Ocean were being drawn against their will into a cold war that contradicted the spirit of non-alignment. Mr Gandhi also reiterated his government's support for Mauritian demands for the return of the Chagos Archipelago, which Britain administers since [words indistinct] Diego Garcia, where the United States maintains one of its largest overseas military bases.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO President Reviews Operations Against RSA

AB061735 Dakar PANA in English 1444 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna, 6 July (PANA) — The morale of the Namibian people is higher than ever as the war of national liberation is now being waged with intensity inside Namibia. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said this yesterday in Vienna on his arrival for the five-day international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia. The conference begins in the Austrian capital, Vienna, tomorrow. Nujoma told reporters that during the past three months SWAPO combatants have inflicted heavy casualties on South African troops in Namibia. Pretoria occupation troops are believed now number 100,000 in Namibia. "SWAPO's achievements on the battlefront cannot be made without the support of the Namibian people," he said. He cited the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) attack, Wednesday, on a fortified South African military base in Nkongo, northeastern Namibia as an example of SWAPO's increased offensive. In this attack 12 Boer soldiers were killed. "Such assaults by PLAN throughout the war zones are a clear signal to the ruling clique in Pretoria that SWAPO is ever ready to continue with the armed struggle until the repressive apartheid forces are totally rooted out of Namibian territory", he added. He said that SWAPO's popularity was now expanding throughout the country as the war zone was extending towards the central and southern regions of Namibia. He also said that the demonstration which took place in May, in Windhoek and other townships in Namibia, demanding the immediate implementation of UN resolution 435 of 1978, despite the state of emergency existing since 1972, indicated the Namibian people's determination to end South African occupation of their territory. The SWAPO president described the South African policy to install puppets in Namibia as a failure and misguided. "They are doing nothing substantial for the Namibian people except delaying the Namibian cause."

The president said that once Namibia attained her genuine freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the puppet political parties would die a natural death as their mission would have ended. He reiterated SWAPO's stand that it wants to create a people's government, non-racial society to be guided by the principles of positive reality. Mr Nujoma said the conference is taking place at a time when the political and military situation in Namibia is extremely critical. He described the conference as very important. "It is an expression of solidarity and support to the already ongoing military struggle inside Namibia." President Nujoma said that the conference would remind the member states of the United Nations of their responsibility towards the decolonisation of Namibia and that Namibia was still militarily occupied by the Pretoria regime.

He added that the conference would once again call upon the international community to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a measure to pressurise the racist regime to renounce its colonial legacy in Namibia.

Commenting on the presence of the delegates from the so-called "Contact Group" as observers to the conference, Mr Nujoma said he found it normal as they were members of the UN but expressed hope that they would this time play a positive role by supporting the call for imposing economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. The Contact Group members which include the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada has a record of boycotting Namibian international conferences which are organised by the 31 members United Nations Council for Namibia. The Group became less active after the withdrawal of France when President Francois Mitterrand took power. Canada is also playing a very minimum role in the group.

President Nujoma accused the Reagan administration for sabotaging the process of decolonisation of Namibia by insisting on the linkage issue. He said the U.S. supported by West Germany and Britain has been demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola but he said Namibians rejected this and regretted that the Reagan administration was still insisting on this.

The conference which will be held at the Vienna conference centre "Hofburg" is expected to review progress and problems in

the international community's efforts to bring about Namibian independent. It will formulate concrete proposals for new initiatives aimed at the implementation of General Assembly resolutions and recommendations to accelerate the achievements of independence for Namibia. A final document containing recommendations to be placed before the General Assembly at its 41stsession will be adopted at the end of the conference.

The Council for Namibia officials say that preparations for the conference have been finalised and most of the invited delegations have arrived over the weekend ready for the opening tomorrow to be addressed by Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankwitsch on behalf of the host government. President of Austria Designate Kurt Waldheim is expected to address the closing session on Friday.

Court Rules SWAPO Allowed To Hold Meetings

MB041204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 4, SAPA — A far-reaching judgment by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday, in which it specifically upheld a bill of rights, would enable SWAPO to hold public meetings lawfully in SWA/Namibia in future, the Namibian newspaper reported today. All that would be required from the South West African People's Organisation in future was notification to a magistrate 24 hours beforehand in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act (1981), legal sources said.

A full bench of the Supreme Court held in a lengthy judgment that main charges be invalidated against SWAPO's acting president, Mr Immanuel Nathaniel Maxulili; SWAPO's secretary for youth, Mr Jerry Ekandjo, and the organisation's secretary for transport, Mr Frans Kambangula. They were accused of contravening the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act for holding an unlawful SWAPO political rally in Katutura township on April 21 last year.

In the judgment, Mr Justice Harold Levy (Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler and Mr Justice Ken Bethune concurring) said the meetings act prohibited public meetings by organisations which had as "its object" the violent overthrow of the existing political and constitutional dispensation in SWA/Namibia. From documents submitted to the court, including SWAPO's constitution and "political programme," it appeared "there is no statement which specifically is for or advocates or propagates the overthrow of a governemnt or some form of change by violence, intimidation or forceful means."

Mr Justice Levy said counsel for the defence, Mr Ian Farlam, SC [senior Counsel], had argued there existed a conflict between the Bill of Fundamental Rights appended to the South African State President's proclamation R101, which instituted the SWA/Namibian transitional government, and the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act. The act in question, the judge said, "does make serious inroads into the liberty of the subject." Mr Farlam had urged the court to "strike down" the conflicting provisions, but, Mr Justice Levy said, if the charges themselves did not constitute offences then it was the charge sheet that had to be invalidated.

The meetings act clearly stated that an organisation to be prohibited from holding meetings should have as "its object" the violent overthrow of the existing authority. "To interpret this to mean one of its objects would be to enlarge on the provisions of the legislation and in fact to legislate," Mr Justice Levy said. Where ambiguities existed in the language of law, "the meaning which least of all interferes with the liberty of the subject must be applied to interpreted the relevant legislation."

The judge said it had been argued from time to time in various cases before the Supreme Court that the Bill of Fundamental Rights annexured to Proclamation R101 did not form part of the operative sections of the proclamation. "In view of the state president's statement I hereby make the laws set out in this schedule and in view of the fact that annexure 1 — The Bill of Fundamental Rights — is an integral part of such schedule and incorporated by virtue of the definition of the clause above (and by virtue of several other clauses) the fundamental rights are as much part of the law as any other provision in R101," he said. "It is to be hoped that this ghost has now finally been laid."

SWAPO Claims 50 Defense Force Members Killed

MB040726 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] SWAPO claims it has killed 50 South African soldiers in a recent attack, but Pretoria is denying the report. In a communique, SWAPO says that its forces carried out a surprise attack on a SADF base in northeastern Namibia. It claims the night attack on 29 June killed 50 South African soldiers and injured many more. SWATF says the attack failed utterly, and that none of the SWAPO bombs landed inside the military base. And a spokesman for the SADF has dismissed the claims as ludicrous. However, the Defense Force headquarters in Pretoria has announced the death of a member of the Venda defense force, who died in the war zone in Namibia.

Reports 12 SADF Killed 2 July

MB060600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 5, SAPA — The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) killed 12 South African soldiers and wounded 15 others at their base on Wednesday in northeastern SWA/Namibia, SWAPO claimed in a statement released in Harare today. ZIANA reported the statement which said SWAPO fighters heavily shelled the South African base with mortars, setting fuel depots, ammunition, several army vehicles and food storages ablaze. "These latest assaults by the combatants of plan on South African military bases throughout the war zones are a clear signal to the ruling apartheid clique in Pretoria that SWAPO is ready to continue with the armed liberation struggle with greater intensity," the statement said.

A South African Defence Force (SADF) spokesman said tonight that they had nothing to add to the SWA Territory Force statement released earlier this week which stated that: "SWAPO insurgents had launched utterly failed stand-off bombardments on military bases at Eenhana and Nlongo in northern SWA/Na-

mibia on Sunday night and Wednesday night." It added that no enemy mortars fell in either bases, no damage was caused and there were no injuries. The spokesman said that SWAPO's "ludicrous rhetoric" is as usual no more than the "blatant distortion of reality." He added that the only successes SWAPO could claim were the "murder of innocent children and the maiming of people by the cowardly laying of landmines."

Security Forces Eliminate 3 SWAPO Insurgents

MB031928 Johanensburg SAPA in English 1924 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 3, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot dead three SWAPO insurgents and captured a wounded insurgent in a follow-up operation early this week, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek today. The insurgents had abducted three civilians from Ongandjera in Ovambo on Sunday night, the statement said. A group of security forces members were ambushed shortly after the follow-up action began on Monday morning and in the ensuing shoot-out an insurgent was wounded and taken captive. The statement said tracks were followed in a northerly direction which led to an arms chache. Among the equipment destroyed by the security forces at the site were 63 61mm mortar bombs, 19 RPG-7 rockets, 18 rifle grenades, four anti-personnel mines, three landmines and 17.2kg of explosives. In a skirmish shortly afterwards, three insurgents were killed and three civilians were set free, the statement said.

In other clashes in northern SWA/Namibia, the security forces shot dead another seven insurgents, which brought to 408 the number of insurgents killed to date this year. "The security forces suffered no losses in these actions," the SWATF said.

In other incidents, SWAPO insurgents had launched "utterly failed stand-off bombardments" on military bases at Eenhana and Nkongo in northern SWA/Namibia on Sunday night and last night. "No enemy mortars fell in either of the bases," the statement said. "There was no damage caused and no-one was injured." The security forces immediately responded to the attacks which brought a swift end to the bombardments, the SWATF said. It added that a civilian, Mr Mthisas Hamunyela, was seriously injured when a vehicle detonated a landmine near Nkongo in northern SWA/Namibia last Thursday. Another civilian, Mrs Teopolina Majamba, was injured when she triggered an anti-personnel mine in the same vicinity the next day.

In Pretoria today the Bureau for Information said that defence headquarters announced that a member of the Venda Defence Force, Cpl N.G. Bhivhse, died in action against terrorists in the operational area of SWA/Namibia. A Defence Force spokesman said tonight that Cpl Bhivhse's death was in no way related to any of the incidents involving the SWATF. He also would not say where or when Cpl Bhivhse died. The spokesman said once the next of kin of a dead soldier had been notified the media was informed of the death.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bombing at Pretoria Supermarket 4 July

MB041859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — Total of 20 people were injured in an explosion outside a supermarket in Silverton, Pretoria today, the Bureau for Information said. The bureau said the explosive device was placed in a black plastic bag between two parked cars in Pretoria Road at about 5pm today. "A total of twenty people, one white man, seven white women, a seven-year old white girl, eight black men and three black women were injured in the explosion," the bureau said. Two vehicles were slightly damaged and two more seriously damaged. The window panes of Checkers, Saambou and the Milky Way were blown out, the bureau added.

Toll Set at 19 Injured

MB041938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — The Bureau for Information tonight revised the total of people injured in a blast in Silverton this afternoon to 19. The bureau said earlier that 20 people had been injured. The blast occurred at about 5 pm in Pretoria Road, Silverton. The injured, according to the bureau, are one white man, seven white women a seven-year-old white girl, six black men, three black women and one coloured woman. Earlier the bureau said one white man, seven white women, a seven-year-old white girl, eight black men and three black women were injured in the explosion.

Pik Botha Criticizes Foreign Demands for Sanctions

MB041005 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the "Radio Today" program presented by Jeremy Dawes — recorded]

[Text][Dawes] Sanctions againsnt South Africa look set to last for many years. Addressing a public meeting at Witbank last night, the minister of foreign affairs said he doubted that the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany would ever again be led by leaders as conservative as those currently in power. Mr Pik Botha:

[Begin Botha recording] Now if under these conservative leaders, more punitive measures are instituted againsnt South Africa, then the chances of these measures ever being recalled by less conservative people, those chances are very small, unless somehow they can be brought to see that it is not in their interests. There are many well-intentioned people in America, in Europe, Britain, elsewhere, who think that sanctions is an alternative to violence, and they are being terribly misled and deceived, because if sanctions lead to greater unemployment, that unemployment in turn leads to greater violence. It is a vicious circle. So those who propose and are in favor of sanctions are in effect in favor of violence, and that applies also to the World Council of Churches.

The sanctions already instituted will last as long as governments who apply them believe that we should reform according to their demands. There are many countries who would rejoice if we cannot sell our agricultural products, or coal, because it opens up new markets to them. If we want to survive, we should not fear the length of time that we will have to contend with sanctions. Rather, we should carry on with our reform program inside this country and create a solid basis for us to act against this onslaught, an that in the end will break the sanctions. The sanctions will be broken by a united South Africa, and by a South Africa at peace with itself. That will break the sanctions. [end recording]

Restrictions on Winnie Mandela Lifted

MB071010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — All restriction orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, had been lifted, but the media should still obtain legal advice before quoting her as this was "a complicated matter," a spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed in Pretoria today. Mrs Mandela's name did not appear on either of the two lists of banned people published in terms of the Internal Security Act in the *Government Gazette* on Friday. "I can confirm all restriction orders on Mrs Mandela have been lifted," the spokesman, Captain Henry Beck, said in response to a request for clarification on the issue.

This included a restriction order compelling her to remain within the magisterial district of Brandfort, in the Orange Free State. Captain Beck said there was no specific directive prohibiting the media quoting Mrs Mandela in news reports. "But I would suggest legal advice be obtained before doing so as this is a complicated matter." Instances in which Mrs Mandela could not be quoted were, for example, if her utterances contravened state of emergency regulations, or furthered the aims of the ANC. Mrs Mandela, who has frequently openly defied her banning orders, has been quoted in recent months by the media and government spokesman. Extracts of her "matchboxes and necklaces" speech at Krugersdorp a few months ago were widely quoted in South Africa by both the media and the government.

Tutu Requests Meeting With P.W. Botha

MB060607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has asked for a meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to discuss the state of emergency. Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Bishop Tutu said senior church advisory had asked him to seek another meeting. Bishop Tutu met the state president for talks last month. Bishop Tutu also told newsmen that he would not meet the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is scheduled to visit South Africa soon.

President's Office Declines Comment

MB070910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — The state president's office has declined to comment on, or confirm, a request by achbishop-elect of the Anglican Church, Bishop Demond Tutu, for a meeting with Mr P.W. Botha. On Friday, the Right Reverend Duncan Buchanan, the dean of Johannesburg, said Bishop Tutu had asked for the meeting to discuss South Africa's three-week-old state of emergency, and that a reply was expected today. Bishop Tutu held talks in Cape Town with Mr Botha on June 13, a day after the state of emergency was declared. A spokesman for the state president's office said today it was not policy to confirm or comment on Mr Botha's schedule and meetings with people until after they had taken place.

Business Leaders Ask Release of Mandela

MB060915 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Eight of South Africa's top business leaders have pleaded for the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC. The leaders, whose companies have combined assets of more than 35 billion rand, have warned that South Africa is doomed unless the ANC becomes a participant in negotiations on the country's future. The eight are chairman of the Premier Group Tony Bloom, Shell South Africa's Executive Chairman John Wilson, Anglo Chairman Gavin Relly, Pick 'n' Pay boss Raymond Ackerman, BP [British Petroleum] Chairman Ian Sims, Southern Life Chief Executive Neil Chapman, JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments] Gordon Waddell, and the managing director of Prudential Assurance, Dorian Wharton-Hood.

Buthelezi Says ANC in Exile Renouncing Mandela

MB041543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 4 Jul 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the ANC mission in exile of starting to renounce Nelson Mandela because Mr Mandela had made it clear that he regarded him as an essential participant in the post-apartheid government of South Africa. As evidence, he cited a widely reported disclosure made by Mr Denis Healey after the former British cabinet minister's discussions in Lusaka with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC executives. Mr Healey had revealed that "ANC officials were concerned that Mandela did not appreciate how Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had shifted his position in recent years and was now attempting to increase his power at the expense of other black activists."

Chief Buthelezi told the Inkatha annual general conference here that the external mission was upset because, while it regarded him as its number one enemy, the former ANC leader had been telling his visitors in jail that he would be dealing with Buthelezi after his release. He had been informing these visitors (who

included members of the Eminent Persons Group) that he regarded the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president as an essential participant in the government of the day after the eradication of apartheid.

The ANC mission in exile was smarting at this rebuke and was therefore now saying that Mr Mandela was ignorant, that he did not know what was going on and that it would have to tell him what to think and what to say. Chief Buthelezi said that the mission's Lusaka leaders were producing runaway violence in the black townships which neither they nor anyone else could control. These "small bands of political thugs" were presenting themselves under the ANC banner simply because it gave them the licence to maim and burn. In fact Lusaka had no control over them.

"I warn our brothers and sisters in exile that these very bands of death-mongers will yet bite the hand that is trying to feed them with the means of violence," he said. The external ANC was busy making South Africa not ungovernable for the National Party but for any government which would try to rule in justice and peace after apartheid had been vanquished.

ANC 'Military High Command' Leader Interviewed

MB042020 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa "program]

[Text] South African police today launched a campaign to fight a spate of urban bombings. There have been about a dozen bomb blasts in South African cities such as Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town — the latest today in Pretoria — since the imposition of a state of emergency 2 weeks ago. There have been a number of deaths and injuries, among them a lot of civilians, particularly when a bus was bombed and the police are urging the public to be on the alert. The authorities clearly believe that the bombing campaign is the work of the banned African National Congress, ANC. Joe Slovo, number 3 in the ANC's military high command, is in London. Robin White asked him if the ANC was responsible for the bombs.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] The ANC announced that this is a year of Umkhonto we Sizwe and that it is going to step up its armed struggle in new directions and the increase in military activity is a measure of that resolution. I have no personal knowledge of each and every action which has taken place, nor whther the facts that are divulged under the restrictive form of reporting which is coming from South Africa are correct or not. All I can say is that as far as the ANC is concerned, as far as the armed wing of the ANC is concerned, the policies which have in the past been announced, that we are not directing our fire against innocent civilians, remains the policy. But I believe that there is no way forward in South Africa at the moment. I wish there were, but there is no way forward in South Africa without the armed factor in the struggle. To cancel a movement like ours, to abandon it, even if it does ocassionally have blemishes, is to counsel us to submit to surrender.

[White] These are blemishes, I take it, that you regret when civilians are killed. Is that right?
[Slovo] Absolutely, regret. I think it is tragic that a situation should arise where civilians on any side are killed. But it is almost a cliche to say that it is virtually unavoidable and this isn't unique to us alone. In fact, it operated in all situations where the armed factor is used including the last war, including action by the allies.

[White] You say it is impossible to avoid, but it is easy to avoid planting bombs on buses?
[Slovo] Yes, it is. We have expressed our thinking on that and I reckon you want me to repeat it, but our policy remains that we are not moving toward a new strategy in our military activities, we are not now embarking upon a campaign of terror against civilians.

[White] So, how much control is there by the leadership of the ANC over people who might act on the ANC's behalf inside South Africa?
[Slovo] [Words indistinct] control. It doesn't mean that every particular action undertaken by a unit inside the country is first authorized by a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

[White] It is not authorized...
[Slovo, interrupting] No. No movement finding itself in this stage of struggle can operate by getting authority from the leading body of the political organs for every minor action that is taken and we don't even know in the case of these actions which have [word indistinct] publicized whether they are in fact our people. In some cases it could even be provocation by the other side in order to discredit the struggle, in order to discredit the ANC in some way.

[White] Can you eventually find out which actions have been carried out by the ANC? Do you eventually find that out?
[Slovo] Eventually, it is found out but it takes time especially in these conditions when communication is difficult, when the enemy is making it extremely awakward for information to come out, to go.

[White] Could I ask you then what do you do if you eventually find out that ANC cadres in South Africa have [word indistinct] and placed a bomb on a bus and killed innocent civilians? Are they disciplined or reprimanded in any way or thrown out of the ANC?
[Slovo] I think there have been occasions when the ANC has expressed itself to its members on how it views some of their activities. It is so in every movement and it happens in the ANC. I don't think we can have a formula about what happens to people who respond out of pure emotion in the case of the recent activity. If it was our people I wouldn't condemn them publicly, I would understand why it is that they did it and I would hope that the broad policy that we all support would be pursued without these kinds of diversions.

[White] But, can I ask what is a legitimate target? Is a legitimate target a police station? That is a legitimate target, is it?
[Slovo] I think a legitimate target is the enemy and enemy is basically in uniform, but not all in uniform. For example in the

rural areas, our judgment is that virtually the whole farrming community is part of the South African Defense Force.

[White] Is it the white farming community?
[Slovo] The white farming community. They are all organized into their commandos, each farm is a major communication post, they (?harmed) our people in the vicinity, they have maneuvers. They live with their wives, they live with their children, but I believe in that case it is not acting (against) civilian targets when one acts against those people who are part of the enemy's military machine in the countryside. [end recording]

Police Ask Citizen Alertness for Bombs

MB040716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — Twelve blasts, including a landmine explosion, had rocked various areas in South Africa since the state of emergency was declared on June 12 — indicating the African National Congress had "scant regard" for human life, the South African police said today. "A number of innocent people of all race groups were killed or injured in these explosions," the SAP said in a statement to SAPA. "These acts clearly indicate that the ANC have scant regard for human life, be it black or white. The landmine, for example, occurred near Pretoria close to a black township. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all peace-loving and law abiding citizens combine forces to eradicate this danger to our lives."

There could be little doubt that the people responsible for "these acts of terror could also use backyards and spare rooms in urban residential areas as hiding places for their firearms and explosive devices," the statement added. "A special responsibility therefore rests with occupiers of homes and other dwellings, as well as with property owners, to ensure that their premises or property are not being used for these purposes." If anybody suspected his property was being used as a hideout, "such a suspicion must without delay be reported to the nearest police station." "Any such report will be treated wn the strictest confidence and if the information proves positive, the informant might qualify for a reward," the SAP said.

The police also appealed for people to be "more aware of their surroundings," saying this was essential. "Many bombs are placed in rubbish bins or left unattended in shopping bags or suitcases in arcades or on pavements. Pedestrians must therefore be on the lookout for suspicious looking objects in these...places." The police said it was also necessary that people should learn how to recognise various weapons of terror — such as limpet mines and handgrenades. Flat dwellers and office workers should also constantly be on the lookout for "suspicious looking articles" in their buildings. "When such an object is seen the observer must not touch or handle it, but rather immediately notify the nearest police station."

Police suggestions for greater security were listed in the statement:
— "The public must be on the lookout for persons placing parcels, in whatever form, in unusual places. Where a person is observed as acting strangely, special attention should be devoted to details such as features, beard, scars, colour of hair, clothing and the like;
— "All concerns catering to the needs of the public are urged not to place dustbins and other containers in the immediate vicinity where the public usually gather in large numbers." The SAP said it was "common knowledge" there were many places where a limpet mine could be placed and "where little can be done to prevent it." "A terrorist, however, prefers choosing a place where he can leave his object without being conspicuous or arousing suspicion and dustbins have without exception proved ideally suited for this purpose."

Miners Stage Slowdown in Orange Free State

MB060945 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] About 3,000 miners yesterday staged a go-slow at a Orange Free State mine. Affected by the go-slow was the No 7 shaft of the Orange Free State Deduld Mine. An Anglo-American spokesman said production had fallen as result. It is believed that the go-slow was in protest against the detention of union leaders under the state of emergency. There has been no comment from the National Union of Mineworkers.

Up to 10,000 Miners Reported on Strike

MB071234 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] It is reported that up to 10,000 miners are on strike at mines around the country to protest the alleged detention of more than 200 trade union officials. The National Union of Mineworkers says the 10,000 have downed tools at six mines, but employers say only 4,500 miners are on strike at five mines. Leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions are said to have met to discuss what action to take about the reported detentions.

No Comment on Report 1,000 Workers Detained

MB041313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The government Bureau for Information has refused to comment on reports that about 1,000 workers were detained im Tembisa near Pretoria yesterday. Most of them had been dismissed by the Tembisa municipality following a strike. According to reports they have gathered for a report-back meeting regarding a supreme court action instituted by five dismissed workers. South African Black Municipality Workers Union, of which many of them are said to be members, could not be reached for comment today. The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said it could not comment because of the emergency regulations.

Information Bureau Compiles Unrest Statistics

MB041656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — There have been about 308

unrest incidents the past week countrywide according to statistics supplied today by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria. Statistics supplied by the deputy director of the bureau's research unit, Mr D. Venter, made it possible to calculate how many unrest incidents occurred countrywide the past week. The statistics reveal that the past week there were approximately: 98 stone-throwing incidents, 49 arson incidents, 49 petrol bombings, 19 illegal gatherings, 20 murders, 19 robberies, and 55 other "minor" incidents. The past week, then, on average about 44 unrest incidents occurred in South Africa every day — or one incident every 33 minutes.

The director of the research unit, Dr Kobus Neethling, said the number of incidents had decreased the past week, compared to last week. "This trend seems to indicate that there has been much greater control and stability throughout the country the past two weeks than for instance the first week of the emergency situation or for that matter to what the situation had been in April and May of this year," he said. "Compared to April the number of incidents has decreased by 61 percent and compared to May the decrease has been 65 percent," Dr Neethling said. Mr Venter said that at 6am yesterday the official unrest death toll stood at 95. The number of deaths the past week increased to an average of 4.3 per day compared to two deaths per day last week. Some 7.3 unrest-related deaths occurred a day during the first week of the emergency, while in may the average was 5.1. During the past three weeks 67 percent of deaths was due to black-on-black violence.

Of unrest deaths the past week about: 17 percent were caused by the security forces (the SAP), 3 percent by municipal police, 7 percent by Development Board officials, 3 were due to self-inflicted injuries, 67 percent were caused by black-on-black violence, 3 percent killed were "members of the force." This week attacks on security forces increased to 4.4 per day from 3 per day last week. Stone-throwing incidents comprised 58 percent and petrol-bombings 16 percent. Damage increased by 50 percent compared to last week. No cost estimations were given.

Nine Die in Shootout Near Germiston 5 July
MB060531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 5, SAPA — Nine people died today — five of them East Rand Development Board officials and two of their assailants — who were killed in gunbattles in Katlehong and Vosloorus near Germiston. Twelve Development Board officials were wounded in the attacks. The Bureau for Information reported from Pretoria today that five East Rand Development Board officials were shot dead and nine were wounded by the occupants of a stolen Cressida car in two separate attacks in the early hours of this morning. AK-47 rifles were used.

The bureau reported that shortly after midnight six employees of the Development Board in Vosloorus were patrolling the township when a white Cressida, registration Hpx696t drove past them and stopped. Shots were then fired at the Development Board vehicle, hitting it and killing two of the occupants and wounding three. The car then sped off. Thirty-six spent AK-47 shells were found at the scene, the report said. An hour-and-a-half later, other Development Board officials patrolling the Katlehong area in two cars "stopped on the side of the road and climbed out of the vehicles." The white Cressida "appeared from the opposite direction driving on the wrong side of the road." When it reached the Development Board vehicles its headlights were switched on and the occupants fired shots at the (Development Board) vehicle, killing three local officials and wounding nine before driving off. The injured Development Board officials from both attacks were taken to Natalspruit Hospital in Thokoza.

At about 3am, the SAP were patrolling Katlehong when they spotted the Cressida in Letsoho Street and gave chase. "During the ensuing chase, shots were fired by both parties. The driver of the Cressida lost control and rolled the car," the bureau report said. Three of its occupants emerged from the car and tried to escape. Police shot dead two of them and the third escaped. None of their identities are known. Police found an empty AK-47 magazine in the car and later established the car had been stolen in Cleveland, Johannesburg.

Development Board officials killed in the first attack were: Mr Julani Mzumela, 19, Mr Daniel Mogeriti, 27. Names of those injured are: Mr Christian Kini, 27, Mr Fanios Gomani, 25, Mr Andries Mthijane, 22. Those killed in the second attack were: Mr Colly Kondlo, 25, Mr Deryk Malaleko, 23, Mr Alfred Ramabino, 42. Those injured in the second attack are: Mr Elias Mokoena, 35, Mr Abel Molelaka, 25, Mr Richard Xhoza, age unknown, Mr Golden Malumlane, age unknown, name unknown November, age unknown, Mr Sydney Nhlehle, age unknown, Mr Michael Mofokeng, age unknown, Mr Eric Moholeka, age unknown, Mr Michael Mphila, age unknown.

A Soweto man, Mr Samuel Moloi, 19, of Mapetla, was killed "in security force action" the bureau report said. The incident happened at Mapetlatswana High School which was closed for the holidays. A man was found "necklaced" in KaNyamazane, Nelspruit.

Six whites and four blacks are still being treated in hospital after yesterday's blast in Silverton, Pretoria, the Bureau for Information reported today. Most of them have undergone operations. Their respective conditions are described as follows:
1. Mr Pavier of *Kameeldrif* — condition serious but stable
2. Miss J.F. Le Roux of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
3. Miss P.A. Marais of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
4. Miss L. Bruyns of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
5. Mis S.C. Roets of Silverton — condition satisfactory
6. Miss M. Erasmus of Arcadia — condition serious but stable
7. Miss Sophie Mapisa of Mamelodi — condition serious but stable
8. Mr Samuel Masanga — condition serious but stable
9. Miss Rebecca Mphofu of KwaNdebele — condition serious
10. Mr George Mamela of Atteridgeville — condition serious.

All the other patients were discharged after treatment.

Bureau for Information Issues 6 July Unrest Report
MB060910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 6, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"The number of incidents as well as damage caused by violent incidents of stone-throwing and robbery, were low. No deaths were reported.
"The condition of the victims of the Silverton explosion at 09h30 today is as follows:
"Miss Le Roux - will be discharged
"Mrs Roets - condition has improved
"Mr Pavier - much improved
"Miss Bruyns - good
"Miss Mopisa - transferred to Kalafong Hospital, satisfactory
"Miss Mphofu - better, transferred to Kalafong Hospital
"Mr Memela - improved
"Mr Masanga - better, transferred to Kalafong hospital
"The condition of Miss Erasmus is still serious.
"No further information on the Vosloorus/Katlehong incident available at this stage."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

ANC Violence Suggested

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 July says of the blast in central Johannesburg in which six women and two children were injured, that it is "another example of the utter callousness and unconcern for life and limb that the African National Congress displays." "It is indiscriminate, senseless, horrible terrorism," and "nobody can shrug it off as the act of an organisation fighting a just cause, seeking the liberation of a people, engaging in violence because it has no other way of making its protest known, or achieving its objectives, because it is banned." Even though the ANC remains banned and one cannot "expect it to turn to normal democratic processes to achieve its aims" past wrongs "cannot excuse the use of force to achieve political objectives." South Africa is being reformed. "Hated racial or apartheid measures as the Mixed Marriages Act, the pass laws and influx control have been expunged," so there is "no longer any reason for terrorism." The government will "release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC if they renounce violence" and they will be free to "engage in the negotiation of a solution to the country's problems." "We have had enough of death, injury and destruction. Let there be peace."

Recent Bombings Considered

"The series of bomb attacks in Johannesburg and other towns in recent weeks has underwritten the fact that urban terrorism has become a depressing reality in South Africa today," says a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 July. Even though "the situation did not creep up unexpectedly," "we seem ill-prepared to deal with it." Routine appeals made to the public for vigilance are not enough. "The lead in creating security consciousness should come from the Government — not by way of vague and terrifying references to terrorist ogres but by cool insistence on presenting the facts to the public through the media, and enlisting support for well-defined preventive measures," such as tightening security in public places, "blast-proof curtaining for windows, particularly at street level," more police on the beat and transparent rubbish bins in public places. "A sensible campaign would deter would-be bombers and increase public confidence, not harm it. Of course it may be inconvenient, but public inconvenience is better by far than its possible alternative: death and injury."

Injustice to Detainees

Referring to the regulations now applied against detainees, a second editorial on the same page says: "Every thinking South African has reason to feel distinctly uneasy, not just about 'the situation,' but about some of the methods used to control it." The measures include giving prison officers "the right to charge, try and sentence detainees to a whipping or to solitary confinement or to a spare diet without allowing them access to a lawyer or the right to appeal," "for an offence such as singing, whistling or making unnecessary noise." "Detainees (who may be minors) are held in prison at the whim of the minister or police. That's bad enough. What then is the motivation behind the detention regulations? What is it protecting us from? Injustice?"

Labor Relations in Turmoil

Shirley Raine writes on page 23 of *The Star* that never before have relationships between South African employers and organized labor "been as confused as they are today." "At the centre of the confusion is the state of emergency which has resulted in a series of events which have thrown labour relations into turmoil." Apart from the detention of trade union leaders and members, "hundreds of trade unionists have gone into hiding for fear of detention. Those not in hiding are seldom able to follow their usual work routines. Police have continued to raid union premises and to seek central figures in the labour movement." Even though trade union offices have been disrupted by the emergency they have operated, "albeit with difficulty." However, "communication lines between workers and their unions on the one hand and employers on the other have been strained." Some major employers, "while expressing concern privately, have remained silent — much to the consternation of union leaders who believe it is the employer's duty to put pressure on the Government." Other employers have welcomed the state of emergency and "hold the view that the Government is correct in trying to stamp out the quasi-political role of the emergent labour movement." Despite meetings between various employers and government officials the government has "stuck to its guns in keeping some trade unionists behind bars, claiming they are being detained 'for activities not related to ordinary labour matters.'"

Momentum for Sanctions

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 July says the sanctions campaign has gathered momentum "for want of better ideas among foreigners for dealing with South Africa's intransigent government." However, very little attention has been paid to the consequences, costs or chances of success of a sanctions campaign. It is estimated that because gold, platinum and diamonds are relatively "immune to boycott," and there is the possibility of exporting to neighboring states with "possibly

a good deal of sanctions-busting trade with countries farther afield," this would allow for exports to cover "the cost of essential imports almost indefinitely." Even though "life would become less pleasant, the available goods less varied and more expensive" there is "nothing immediately life-threatening about sanctions." "The damage would be long-term. Growth would stop, trade shrink, employment vanish; but the capacity of government and its supporting constituencies to deflect the harm from whites to blacks is almost unlimited," probably making the "impoverishment of black people" the worst consequence of sanctions. "The most obvious effect of sanctions will be to take South Africa out of the ranks of the almost-First World countries and shove it firmly back into the Third World." Sanctions would not "serve the cause of liberty or humanity."

Business Confidence Linked to Change

On the same page an economics reporter examines the issue of business confidence which has "become a sort of catch-all metaphor for all SA's economic woes." The consensus of business executives interviewed was that "confidence has become essentially an emotional issue, determined now far more by political events than by the dollar exchange rate." The views of the executives interviewed lead to conclusions that: "government cannot create business confidence simply by telling business to be confident"; the "confidence problem is at heart a political problem"; and the "restoration of business confidence requires political solutions." "Normally, an executive will look to the rand, to inflation and to interest rates as indicators of whether he should feel good about doing business in SA. Today, that executive is tossing the numbers out the window, and waiting for political change."

Nation 'Capital-Hungry'

"One of the inherent problems in our economy is that we are capital-hungry," says Davigox Igeck, managing director for currency risk management, on page 4 of *Business Day*. "We are in constant need of capital and will be so for the foreseeable future if we are to develop our land and its peoples to the kind of potential predicted by our resource base." It is naive of foreign politicians and businessmen to expect that by "crippling the economy — and, hopefully, thereby government — some kind of magic will take place whereby SA will be transformed into the phoenix of old rising majestically from the ashes of our burned-out land." Businessmen are hesitant to invest in a country which according to the media is "battling for survival." There is also the problem of the fluctuating exchange rate. The SA businessman's "incentive to expand local production capabilities and thus create more depth in the employment market is also diminished." Even though "one of the biggest sources of foreign captial has been offshore borrowing by SA businessmen," now the "moves in the exchange rate are too unstable and dangerous to once again encourage businessmen to borrow abroad." The "capital-hungry nation has gone on a diet. Like an anorexic we will waste away as we use up our own fat. Capital requirements will have to be met from internal sources, butthat means faster growth in government spending, money supply and, ultimately, inflation." The problem lies in "external and internal political pressures" with the economic field suffering the consequences thereof. Although the problems cannot be solved all at once, a climate can be created "whereby those who are prepared to discount the problems are willing to privide capital to this country." This can be done by "reducing the 'bottom line' influence of a volatile exchange rate." Even though "we can do little to encourage those in the disinvestment camp," those who are "willing to discount the risk in favour of the excellent returns offered by SA will be much more amenable if we could offer some semblance of order in our foreign exchange market."

Howe Mission Evaluted

The page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 July says "the government hopes to be able to inform the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, of the reality that apartheid is either going or has gone." In Foreign Minister Pik Botha's view the "abolition of the pass laws and the opening of hotel and sports facilties should show his British counterpart that apartheid is already moribund." However, it is suggested that Botha "might like to take his colleague to some of the centres which have been set up in Cape Town's white areas for refugees from Crossroads and KTC," explain why the "government has deemed it necessary to issue eviction orders and to threaten to prosecute those who have given shelter to suffering compatriots," and justify "the use for this purposed of a law repealed by the very abolition of Influx Control Bill." Botha should not be surprised if Howe were to conclude that "apartheid was still alive and well." "Mr Botha wants to inform Sir Geoffrey about the actual situation in South Africa. Crossroads in its many ramifications is as good a place to start as any."

Howe Visit Play for Time

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 2 July says in a page 10 editorial that "there is agreement that Sir Geoffrey Howe's South African visit will not achieve much other than to give his government time in its fight to stave off sanctions against South Africa." Perhaps his visit can serve some purpose if Sir Geoffrey clarifies a few points the first being that South Africa must "dismantle apartheid." The South African Government is already busy with that and has made some progress. Yet the demand gets heavier and is accompanied by threats. Perhaps, Sir Geoffrey can explain what is expected from South Africa. Another matter not clear to this country is the demand that the government talk to black leaders. The EEC countries apparently are not aware of the many invitations issued by the state president to black leaders to sit around the negotiating table. Equally they are unaware of the many rejections by black leaders of these invitations. Finally, "with which black leaders do the EEC and others want the South Africans to negotiate with — with all or just with the ANC?"

Abolition of Passbooks

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 July says in a page 10 editorial that "with the demise of the passbook, South Africa has finally done away with one of the pillars of blatant discrimination." This represents a correction of a wrong and shows that not just lip service is being given to reform. This does not mean that the transition to the new system will be without problems. On the contrary, evildoers will try to disrupt this transitional period. Furthermore, the unpleasant memories of the past cannot be forgotten overnight by law-abiding citizens. "It is with this in mind that the government has embarked upon a campaign to market the new uniform identity system."

Buthelezi's Steady Course

Commenting on black-on-black violence in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 July says: "To talk of civil war may be an exaggeration at this point. but that opposing peoples, organisations and factions are paying off old scores and engaging in a bitter power struggle cannot be gainsaid. And matters can only become worse if this violence continues, as is happening despite the emergency, even though the unrest has to a large extent been quelled." In the midst of this "turbulence," Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called for restraint, has opposed sanctions, and has emphasized the need for peaceful change. Chief Buthelezi "has refused to deviate from his principles; he has kept a steady course that is to be admired. As the political leader of the powerful Zulu nation, he should be a key figure in the negotiation of the country's future — and the sooner he can throw his weight behind reform the better it will be for everyone. Thus, we believe the time has arrived for Chief Buthelezi and the Government to reach some accommodation with each other, since the situation is too serious to allow forces of peaceful change to be at loggerheads with each other."

Call for Sisulu's Release

"Now that the government has publicly acknowledged that *New Nation* editor Zwelakhe Sisulu has been detained under the emergency regulations, it must also take active steps to release him," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 6 July [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. The *New Nation* is owned by the South African Catholic Bishops Conference and was "set up with the hope of many church groups around the world. This action against him is now threatening to bring about a Church versus State situation and could provoke an international confrontation which the government could not afford given its pathetic global image. Sisulu must be released forthwith."

Stabilizing Force of Unions

"Unions, and indeed the entire structure of industrial relations created by the Wiehahn reforms, have operated as a stabilising force in a turbulent society. The unions have become the most effective forum in SA for the resolution of disputes between the races, both internally between workers and management and externally in conflicts with management," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 July says in an editorial on page 6. Unions pursue political ends because "political concerns the division of the spoils, and unions exist to get a fair share for their workers." Therefore, "the declaration of a dispute by the National Union of Mineworkers must be viewed as part of normal industrial relations in a capitalist system. The union is behaving not only lawfully but constructively and in a manner designed to preserve capitalism. The fears of the union that its two leading members, Cyril Ramaphosa and James Motlatsi, might be detained on their return from Britain should also be seen in this light." "So long as union leaders are engaged in the lawful pursuit of the interests of their members — even if those interests are political — they should be immune to measures designed to deal with threats to security. Failure to preserve that line might, in present conditions, have grave and unpredictable consequences on the mining industry and the national economy."

Wake-Up Call to Bishop Tutu

"Bishop Desmond Tutu has in forthright terms condemned the violence that has begun to consume SA. In doing so he has, like the Rev Beyers Naude a few days earlier, seemed to adopt a welcome new tone," *Business Day* says in another editorial on page 6. "It may be that Bishop Tutu has at last looked into the abyss and seen, perhaps the image of a two-week-old bomb victim as much as in the shooting of a township child, the horror that awaits this country if men in positions of moral leadership are not able to stem the drift into violence." It may be possible to hope Bishop Tutu "will soon see that sanctions, 'ungovernability,' terrorism, and such convulsive episodes as the burning of Crossroads all come in one package. Either we build or we burn."

Employment Greatly Reduced

Industrial Editor David Furlonger writes on the same page that the latest *Manufacturing Survey* by Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER) shows that "manufacturing activity is at such a low ebb that, in some industries, not a single company is working at full production." "Nearly half the country's manufacturing sectors are operating at lower production volume levels than they were 10 years ago." Of 19 sectors examined, 17 employed fewer workers than at the same time last year. "While production capacity utilisation hovers between 75 percent and 91 percent in the various industries, figures take no account of the fact that they are based on reduced capacity expectation." Even apparently healthy industries are operating at "low production levels and with hugely reduced workforces."

Debt Repayment

"The hint by Dr Dennis Worrall that South Africa might refuse to pay its international debts should severe sanctions be imposed is an ominous development," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 July says in an editorial on page 6. It can be argued that the country has the right to take retaliatory action against countries "determined to bring this economy to its knees." "But this would be a final admission that South Africa had abandoned hope of readmission into the world community." The country's word is already questioned abroad and "to raise further doubts about South Africa's creditworthiness at a time when a badly-sagging economy desperately needs an injection of confidence is unhelpful, over both the immediate and longer term." The positive side of the Worrall interview was that he " 'sensed' " that it was in the country's interest to release Nelson Mandela, although the problem was that it was hard to justify to the white community. Perhaps Geoffrey Howe will be more successful in securing this than the Eminent Persons Group. Having been heavily criticized for sticking out her neck for South Africa, Mrs Margaret Thatcher "now has a right to call up an important IOU or two from President P.W. Botha. It could be a test case on how we treat friends who have stood by us the longest."

U.S., ANC Relations

Simon Barber writes on the same page that while momentum for sanctions against South Africa is gaining on Capital Hill, the "American body politic is still tormented about how to aproach the African National Congress." U.S. politicians cannot accept that the ANC tolerates communists for the same reason the U.S. tolerated Stalin in World War II, and liberal democrats worry about an ANC government being hijacked by totalitarians. The U.S. has stepped up its contacts with the ANC with some trepidation. Washington hopes that its "informal acceptance" of the organization might strengthen the moderates within it. Fears of the ANC not only exist in the White House but also among

liberal Democrats, who recently supported a conservative amendment to deny assistance to the ANC so long as its controlling body includes members of the South African Communist Party, which sent a message to the ANC about U.S. fears. Whether the ANC can allay these fears depends on its reactions to U.S. " 'testing.' "

Emergency and Labor Relations

"The State of Emergency," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 July says in an editorial on page 10 "was declared in order to bring peace to the country, but in one area at least it is creating turmoil. That area is labour relations. The detention of hundreds of trade union leaders has led to a wave of protest strikes and has disrupted employer-worker relationships carefully nurtured for years." Whether the government's argument that the leaders are being held for other reasons is valid or not is impossible to say. However, in absence of other black political institutions, unions have come to play a quasipolitical role and employers have accepted that. "Now the heavy hand of the State has jeopardised one of South Africa's areas of genuine reform. In the present economic and political climate, this extra instability is the last thing the country needs."

Regretting Press Censorship

In his "My View" column on the same page, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert regrets the censorship of the press which has been imposed in the state of emergency and the way it hinders people in having varying views which help them make up their mind about things. He wonders how people in the townships make up their minds and who presents the pros and cons of various issues to them, churches, schools civic associations, pupils or whom? "One thing is quite certain from my own experience: people in townships and villages are making up their minds on a whole range of issues in a far more uniform way than ever before. It is quite amusing how common attitudes have developed on a number of key issues." If people wonder what township attitudes are, he recommends visiting them. "If one is really intersted in finding out what is going on in your country, I would recommend this very much. Sometimes it is not so easy, but it is always worth it."

Short Term Reaction to Explosions

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 July says in an editorial on page 14 that "perhaps our impression is wrong but it seems the series of bomb explosions has caused a sort of shortterm reaction." The question is what will the reaction be if terrorism on soft targets increases. Therein lies the crux of the matter. The classical Marxist method is used here. The more damage is caused the easier it will be to undermine the morale of a community as a whole. "If we want to ensure our future we must make sacrifices for it by being alert and by creating a system that will be acceptable to all."

Formula for Capitalism

In a second editorial on page 14 *Die Transvaler* says "one of the biggest challenges to South Africa's economy is to find a formula that would make First World interests reconcilable with Third World demands." The solution lies clearly in the development of a capitalist system that will fulfill the expectations of a multiracial society. Problems in this regard have been identified by the President's Council and recommendations have led to a new official approach to the development of small business undertakings. "This new approach is a practical step to promote economic activity. Surely, it is one of the most effective ways of fighting the communist ideology."

Western Demands

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 July says in a page 8 editorial that "Senator Gary Hart has urged President Reagan to personally demand from President Botha that he begins immediately with negotiations on a majority government." This confirms what one has suspected for a long time — that when Western governments demands that apartheid be dismantled, they really mean that the present government should be replaced by a black one. The EEC has given South Africa 3 months to end apartheid, and Sir Geoffrey Howe is coming especially to convey this message. Western governments should spell out their demands. Do they want South Africa to carry on with reform or do they want a black majority government based on the Zimbabwean model? "Hypocritical talk is just not good enough."

ZAMBIA

Botswana President Masire Arrives on Visit

MB041014 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Botswana President Quett Masire arrived in Lusaka this afternoon for a 2-day official visit to Zambia, during which he will open the international trade fair in Ndola. Dr Masire, who is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe and other top Botswana leaders, was met at Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. On arrival, Dr Masire was treated to a red carpet reception and inspected a guard of honor mounted by the second battalion of the Zambia regiment while a 21-gun salute boomed.

State Dinner Remarks Reported

MB041015 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said it is disheartening that countries in a position to pressure racist South Africa to change her policies have not been able to accept their responsibility toward this noble goal. The president said at State House at a state dinner for President Quett Masire of Botswana that the issue was more disturbing because Western countries that are dragging their feet on South Africa have been quick to act when it is in the interest of the whites being threatened. Dr Kaunda noted that blacks in South Africa and in neighboring countries have continued to die, yet the West is not prepared to act but acted in the case of Poland through the same sanctions they now refuse to apply on South Africa.

The Botswana president, who is in the country to open the Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola told his host that there was no doubt that the problams brought about by South Africa have helped to make more than ever before countries in the region. He cited the creation of the Preferential Trade Area,

the SADCC and other bodies as clear testimony of close links that now exist in the region.

Kaunda Comments on RSA in Message to Reagan
MB041238 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has said the greatness of the United States as a leading democracy should be seen in its ability to changes with the time in favor of the will of the oppressed of South Africa and Namibia. The president said in a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on their 210th independence anniversary today that the 4th of July is of particular importance as it reminds the world of the desire for freedom and independence by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Dr Kaunda said Zambians need not remind the Americans of the evils of apartheid, pointing out that it is the very opposite of democracy that the United States cherishes and defends.

Foreign Minister: U.S. Independence 'Inspiration'
MB041957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Luke Mwananshiku today said America's independence is a great inspiration to the people of Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 210th anniversary of American independence, Mr Mwananshiku said America's achievement of independence is a great event because it gives hope to those still fighting for their freedom in southern Africa. Hesaid America's independence is of a great importance in southern Africa because there are still people in Namibia and South Africa who are not free.

Prime Minister Comments on Economy, RSA
MB031846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has said that the unstable economy and political crisis in southern African region will not force Zambia to be used as a puppet by the West or the East. The prime minister made this assurance when the Guyana high commissioner to Zambia, (Oscar Clark), called on him. Mr Musokotwane said although Zambia is facing serious economic problems brought about by South Africa's destabilization of the region, she cannot give up her independence for wealth. On the political front the prime minister said the situation in South Africa was becoming more explosive and there was no way to turn back the clock. Earlier Mr (Clark) expressed his government's concern over the situation in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Criticizes U.S., UK on RSA Sanctions
MB041707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 4, SAPA — Washington and London have shown little concern over apartheid and have not suggested military action as an alternative to sanctions, a Zimbabwe cabinet minister said here today, ZIANA reported today. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, in a speech read on his behalf by Mr David Karimanzira, the minister of youth, sport and culture, said: "Alas, we have had little concern shown in Washington and London over the terrorism of apartheid, neither has there been any suggestion that military action should be taken to combat that international menace," he said.

At a reception marking the 210th anniversary of American independence where former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was present, the minister made a scathing attack on the British and American Governments for refusing to impose sanctions in order to protect their investments, while at the same time they imposed sanctions on countries where their investments were minimal. "...The British imposed sanctions against Argentina in the Malvinas/Falklands conflict. Similary the Americans imposed sanctions against Poland over an issue that was a totally internal Polish affair, they have also acted harshly against Nicaragua over yet another totally domestic affair," he said. He also said that the Americans had slapped a grain embargo on the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan, as well as carried out acts of aggression against Libya. "Having taken such measures in the past, and having strongly and publicly defended those same measures as effective and successful, we must wonder why in the case of South Africa such measures are suddenly labelled ineffective, unworkable and most likely to harm the very people they are meant to help," the minister said.

Jimmy Carter Walks Out on Mangwende Remarks
MB041705 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The former United States president, Mr Jimmy Carter, has paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Mr Carter, accompanied by his wife and several officers of the Carter development foundation, arrived in Harare last night from Ghana. While in Ghana, Mr Carter is reported to have expressed support for sanctions against racist South Africa and criticized the European Community for failure to impose an economic boycott against the [word indistinct]. He told newsmen that the European Community's decision to wait for another 3 months before instituting mandatory sanctions was regrettable. During his stay in Ghana, Mr Carter launched the Food for Peace Program.

Meanwhile, this afternoon Mr Carter walked out of a reception in Harare to mark the anniversary of American independence. He was joined by the American charge d'affaires to Zimbabwe, Mr Edward Lanpher and the British high commissioner, Mr [name indistinct]. The three walked out of the reception when the minister of youth sport and culture, Comrade David Karimanzira, criticized the United States and Britain for refusing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The minister condemned the American and British double standards of criticizing injustice in one country while condoning it in others where they have vested interests.

Mangwende Notes 'Right' to Military Aid

MB041716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 4 July 86

[Text] Harare, July 4, SAPA — Zimbabwe and other Frontline States have the right, if necessary to call in friendly nations to repel South African aggression the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Witness Mangwende said here today, ZIANA reports. He told the National Forum meeting that such a decision would be in compliance with the United Nations Charter which says that "any nation has the right to seek international assistance to repel foreign aggression." The minister's remarks follow the May 19 South African attacks on Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe in which two people died.

He added that "the security of small nations needs to be safeguarded by the collective will and effort of the entire world community." Angola invited the Cubans to bolster its military capacity in the face of South African aggression and "by the same token, let me declare here and now that Zimbabwe and other Frontline States have the right to call in friendly nations to repel South African aggression should the need arise," he said.

The minister said that an important task of the Nonaligned Movement was to democratise the decision-making processes of the world. He said the movement, which is made up of the Third World, were the "recipients" and not the "participants" in international rule making. Together, the people in the movement constituted the majority of the world's population, and possessed the largest part of certain important raw materials, yet remained the poorest. It was for this reason the movement sought to restructure the international economic order to reverse the current "unequal" trade relationships between the developed north and the developing south, he said. Nonaligned countries wanted to see "an end to protectionism, fairer interest rates on loans, a negotiable settlement to the debt burden which has crippled their economies," the minister said.

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JULY 1986

Jordan

Closure of PLO Offices — A Jordanian Cabinet statement carried by PETRA-JNA announced Jordan's decision to close the PLO's "additional" offices in Jordan in response to the sharp criticisms of Jordan contained in the statement issued by Fatah's Revolutionary Council 19 June. The Fatah statement contravened the spirit of "cooperation and understanding" which Jordan is eager to preserve despite its differences with the PLO leadership and which was the basis for Jordan's agreement to permit the existence of additional offices that are not officially affiliated with the PLO and its institutions. The Cabinet added that in view of the contents of the Fatah statement and the "irresponsible, misleading utterances" by prominent Fatah members, Jordan finds itself "compelled" to close the additional offices because they are working for "the side which has chosen to pursue this negative approach toward Jordan." The Cabinet statement emphasized that Jordan will maintain its "firm pan-Arab policy" on the Palestinian issue and will continue to regard the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the decision was in the interests of Jordan's national security, adding that the closure applies to 25 Fatah offices but does not affect other PLO offices, *Sawt al-Sha'b* reported. Offices to be closed include those belonging to Force 17 and to Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, the commander and deputy commander of Palestinian revolution forces, the paper disclosed. Those remaining open include offices belonging to the PLO, the PNC, and the Palestinian Liberation Army. Palestinian and Jordanian sources in Amman subsequently revealed that the Jordanian authorities have asked Al-wazir to leave Jordan within 48 hours, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Information Minister al-Khatib had stressed that the staff of the closed offices are free to remain in Jordan as private individuals, but that anyone threatening national security will be deported, MENA noted.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, currently in Austria, linked the decision with the "escalating Jordanian pressure" against the Palestinians. Speaking in an interview with Vienna television, 'Arafat also denounced the new Jordanian election law as "against the Palestinians and against Arab League resolutions," and accused Jordan of seeking to "buy the conscience of our people" through its "stupid" economic plan for the occupied territories. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the Jordanian decision is no surprise and is the "inevitable result" of the policy pursued by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's government, which is seeking to create an alternative PLO leadership, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin welcomed the Jordanian decision in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, asserting that the closure of the offices will help reduce terrorism as the presence of 'Arafat's "terrorist bodies" in Amman had increased terrorist activity against Israel.

University Reform — Following King Husayn's 5 July letter to Prime Minister al-Rifa'i on the Al-Yarmuk University incidents, Amman television broadcast a reply from the prime minister, who promised that the government will take action "as soon as possible" to secure a "sound course" for the universities. Sources in Amman cited by KUNA predicted that the authorities will shortly appoint a new president for Al-Yarmuk University and dismiss several teachers there.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian offensive launched 8 July resulted in the "liberation" of an additional 40 sq km of Iraqi territory, IRNA announced, adding that approximately 1,500 Iraqi casualties were incurred. Citing a military report, Tehran radio stated that all enemy forces in the region beyond Mehran had been totally annihilated, and that communications between Iraqi units and headquarters have been completely severed. The radio later added that Iranian warplanes bombed Iraqi positions in the Mehran sector. The offensive is aimed at disrupting Iraqi troop transportation in the area, including traffic on the Badrah-Baghdad road, IRNA disclosed. Rebutting the Iranian claims, an Iraqi military source cited by INA said the new Iranian offensive had been crushed, with Iranian troops and reinforcements suffering huge losses.

In 7 July activity, Iraqi warplanes bombed Khark Island and hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, according to a military communique reported by Voice of the Masses radio. A large maritime target was hit in another raid later that evening, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. As for ground activity the same day, a military spokesman cited by INA said that Iraqi forces wiped out an Iranian attack in Mehran after a "fierce" battle. In a summary of Iranian achievements since the start of the Mehran offensive, a military commander cited by IRNA said that Iran had gained full control of 27 heights in the region, and had "liberated" 250 sq km of Iranian territory.

Iran

A 15-kg bomb planted by "agents of world imperialism" exploded in a Tehran tea shop 8 July, injuring at least 37 people, IRNA announced.

Israel

Denial on POW Exchange — Defense Minister Rabin denied a report by the PLO agency WAFA that another PLO-Israeli POW exchange is imminent, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which noted Rabin's assertion that the only Israeli prisoners in Arab hands are being held by the Lebanese Hizballah. The WAFA report, as reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, claimed that Fatah will release one Israeli POW and the bodies of several other IDF soldiers in return for the release of 1,650 Palestinian detainees.

Shin Bet Affair — The police will investigate the Shin Bet affair because the Cabinet cannot agree on the establishment of a

commission of inquiry, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told a Knesset committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem television. He revealed that he has already decided on the composition of the committee which will draw conclusions about the future in regard to the Shin Bet.

Lebanon

An "official source" cited by Beirut radio deplored the "surprising" campaign against the Syrian role in Beirut by "some quarters," stressing that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut and the areas around the Palestinian camps in response to a "national, Islamic, and governmental request." Meanwhile, Minister Nabih Birri said the Amal Movement wishes to exist unarmed in West Beirut, and that the movement is no longer concerned with West Beirut's security, the radio reported.

Syria-USSR

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas discussed Syrian-Soviet military cooperation during talks with the visiting first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet air defense forces, Damascus television reported, noting that the Syrian chief of staff and Air Force commanders also attended the meeting.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi outlined his government's policies in a 7 July address to the constituent assembly, SUNA reported. Al-Mahdi said the new government will replace the country's laws based on Islamic Shari'ah with other legislation. The question of southern Sudan should be solved through a serious, businesslike dialogue, he said, adding that elections previously postponed for security reasons will be held in 10 southern constituencies. Meanwhile, a Sudanese paper cited by SUNA stated that Al-Mahdi will meet SPLA leader John Garang at the Addis Ababa OAU summit meeting set for 28 July.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid underwent a successful operation 7 July, according to Algiers radio. He had earlier been treated for a slipped disc.

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PLO's Wazir Comments on Closing of Amman Offices

JN071623 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Jordanian Council of Ministers this afternoon decided to close the PLO additional [idafiyah] offices in Amman.

In a statement to AFP in Amman, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] deeply regretted the Jordanian Government's decision and considered it unjustified at a time when the PLO is eager to continue its normal relations with Jordan and avoid tension with this country. Abu Jihad said: We bitterly wonder about the purpose of the Jordanian decision.

Ordered To Leave Within 48 Hours

JN081254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The Jordanian authorities today ordered Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, to leave Jordanian territory within 48 hours. The decision follows the Jordanian Government's decision to close 25 PLO offices in Amman, most of which belong to the Fatah Movement. Among these offices are the office of the commander in chief of the Palestinian forces; that is, Yasir 'Arafat; and the office of 'Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

The decision to expel Abu Jihad from Amman is a new turning point in the deterioration of Jordanian-Palestinian relations because Abu Jihad has been the only Palestinian leader who did not leave Amman following the end of dialogue between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

Since last February, Khalil al-Wazir has been trying to preserve what remained of the cordial relations between the two sides. In his first reaction to the Jordanian decision, Abu Jihad asserted to us that he is very bitter about it. He added: We are accustomed to such a situation and expulsion decisions have become part of our life.

This morning the Jordanian security forces began closing the PLO offices in question. At noon today, a meeting was held in Abu Jihad's office attended by the PLO Executive Committee members residing in Amman. They are Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahiya, Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Bishop Iliya Khuri, as well as a number of Palestinian officials including PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, in order to take political measures pertaining to the Jordanian decision. 'Arafat held a telephone conversation with Abu Jihad.

Abu Jihad is expected to leave Amman for Tunis within the next 48 hours.

Fatah's Khalaf Comments

JN071726 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that the Zayd al-Rifa'i government's decison [on the closing of PLO offices] did not surprise anyone who is following up this government's policy toward the PLO and the national Palestinian rights. This measure, he said, will increase our determination to adhere to our national rights, including the right to self-determination, which cannot be bargained over by closing offices, deporting some cadres from Amman, or opening the gates of prisons as soon as we expect, according to the Fatah second-in-command.

Khalaf Comments Further

JN071837 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that the Zayd al-Rifa'i government's decision [to close offices] did not surprise anyone who is following this government's policy toward the PLO and the national Palestinian rights. The measure taken today, he added, will increase our determination to adhere to our national rights, including the right to self-determination, which cannot be bargained over by closing offices, deporting some cadres from Amman, or opening the gates of prisons as soon as we expect.

Abu Iyad added that this measure is the inevitable result of the policy of the Zayd al-Rifa'i government, which is trying in vain by such measures to create an alternative PLO leadership through which it can sidestep the right to self-determination and deal with Israel for bilateral rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

'Arafat in Vienna; Criticizes United States, Syria

AU071313 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Special *Die Presse* report by Gerhard Bitzan]

[Text] Vienna — On Sunday afternoon [6 July] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Vienna protected by extensive security measures. Upon his arrival 'Arafat harshly criticized U.S. imperialism and the Syrian role in Lebanon. The PLO leader will participate in the UN Namibia conference, which will be opened today, Monday, by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. His stay in Vienna offers a good opportunity to meet with the new chancellor and the new president, 'Arafat added.

"We have the same enemy," said 'Arafat, justifying his participation in the conference, "namely the two regimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv, which act as spear points of American imperialism." The people in Namibia and the Palestinians suffer under the same oppression, occupation, and racism, 'Arafat stated. The second reason for his stay in Vienna is, according to 'Arafat, that "it gives me the chance to meet with the new chancellor, the president, and former chancellor Kreisky." In this connection he denied that there had ever been a quarrel with Kreisky. On the

contrary. "There is no doubt that we have always had excellent relations."

He harshly criticized Damascus for its role in the present fighting for the Palestinian camps in Beirut. "This is already the third massacre of our people. The first was carried out by the Israelis in Sabra and Shatila, the second one by the Amal militia, and the third one by the same elements with the support of the Syrian secret service." Nevertheless, 'Arafat did not exclude a meeting with Syrian Vice-President Khaddam, who is also participating in the Namibia conference. "A talk is not a item on my agenda, but if it takes place I am going to accept." he told *Die Presse*.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had already arrived in Vienna during the night from Saturday to Sunday. The conference will be attended by several foreign ministers, deputy foreign ministers, and representatives of so-called liberation movements. It is intended to work out an action program to achieve Namibia's independence.

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

JN071836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Vienna last night with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and discussed with him the latest Palestinian developments and the conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Our correspondent says Abu 'Ammar and Perez de Cuellar discussed the conditions of our Palestinian people in occupied West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon and the necessary measures to implement UN resolutions on the Palestinian question.

Qaddumi Refutes Rumors of Separate Gaza Settlement

JN061839 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described as baseless the rumors circulated by some sides of the possibility of tackling the issue of the occupation of the Gaza Strip and its future apart from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

In a statement to the *Palestinian News Agency* yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed that the PLO rejects autonomy plans for Gaza, the West Bank, or both. He called on the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland to bolster national unity and to rally around the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. Brother Abu al-Lutf said the PLO adheres to its right to represent all Palestinian people. He said the United States and the Zionist entity hamper international efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the region's conflicts.

Jordan, Israel Trying To Appoint 4 W. Bank Mayors

JN031814 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The PFLP says it has information about Jordanian and Israeli attempts to appoint four mayors in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Hebron, and Dura in the West Bank. The PFLP adds that meetings to this effect took place in Amman between Jordanian officials and nominated West Bank personages. The PFLP did not reveal the names of these personages, whom it warned of the dire consequences of getting involved in the plot of appointments.

New PLO-Israeli POW Exchange Expected 'Soon'

JN071805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian news agency said last night that a new POW exchange operation is expected to take place soon between the PLO and the Zionist entity. Citing press reports in occupied Jerusalem, the agency said that the exchange operation may take place in two phases. In the first phase, the Fatah Movement will return the bodies of a number of Zionist soldiers in exchange for the release of 400 Palestinian detainees. In the second phase, the PLO will hand over one Zionist prisoner and the body of another in exchange for the release of 1,250 Palestinian detainees in Ashqelon prison.

Spain Warned Against 'Harming' El Al Bomb Suspect

NC051205 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 5 (AFP) — An anonymous caller purporting to speak for a PLO splinter group demanded here Saturday the immediate liberation of a Palestinian held in Spain in connection with the bomb attack on an El Al Israeli airlines airport counter in Madrid.

The caller, saying he represented the Fatah provisional leadership opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also warned Spanish authorities against "harming" the suspect, Nasir Hasan 'Ali. The June 26 attack left 13 people injured.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Saudi Foreign Minister 5 July

GF051919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a message from Saudi King His Majesty Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the Gulf arena in addition to issues of mutual concern. The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during a meeting today with the amir.

Lebanese Envoy Comments Following Meeting With Amir

GF051906 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met here today Samir al-Baba envoy of the Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Premier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of Bahraini Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

In a statement after the meeting, the Lebanese envoy said that he handed H.H. the amir a message from Rashid Karami dealing with the current developments in Lebanese. [as received]

He also said he reviewed with H.H. the amir the situation in Lebanon and Arab issues.

Concluding his statement, the Lebanese envoy expressed his appreciation to H.H. the amir and the Bahraini Government for their positive stand toward the situation in Lebanon and H.H.'s keenness to restore Lebanon's security and stability.

The Lebanese envoy arrived here last night on a two-day visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

Defense Force Commander Receives U.S. Commander

GF060512 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, received at noon today General George Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command, and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Manama. Present were Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, and U.S. Ambassador to Bahrain Mr Donald Leidel.

PRC Delegation Holds Talks on Developing Trade

GF051336 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Bahrain — A PRC trade delegation visiting Bahrain has held several meetings with officials at the Foreign and Trade Ministries and the Bahraini Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as with representatives of financial and investment institutions with the aim of developing trade and economic relations between the PRC and the state of Bahrain.

The Chinese delegation is led by the commercial attache at the PRC Embassy in Kuwait and includes representatives from the trade, minerals, foodstuff, and textile sectors in China.

A member of the PRC delegation stated to *Al-Ittihad* that the visit is part of a tour of Gulf states, and affirms the PRC Government's determination to be open to and cooperate with the outside world, Gulf countries in particular.

The Chinese official indicated that the PRC Government has enacted several laws that allow the creation of investment channels for Arab and other investors in China, the establishment of many joint projects, and the strengthening and development of bilateral trade. He asserted that Kuwaiti investors have benefited from these laws and have begun to implement joint projects in China. He urged the private sector, businessmen, and investors in the Gulf to make use of the many opportunities in China.

The Chinese official said: "Such a trend is new in Chinese policy. It aims to open China to the outside world." He added: "Although there are no diplomatic relations between the PRC and Bahrain, there are longstanding trade relations between the two countries." The Chinese official said that he expects that trade relations between China and Bahrain and other area countries will grow.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Saudi Counterpart

LD061053 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1001 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today met here with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Following the meeting, the Saudi minister told journalists that his current tour of a number of GCC countries is within the framework of efforts being made by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to lay down a fundamental and permanent solution for the differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain according to the discussions which took place during the 28 June meeting of the GCC ministerial council in Al-Ta'if. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed hope that these efforts will be successful.

Regarding the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to normalize relations between Syria and Iraq, he said that "efforts along this path have not ceased, especially by the member-states of the GCC, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia." He reaffirmed that the aim of all countries is to unify the

Arab ranks and that this aim heads the list of priorities of inter-Arab relations. He expressed the hope that the efforts to arrange a meeting between Iraq and Syria will be successful.

Regarding the current contacts to hold an Arab summit, the Saudi foreign minister said that "the GCC countries are fully prepared to attend a summit if there is a unanimity to convene such a meeting."

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived earlier today on a brief visit during which he conveyed a message to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Prince Sa'ud Departs

LD061310 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Saudi foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Kuwait this afternoon at the end of a brief visit during which he conveyed a message to his highness the amir from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also met with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, who saw him off when he left Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah Comments on Visit

LD071259 Kuwait KUNA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 7 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said Monday the short visit to Kuwait by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal yesterday was related to the efforts of Saudi Monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is exerting toward solving the dispute on Fasht al-Dibal Island between Qatar and Bahrain.

During his few-hour visit to the country, Prince Sa'ud conveyed a message to his highness the amir from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on that issue.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, while answering questions from reporters, said the Saudi foreign minister has briefed the officials here on the results of his two visits to Qatar and Bahrain last Saturday, and the efforts Saudi Arabia is launching to reach a final settlement to the dispute on Fasht al-Dibal between the two countries.

Press Supports Dissolution of National Assembly

GF051600 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Three Kuwati dailies Saturday commented on the amiri decision to dissolve the Kuwaiti National Assembly and the suspension of some articles of the Constitution, saying, the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad's difficult decision was for the benefit of Kuwait.

Daily *Al-Anba'* said that the amir tried to match the opinions of both the government and the National Assembly in the interest of Kuwait but was unlucky in his attempts, therefore he took his difficult decision to dissolve the Assembly.

It added that the difficult decision was not easy on Shaykh Jabir because he is one of the believers in democracy, and is keen to protect it in spite of all the difficulties which the parliamentary experience has witnessed. Jabir took the decision to dissolve the National Assembly because, as a responsible person, he saw from his point of view our beloved Kuwait is being torn apart.., the paper said.

It noted that Kuwait is now before problems and challenges which need urgent decisions to solve its pressing crisis.

The paper asserted that the quick restoration of Kuwait's vitality, power and democracy depends on the government's immediate implementation of a integrative policy to solve all the problems.

Meanwhile, daily *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said Shaykh Jabir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly is an honest attempt to protect the country from any dangers threatening it and a right action that aims at strengthening our internal front...

The paper said the recent development in Kuwait is ordinary and is expected and comes within the nature of our democratic system, noting that these developments will boost our democratic experience..

The newspaper added... the aim is that Kuwait remains an ideal of freedom of opinion and dialogue and a good environment that spreads love and fraternity and boosts the basis of consultations and democratic system.

The daily affirmed that Kuwait remains the place of real democracy, noting that Kuwait is known for its good reputation and political balances and its effective presence in defending the freedom and just causes.

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said the dissolution of the National Assembly could not have happened if there had been cooperation between the government and the Assembly.

The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do, the paper said, adding that Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country, them and serve our national interests. [sentence as received]

The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted, the daily said, noting that this difficult decision is in the end, a national decision, taken in favour of the national interests.

New Measures Taken To Ensure Food Free of Radiation

GF061114 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Kuwait's Health Ministry has announced a new set of preventive measures to ensure that foodstuff entering the country is clear of radiation contamination.

The director of public health at the ministry, Dr Nuri al-Kazimi, said the measures maintain the ban on the import of vegetables

and fodder from Europe, Turkey, and Cyprus, while similar imports from other countries would be checked for high radiation levels.

He said the ministry had also banned the import of livestock from Turkey, Cyprus and other European countries.

Importers of frozen meat, poultry and dairy products are now required to provide documents certifying that the radiation levels in the commodities they import are normal.

Al-Kazimi said that if radiation was detected on the bodies of trucks coming from Europe they would not be allowed to enter the country.

Al-Kazimi said these measures followed a set of precautions adopted by the government in the wake of the explosion at the Soviet nuclear reactor in Chernobyl in April.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Algeria

JN041953 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Muscat, 4 Jul (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and his delegation returned to Muscat from Algeria tonight following a 3-day official visit.

The Omani minister held a second session of talks with his Algerian counterpart Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi earlier today focusing on bilateral relations and ways to bolster and promote them. During the talks, the two ministers discussed the current situation in the Arab arena, as well as international issues of joint interest.

QATAR

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives; Meets Amir

GF051224 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1135 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a verbal message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during an audience with the amir of Qatar today. The audience was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Doha.

QNA reported that the message pertains to bilateral relations and some Gulf issues of common interest. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Doha early today.

Lebanese Envoy Conveys Message to Amir

GF061208 Doha QNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 6 Jul (QNA) — His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a written message addressed to Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The message was conveyed by Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Affairs Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, during an audience with the Qatari minister today. QNA has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations and developments in the Lebanese arena.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

GF061742 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Affairs Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and envoy of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, left Doha for Abu Dhabi this evening following a 2-day visit to the state of Qatar as part of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Interior Minister Receives GCC Official

JN031204 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 3 Jul (QNA) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani met with Ibrahim al-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, here today. In a statement following the meeting, Ibrahim al-Subhi said the discussion during the meeting dealt with the aspects of security cooperation among GCC countries and the progress of action in this sphere, particularly at this stage that the region in general and GCC countries in particular are passing through, a stage which dictates the pooling of all efforts to serve security and stability, which are the aspiration of GCC countries and their citizens.

In his statement to QNA, Ibrahim al-Subhi said the discussion also dealt with the question of strategic security, which is currently being discussed by the GCC in addition to the work of the security committees, such as the passports committees and other committees, which have ended their meetings and submitted their recommendations.

Amir, Defense Minister Congratulate Reagan

JN040951 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Jul (QNA) — His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his country's national day. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, also sent a congratulatory cable to the U.S. President on this occasion.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Praises Mubarak, Egyptian People

NC062230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — In his first statement to the Egyptian press in several years, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia declares: Egypt is in our heart and thoughts. We share its joys and afflictions. We have never been far from Egypt and its people.

In the exclusive interview to be published by *Al-Ahram* tomorrow, Monday, King Fahd hails President Mubarak and blesses his sincere efforts to improve Egypt's lot at all levels and enable it to fulfill its leading and natural role in a manner that will help ensure the success of common Arab issues.

King Fahd adds: We believe in the sincerity and goodwill of all Arab leaders. However, we must work harder to emerge from the current Arab impasse. Conditions on all Arab fronts are saddening and we need more concerted efforts so we may benefit from the potential of the Arab nation in a way that expresses the common will of the Arab homeland.

King Fahd emphasizes that there is a continuing need to convene an Arab summit but that the important thing is to join efforts at the summit to achieve positive results for fateful Arab issues.

King Fahd adds: The Western media attempts to accuse the Arabs of terrorism are rejected because terrorism is practiced worldwide by various nationalities. To prevent terrorism, the international community must move to right the wrongs done to people whose lands and legitimate rights have been usurped.

The following is the interview that the Saudi king gave to *Al-Ahram* Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi', in which he speaks of Egyptian-Saudi relations:

King Fahd says: We have never been far from Egypt and its people. Egypt is in our heart and thoughts. We share its joys and afflictions. The attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward its big sister has been well known for a long time, since the rule of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, who laid the firm foundations for Saudi Arabia's general policy of establishing brotherly and positive relations with all fraternal states. Naturally, fraternal Egypt, for which we harbor amity, appreciation, and respect, heads the list of these states.

King Fahd emphasizes that he does not wish to miss this occasion to greet His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and bless his continuous and sincere efforts to promote Egypt's progress and prosperity at all levels, all the while taking steady steps to enable Egypt to perform its natural and leading role in full so as to help ensure the success of common Arab, Islamic, and international issues. He adds: We pray God may grant aid and success to his excellency.

On present Arab conditions, King Fahd says: The conditions on the various Arab fronts are extremely painful and saddening. This is a fact that we must admit. However, we must not lose hope because we are a nation to which God has bestowed a great Islamic creed. If we adhere to this creed, follow its guidance, and resort to it in all our affairs, then we will be able to surmount all the difficulties prevailing in the area.

Regarding the current Arab impasse and how to emerge from it, the king says: Our efforts must be united to benefit from our potential and capacities, and to channel them in the proper direction expressing the common will. In the meantime, we must work to close ranks to face the nemies who lay traps by sowing intrigue among us. Therefore, we must be more vigilant and alert at all times and we must beware of this intrigue. We must also act to prevent the enemies from infiltrating our ranks.

King Fahd refers to the good offices of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which led to the conclusion of a positive agreement resolving the differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain over the island of Fasht al-Dibal. The resolution came about owing to the good understanding and fraternal spirit that Saudi Arabia sensed existed on both sides. He says: We could use this same approach to deal with many of our issues and problems in the same fraternal spirit, instead of opening the door wide to foreign interference whose interest is to maintain and intensify the differences in order to drag the area into more division and discord. This would make it easy for foreign parties to exert pressure and achieve their objectives, mainly the weakening of the Arab nation.

The king also refers to his recent message to the Lebanese people, their leaders and communities, whose purpose was to help the Lebanese people to pull out of their cruel ordeal. He also refers to the positive reaction of many Lebanese figures, and expresses the hope that this reaction will translate into practical steps to end the differences and reach a logical formula enabling the Lebanese people to lead a normal life.

On the attempts to accuse the Arab world of international terrorism, King Fahd says: We reject the rumors and reiterated talk about international terrorism, which the hostile media try to attribute to the Arab world, because, as is known, terrorism is practiced worldwide by various nationalities. We daily hear of regrettable news in this regard. However, a part of what is called international terrorism is in fact a reaction to the sufferings of people whose lands and legitimate rights have been usurped. To stop terrorism, the international community must cooperate sincerely and consistently to right the wrongs done to people who are victims of coercion and terrorism.

Referring to the convening of an Arab summit, the Saudi king says: The Arab summit is a continuing demand, and the need for it is great. What is important, though, is to provide the proper conditions to help achieve positive and effective results serving our common fateful issues. These issues require much effort, patience and perseverance, and a sound strategy that takes all eventualities into consideration.

Regarding the division of the Arab forces and what the Arab nation can do to regain its position as an influential force on the international stage, King Fahd says: The Arab nation can do much to safeguard its position and influence at all levels in the balance of power and to command the world's admiration and

respect. However, this naturally requires continuous, exhaustive, and sincere efforts by all. We believe in the sincerity and goodwill of all Arab leaders. Despite this, there is division, which is known and which we admit. The reason for this painful situation could be the multiplicity of efforts which are supposed to be channeled in one direction but instead take several directions and end up in division and the adoption of positions that do not convey a single view.

Concluding, King Fahd says: Therefore, I suggest that I and my colleagues, the Arab leaders, make more efforts and cooperate to successfully carry out our mission and realize our hopes and the aspirations of our people and homelands. Let us fear God and resolve to do this; victory will be ours, God willing. We do not require a long time to achieve our goal, and this is not hard for God.

The chief editor of *Al-Ahram* points out that prior to his talk with King Fahd, he had met with the Saudi king at a fast-breaking banquet at one of the royal palaces at the end of Ramadan. The chief editor says: During the banquet, the Saudi king broached several local and Arab issues. He denied that his country suspended new projects because of a drop in oil revenues. He also denied that the Saudi Government has delayed the settlement of any obligations to the companies carrying out these projects. The Saudi king supported the view that oil prices will rise again before winter. He emphasized that the future of oil is not gloomy as some believe, because the world will not be able to dispense with it for a long time, particularly after the experience with the atomic reactors and the calamities they bring to the world.

Referring to Islamic issues, the Saudi king emphasized that it is in the interest of the Islamic world to narrow the differences among the Islamic creeds. He said that this noble goal could be achieved if the Muslim ulema were to agree on the religious issues on which the imams unanimously agree, and reduce the circle of other issues regarding which efforts vary. The Saudi monarch also referred to a mistaken belief among many Muslims that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia follows an Islamic creed — the so called Al-Wahhabi creed — that is different from the creeds of the four imams. He explained that the Al-Wahhabi is a reformative religious movement and not a religious creed that Saudi Arabia follows.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF081206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Al-Ta'if at 1345 today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at Al-Hawiyah Airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Departs for Cairo 3 July

LD031017 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Al-Madina, 3 Jul (SPA) — Sudanese Council of State Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and the delegation accompanying him departed al-Madina this morning for Cairo at the conclusion of his 5-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, performed a minor pilgrimage, visited the Prophet's Mosque, and prayed there.

UAE

President Receives Message From Lebanese Premier

GF071212 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami pertaining to the current developments in the Lebanese arena. The message was conveyed to Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, during a meeting with Samih al-Babu, director of the Political and Expatriate Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

Envoy Departs 7 July

GF071725 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (WAKH) — Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and envoy of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, left Abu Dhabi today following a short visit to the UAE as part of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Prime Minister Receives Message From 'Arafat

GF061459 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Jul (WAM) — His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, has received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The message was delivered to Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum during his meeting this morning with Anis al-Khatib, PLO representive to the country.

Al-Khatib stated that he briefed the defense minister on the current Palestinian situation and the efforts being made to clear the air and to achieve reconciliation among the Palestinian factions.

AL-ITTIHAD on Failure of Tripoli Tripartite Summit

JN031504 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jul (WAM) — In its weekly issue today, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has said that the tripartite summit meeting

held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, among 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Haydar al-'Attas, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did not reach any significant results regarding national reconciliation, a political solution to the crisis in the PDRY, or Yemeni unity.

The newspaper said President Haydar al-'Attas' rigid stand led to the failure of the summit and to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's departure from Tripoli for Sanaa after the summit's first meeting and after holding a closed meeting with Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The paper revealed the secrets of the tripartite summit. It said that at the beginning of the meeting, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih presented the topic of national reconciliation and proposals for a political solution. These proposals included a general amnesty encompassing all without exception, guaranteeing the return of refugees currently in the northern part [of Yemen], Syria, and Ethiopia, enabling refugees to exercise political and civil rights, and releasing political prisoners.

The paper said President Haydar al-'Attas strongly rejected these proposals and welcomed the return of refugees within the framework of the comprehensive amnesty issued by the PDRY's higher political leadership. This stand created tension during the meeting. The Libyan president proposed immediate unity between the two Yemeni parts and the solving of all problems within the framework of this unity. PDRY President Haydar al-'Attas welcomed the Libyan president's proposal, but his viewpoint was that unity should be achieved through the institutions established for this purpose and that efforts exerted in this regard should continue in order to reach comprehensive unity.

The paper also revealed that [former PDRY] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday addressed two messages to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, expressing appreciation for the two leaders' sincere efforts to bring about a political solution to the crisis in the PDRY. In his messages, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed his determination to continue efforts to reach a political solution consolidating the unity of party and people and safeguarding citizens' lives.

In his messages, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad presented proposals for a political solution. They are: releasing detainees, guaranteeing the return of all refugees — who amount to 15,000 — and making it possible for them to exercise their civil and political rights, suspending media slander campaigns, and guaranteeing the establishment of legitimate authority through national unity.

PDRY

Al-'Attas on 'Firm Control' Over Country, USSR

LD061116 Kuwait KUNA in English 0956 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 6 (KUNA) — President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Hayder Abu al-Bakir al-'Attas confirmed Sunday his government's full control over the situation in Yemen following last January 13 bloody events.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Anba'*, President al-Attas denied the presence of misunderstanding and personal contradictions between members of the collective leadership in South Yemen stressing that the spirit of understanding is prevailing not only between members of the collective leadership but also between all members of the ruling Socialist Party.

The Yemeni president ridiculed political circles which claim that there are more than 27,000 detainees indicating that this number is funny. Al-'Attas, however, declined to give any figure.

The concerned authorities in Yemen have released 2700 detainees in 3 batches in conformity with a decision of General Bardon, noting that more will be released after completing the required investigation, he confirmed.

Al-'Attas declared that the concerned authorities will take those who planned the last January bloody events to court soon.

On Aden-Sanaa relations which he described as "outstanding," he emphasized that his country is concerned that the latest incidents would not affect the progress of the Yemeni unification.

In Sanaa, the weekly *September 26* said the Arab Yemen Republic has recently made its efforts aimed at creating suitable conditions for its unification with Democratic Yemen.

An editorial published in the Army's weekly said Arab Yemen is speeding up its economic development and improving the democratic system to meet the need of such unification.

A few days ago, Arab Yemen, Democratic Yemen and Libya held a summit meeting in Libyan capital of Tripoli to consult on the future unification of Yemen based on the 1972 Tripoli declaration signed by the sides on Yemeni unification, the weekly said.

Prior to the summit, Arab Yemen President Ali 'Abdallah Salih met the Democratic deputy prime minister and interior minister to discuss necessary measures of healing the wounds of the 'Aden incident' last January, it added.

'Yemeni unification is the lofty national target of the Yemeni people. Only by uniting, Yemen could free itself from backward and advance towards progress,' the article noted. It pointed out that the unity issue is still exposed to many difficulties but they will be overcomed with people's willingness and belief.

Al-'Attas described his coutnry's relations with the Soviet Union as "strong" citing the latest visit of the Yemeni premier to Moscow which resulted in promoting relations between the two countries.

The Yemeni president denied rumors saying that there are efforts to reconciliate the collective leadership with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Economic damage resulted following Aden bloody events estimated at KD 40 million (about 120 million dollars) and that includes utilities and buildings, he noted.

President Al-'Attas underlined the importance of developing relations with neighboring states indicating that he will undertake a tour to friendly countries including Kuwait shortly.

Chairman, Soviet Envoy Discuss Relations

GF071335 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Haydr Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this afternoon Comrade Gennadiy Ilichev, Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden. During the meeting, they reviewed the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote and consolidate them and a number of issues of mutual concern.

Defense Minister on USSR, GDR Military Aid

GF071038 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jul (QNA) — PDRY Defense Minister Colonel Salih 'Ubayd has stated that the policy of his country with regard to the Red Sea is designed to clear this waterway of the military naval fleets of foreign powers.

On the aid supplied by the Soviet Union and the GDR to Aden in the field of reinforcing the PDRY's defensive capability, Col 'Ubayd told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* today that the size of this aid is commensurate with what is needed to exchange expertise and experience between the PDRY's forces and the forces of the other two countries. He pointed out that this aid is designed, in the first place, to reinforce his country's military capability.

Al-'Attas, YAR President Hold Telephone Conversation

GF070550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, held a telephone conversation yesterday.

ANA has learned that the telephone call pertained to the importance of bostering unity coordination between the two parts in such a way that serves the stability, progress, and unity of our people since this stems from the national responsibility shouldered by the leaderships in the two parts.

Palestinian Front Official Arrives in Aden

GF080546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, arrived in Aden yesterday on a visit to our country to last several days. He will hold talks with a number of party and state officials pertaining to relations between the YSP and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and how to reinforce and develop them.

YAR

PDRY Officials Continue To Flee to Sanna

GF051934 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that another group of refugees fleeing the PDRY to the YAR arrived in Sanaa yesterday. The group comprises 75 civilian and military personnel including Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, former director of ANA; Muhammad Salih al-Qutaysh; director of the Presidium's office; the former PDRY ambassador to the UN headquarters in Geneva; and 12 Army majors.

Railway Drivers Go on Strike Late 7 Jul

NC080522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0505 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Railway Association has issued an appeal to all train drivers throughout the republic to return to their work and operate the trains according to schedule. This action took place following a meeting with the minister of transport and communications. During the meeting, it was agreed that the drivers could submit their demands through legal channels.

A number of train drivers stopped work at a late hour last night. They submitted special material demands, including a fourfold increase in their allowances, without regard for economic conditions or the losses sustained by the railways, which amount to 260 million pounds annually.

The Railway Association has rejected the method used by some train drivers, for it does not conform to the principles of national responsibility. It has also warned them of the danger which might result from any departure from law and order.

A responsible source in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has announced that the ministry has taken all necessary measures to provide a means of land transport. The ministry has also taken measures to ensure the security, safety, and efficient operation of its facilities. The movement of tourists has not been affected, the source added, because planes and cars for their transport are still available according to a timetable.

'Responsible Source' Denies Report on Coup Attempt

NC071229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian information source has denied a report broadcast by the Libyan radio which cited the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* as saying that there had been a coup attempt in Egypt.

In a statement today, this source said that the Kuwaiti newspaper was apparently confused. Coups are unknown in Egypt. It seems that the newspaper and its sources have made a mistake and confused their facts. The coup to which the paper referred is the military attempt which took place in Libya and which the world media has already reported. The source urged the Kuwaiti newspaper to check its sources. He also indicated that up to 100 officers of various ranks are currently standing trial in Libya.

'Abd al-Majid on E. Bloc Ties, Mideast Issues

PM071643 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 3 Jul 86 p 13

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Anji Rushdi; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rushdi] What are the results of your visits to Czechoslovakia and the GDR? Will they be followed by visits to other countries, such as the Soviet Union, and is it not time for us to take the initiative to develop our economic relations with it?

['Abd al-Majid] My visit to Czechoslovakia and the GDR was a good opportunity for me to hold talks with officials in both countries on various issues of mutual interest, and to review the international situation. There was an agreement of views on the importance of consolidating world peace and easing tension in various areas. We also discussed means of developing bilateral relations between Egypt and these two countries and of increasing cooperation, especially in the economic, trade, and industrial fields.

There was good response on the Czech and German sides in favor of boosting cooperation to serve mutual interests and Egypt's development plan. We hope to see tangible steps regarding this matter in the near future. Officials in both countries were clearly interested in Middle Eastern developments and clearly appreciative of Egypt's role and the sincere efforts it is making for the promotion of a just and comprehensive peace and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

Regarding our relations with the Soviet Union, they are developing satisfactorily and positively on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. There are numerous and continuous contacts at various levels and the exchange of visits between officials of the two countries. We sense that the Soviets understand Egypt's position and policies and that there is a mutual desire to increase cooperation particularly in the economic sphere. Success in resolving certain pending issues currently under discussion will enhance cooperation in these fields.

[Rushdi] Egypt's position on the Palestinian question is clear, but the Palestinian question is undergoing a qualitative change as a result of the Syrian and Jordanian attitudes and the position taken by the EEC, and particularly Britain, which is calling for an alternative to the PLO, as well as the dormant and indifferent position of the United States.

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt's position on the Palestinian question is firm and is based on the need for restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination. We supported the 11 February 1985 agreement between the PLO and Jordan and we believe there can be no comprehensive and just settlement without PLO participation. We emphasize that in all our contacts. We had previously called for a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to pave the way for peace talks.

True, certain difficulties stand in the way of movement toward peace at present, but we must not allow the situation to remain frozen. That is why Egypt continues to make serious and active efforts and is maintaining its endeavors and contacts with all sides out of its sense of pan-Arab responsibility toward the Palestinian cause. We will do our best to bridge the views and enable resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. We believe that neither side has shut the door to that. No difficulties should prevent us from working for peace, and we should not give those who seek to obstruct that and to exploit the Palestinian cause for their own selfish interest an opportunity to do so.

[Rushdi] In Lebanon the cards have been reshuffled, making yesterday's enemies today's friends. How does the Egyptian Foreign Ministry view the situation there?

['Abd al-Majid] The truth is that the Lebanese problem is getting more complicated every day, and the Lebanese themselves are mainly to blame in the sense that it is their responsibility to find solutions to their problems. I want to make it clear that Egypt's position is a balanced one that puts Lebanese and Arab interests above everything else. It is clear beyond doubt that Syria and its supporters are creating problems in Lebanon. Far from solving the problem, the interference has only compounded it, and the various individual roles and alliances have been turned upside down. This confirms that Syrian policy in Lebanon has complicated the problem instead of solving it.

[Rushdi] When do you expect the currently advocated Arab summit conference to convene, and what are your expectations in the event such a conference is held?
['Abd al-Majid] In the present state of Arab relations I do not believe that it is easy to convene an Arab summit conference in the near future bearing in mind the fragmentation and the absence of a minimum degree of agreement on summit objectives. We seek, work for, and support everything that achieves Arab soldidarity, with the emphasis laid on fateful issues, especially the Palestinian issue.

[Rushdi] Will the possibility of an Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement and a Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement impact on Egypt's relations with Iraq and Jordan? And how, in your view, will they impact on the Gulf war?
['Abd al-Majid] As a matter of principle Egypt welcomes any Arab-Arab rapprochement, and we support the efforts aimed at achieving Arab solidarity and unifying Arab ranks in such a way as to end Arab differences. What is important is that the sides involved in the rapprochement should have good and sincere intentions. Egypt's relations with Jordan and Iraq are solid, firm, and strategic in the interest of the peoples of the three countries and the causes of our Arab nation. I do not believe that Jordanian-Syrian or Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement could affect that or be at the expense of Egypt's relations with Iraq and Jordan.

As regards the Iraq-Iran war, we believe that its continuation is a tragedy and we are working toward putting an end to that war, bearing in mind that Iraq has responded to the efforts for a peaceful settlement.

[Rushdi] The talk about terrorism and about an international conference on terrorism has subsided, but the West and its media still refer to the Arabs as terrorists despite the PLO's declared position on this matter.
['Abd al-Majid] Terrorism is an international phenomenon and Egypt has clearly condemned all forms of terrorism. President Mubarak was one of the first leaders to urge concerted international efforts to put an end to that phenomenon and to call for an international conference to discuss means of dealing with it. We believe that the way to deal with terrorism is to look for its roots and causes and remedy them and find solutions.

We notice that some tendentious circles are trying to brand the Arabs or Palestinians as terrorists, which is a grave mistake and a distortion of the facts. Terrorism and terrorist organizations are worldwide and terrorists are of various nationalities.

The PLO took a responsible and brave step when on 7 November 1985 it promulgated the Cairo declaration rejecting terrorism and committing it to armed struggle only in the occupied territory. It is unquestionable that oppressed people resort to violence when they have no hope for the future. That applies to the Middle East, where people want a just peace which is capable of destroying all the roots of violence in our region.

Head of U.S. Tabah Delegation Sofaer Arrives

NC051213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Cairo at noon. He will be staying in Egypt for a day as part of his ongoing shuttle mission between Egypt and Israel to resolve the disputes over Tabah. Sofaer is scheduled to meet later today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Meet

NC061114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, who arrived in Cairo from Israel yesterday. They conducted an in-depth review of all matters pertaining to the arbitral compromis on the Tabah problem in light of the proposals already made by Egypt and the results of the talks between the two countries. We have learned that one of the issues to be discussed is the preamble to the arbitral compromis and the question to be submitted to the arbitrators.

Talks on Tabah Center on Proposals

NC061457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian-U.S. talks on Tabah resumed at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo today. The Egyptian side is headed by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks; the Americans are led by Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the talks.

The discussions center on the proposals to resolve the disputed points on some of the clauses of the arbitral compromis, including the formulation of the question that is to be posed to the arbiters. The talks began yesterday following the arrival of Abraham Sofaer in Cairo from Tel Aviv. This comes as part of his travels between Egypt and Israel in an attempt to resolve their dispute on certain points of the arbitral compromis.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Meet Again

NC061540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met again today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, attended the meeting.

Abraham Sofaer said afterwards that his talks today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and with the Egyptian delegation to the talks had been lengthy, intensive, and constructive. Sofaer added: I brought some ideas from Israel and presented them during today's discussions. I will return to Israel today and I feel that we are making progress.

MENA has learned that Sofaer recieved new Egyptian proposals in connection with the topics under discussion, particularly the preamble to the arbitral compromis and the supplement [mulhaq al-su'al] to the question to be put to the arbiters.

Sofaer Leaves Cairo for Israel

NC070501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser of the State Department and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, left Cairo for Israel tonight after a 1-day visit as part of his contacts with Egypt and Israel to resolve the differences on Tabah.

Oman's Sultan Qabus Arrives, Meets With Mubarak

NC071726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has hosted a luncheon in honor of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. Sultan Qabus arrived at Cairo airport this afternoon, where he was met by President Mubarak, deputy prime ministers, and ministers. President Mubarak accompanied His Majesty Sultan Qabus to the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah, where they held a private meeting that lasted for an hour. Members of the Egyptian and Omani delegations also met and discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is on a private visit to Egypt. The visit afforded a chance for President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus to exchange views on the current situation as well as on all issues of interest to the two countries.

Ghazalah-U.S. Talks Termed 'Complete Success'

PM031130 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 3

[Huda Tawfiq Washington report: "Complete Success for Abu Ghazalah's Washington Talks"]

[Excerpts] Egypt has received clear assurances from the United States that it is now trying to find a quick solution to the military debts problem so as to ease its burden on the Egyptian economy. During their talks with [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, U.S. officials stressed they were fully convinced of the need to find the best solutions to this problem and to find them as quickly as possible.

The talks confirmed the U.S. belief that Egypt is the cornerstone of stability in the region and the basis of any hope for positive steps toward a comprehensive peace and the easing of tension. The United States agreed with Egypt's national objective, accepting that the resolution of the economic problem should take priority at this stage.

An Egyptian official has emphasized that what has been said about Egyptian willingness to provide the United States with military bases in return for a solution to the debt problem was not even discussed in any of Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks with U.S. officials in the Administration or in Congress. The U.S. Administration agreed to cooperate with Egypt in joint military production and in the transfer of modern technology to plants which manufacture military equipment or serve military industries.

Egyptian sources have confirmed that Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks were completely successful and achieved their objectives as follows:

1. Confirmation of the U.S. conviction that the economic problem is a problem of national security rather than one of arithmetic and that economic stability is the basis of internal stability in Egypt.
2. The U.S. officials underlined the need to support Egypt and aid its economy and saw this as the right and sound approach.
3. The effects of the differences of opinion between Egypt and the United States regarding certain events which occurred in the last few months have completely disappeared.
4. The United States promised to find a quick solution to the problem of military debts, and Egypt has been officially informed of this.
5. Egypt's requests in the field of cooperation in military industries and modern technology have been granted.
6. There will be strict adherence to the contracts concluded between the two countries for import of military equipment and to the agreed timetables. The talks reflected both sides' appreciation of the mutual commitment in this respect.
7. Emphasis on increasing the efficiency of the Armed Forces through advanced weapons, and on quality rather than quantity.

I have learned that the question of international terrorism figured in the talks. Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that terrorism is not aimed solely at the United states and that it is an international phenomenon. He noted that, according to 1985 U.S. statistics, only 2 percent of the victims of international terrorism were American and that of the 378 acts of terrorism in the

Middle East that year only 4 percent were directed against U.S. targets.

This confirms that terrorism is not directed solely at the United States and that therefore the United States should not tackle it on its own. Furthermore, military action should not be the only way of confronting and deterring terrorism. Marshal Abu Ghazalah reaffirmed Egypt's position in this connection, which is that terrorism should be deterred and resisted through international action — hence President Husni Mubarak's call for a international conference to agree on collective measures against terrorism, with political, economic, and cultural measures taking precedence over military measures. Military methods should not be the only deterrent.

I have also learned that Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that the question of terrorism should not be a cornerstone in U.S.-Egyptian relations because terrorism is an international not a bilateral problem, that the two countries hold different views on this matter, and that Egypt has suffered more from terrorism in the Middle East than the United States.

Egypt Caught in U.S. 'Trap'

PM031519 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Jamal al-Din Husayn article: "Abu Ghazalah Washington Visit Preparation for Mubarak's Visit; Egypt in U.S. 'Trap' "]

[Text] About 10 days ago Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah concluded a U.S. visit of great importance, during which he had talks with Vice President George Bush and senior Pentagon and State Department officials, including Caspar Weinberger and George Shultz.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit came a month after Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi's visit and some 8 months after the incident in which U.S. fighters hijacked the Egyptian civilian Boeing 737 plane and forced it to land at Sigonella Air Base and four passengers accused of hijacking the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* were arrested. The U.S. Government and President Ronald Reagan then refused to apologize to the Egyptian people for this incident, which was an act of international piracy.

As far as the visit's objectives are concerned, Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks in the U.S. capital — and the arrival shortly after of an Egyptian economic delegation headed by the deputy prime minister and minister of planning — were not strictly confined to discussing military matters, the military debts, the interest, and the U.S. program for arming Egypt foremost among them, but also included discusssion of matters related to economic aid. It can be said that a major portion of the talks and discussions dealt with these matters because of increasing fear of the repercussions of the economic crisis in Egypt.

In the light of these economic and security considerations it is only natural to ask: Have Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks in Washington succeeded? In answering this question it must be admitted that Marshal Abu Ghazalah was very anxious for his talks in Washington to succeed and to find a solution to the problem of Egypt's U.S. military debts, which total 3.5 billion dollars, and the high interest on those loans, which averages 13-15 percent.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah was so anxious for the talks to succeed that, before beginning his U.S. visit and without any occasion, he made a statement to the newspaper *Mayu* in which he spoke about the "Soviet danger" and Soviet threats to the Arab Gulf region. Such words may be welcome in U.S. quarters, but in the end they will lead to nothing tangible that might help Egypt out of its economic crisis and redress the military imbalance between Egypt and Israel. It is in the interest of the United States and its firm strategy toward Egypt to keep it weak, backward, and incapable of building a strong agricultural and industrial economy based on self-reliance.

Very briefly, it in the U.S. interest to keep Egypt inside the American "trap" into which it has fallen through the chaotic open-door economic policy and the Camp David unilateral solution. This explains the U.S. Administration's response to Marshal Abu Ghazalah's request to reduce military debts. The Americans have promised — merely promised — that they will set up committees to discuss the matter. There is no great doubt that they will meet the Egyptian demands.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah demanded — just as the chief of staff demanded — adherence to the dates for delivering the balance of the deal for 80 F-16 aircraft, that is, the 40 planes which have not yet been delivered (in the meantime demands by other countries for these planes, such as Turkey and Pakistan, are being met). The four E-2C early warning aircraft have also not been delivered on schedule.

All this increases doubts as to what is being said about positive results of Marshal Abu Ghazalah's U.S. visit. It also proves that in their present state Egyptian-U.S. relations are ideal from the U.S. standpoint and interests but from the standpoint of Egypt's higher interests and of national principles they seem like relations of subordination that curb the Egyptian national decision and restrict its independence and freedom.

Ghali Comments on Visit to Soviet Union

NC040619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that there is a common denominator in the policies of Egypt and the Soviet Union; namely, the desire to work for peace and stability in the Middle East and throughout the world.

In an interview appearing in tomorrow's issue of *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Ghali said that the Soviet Union supports Arab rights, particularly the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union has called for the holding of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Ghali noted. Egypt is not opposed to such a call, and would actually welcome the holding of an international conference. Egypt seeks to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. However, Ghali added, there may be differences over the style and process of bringing about peace.

Dr Ghali returned from a visit to the Soviet Union last Sunday. He said that there is a mutual desire in Cairo and Moscow to improve bilateral relations and to increase cooperation in all fields. Ghali told *Al-Akhbar* that there was nothing surprising in the fact that he had visited the Soviet Union. Egyptian-Soviet exchanges at all levels are a normal matter, he affirmed. The sole objective of this visit, Ghali added, was to underline Egypt's goodwill and to confirm its unwavering policy; namely, that all ties of friendship and cooperation with any country are welcome. Ghali stated that this applies to all countries, Eastern or Western, socialist or capitalist. The important thing is that these relations be clearly defined, that they be based on mutual respect, and that they are compatible with our national interests.

Dr Ghali emphasized that nonalignment is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. This requires that our channels of communication with the world's major powers remain open. It does not mean that we must have balanced relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. It simply means that we are free to cooperate with both the Eastern and Western blocks in keeping with our political and economic interests. In other words, Egyptian decisionmaking will remain independent and Egypt will not enter into alliances with any of the world's major powers, Ghali concluded.

'Arafat Adviser Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC031345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Cairo today. In a statement to our correspondent, Al-Hasan said he would convey a message to President Husni Mubarak from Yasir 'Arafat. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has already met with Hani al-Hasan. PNC member Sa'id Kamal was also present.

In remarks after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan noted that he used the session to explain developments affecting the Palestinian issue in its current stage, as well as Yasir 'Arafat's efforts to give momentum to the peace process. In addition, he pointed out the conspiracies directed against the Palestinian cause and the attempts being made to hurt the PLO. He added that he also discussed the most recent events in Lebanon's Palestinian camps.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC061448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is now visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Sa'id Kamal, deputy head of the PLO Political Department.

In a statement following the meeting, Al-Hasan said his visit to Egypt was the result of the PLO's desire to engage Egyptian officials in consultations on all topics related to the Palestinian issue, Lebanon's current situation, and Middle East developments. He added that since his arrival in Cairo, he has held several meetings with Egyptian officials.

Regarding today's meeting with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Hasan said that they had reviewed the latest developments in Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the day-to-day situation in Lebanon, and the current dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Middle East. Al-Hasan concluded by saying that he will continue his contacts in Cairo at the highest level within the next few days in his capacity as political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat.

Al-Sharif Departs for Baghdad With Mubarak Messages

NC041719 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo for Baghdad this evening on a 3-day visit to Iraq. Before departing from Cairo airport, Al-Sharif said that he has two messages, one written and one verbal, to deliver to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from President Husni Mubarak dealing with Egypt's views on Arab issues. During his visit, Al-Sharif noted that he will sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in the field of information. The protocol, which will also be signed by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim, provides for the opening of an Egyptian cultural center in Baghdad and an Iraqi cultural center in Cairo, as well as for the formation of a joint information committee.

Information Office in Iraq To Open

NC061902 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has decided to open an Egyptian information office in Iraq.

Interviewed in Baghdad

JN080722 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 11

[By Sa'd 'Abd al-Latif]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has held a press conference which was attended by representatives of the local press and by Arab and foreign correspondents. The Egyptian minister said: We signed during the visit an information cooperation protocol between the two countries. We started cooperation in the information field even before signing this protocol. This shows the close cooperation existing between Iraq and Egypt based on the mutual trust between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Husni Mubarak.

Safwat al-Sharif said that Egypt's stand is clear on its support for fraternal Iraq and its endeavors to score victory and safeguard its sovereignty and legitimate rights. He added: Our policy of supporting Iraq is clear. We do not support any Arab country whose behavior is not in line with Arab values and which does not support Iraq's efforts to regain its territory and defend its sovereignty.

On the interference of Syrian media in Egyptian domestic affairs and their campaign to distort the state of affairs in Egypt Safwat

al-Sharif said: Egyptian media pays no heed to vituperations and reflects the civilization of a people deeply rooted in history. However, we have the right to expose this Syrian media to the Arab nation and to outline the facts. We are not affected by a word from this or that party. Egypt is currently experiencing a state of development and stability.

On Egypt's banning nuclear vessels from passing through the Suez Canal and on news reports that the United States is displeased with this decision, the Egyptian minister said that this decision shows that Egypt wants to protect its sons and that this decision does not affect Egyptian-U.S. relations. He added that the Suez Canal is not equipped to receive nuclear vessels and that Egypt seeks to protect its people from nuclear radiation. He added that one should not link this measure to any political analyses which have nothing to do with reality.

On Syrian interference in Lebanon and its repercussions on fraternal Lebanon, the Egyptian minister said no one should interfere in Lebanon and the Lebanese must decide their destiny by themselves.

On Egypt's efforts to maintain relations between Jordan and the PLO, Safwat al-Sharif said that Egypt will continue to exert efforts to approximate viewpoints between the two sides in service of the Palestinian cause.

Returns 6 Jul

NC070458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo from Baghdad late tonight after a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Economy Minister 'Ali Leaves for Baghdad

NC071859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left for Baghdad this evening on a 3-day visit during which he will lead the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Iraqi committee formed to follow up on the June 1985 accord.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Abu 'Ali said that a commercial agreement amounting to $200 million will be signed during the visit. It is worth noting that a high-level Egyptian economic and technical delegation has left for Iraq to discuss the scope of bilateral cooperation.

Government Statement on Closing of PLO Offices

JN071647 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 7 Jul (PETRA) — The Cabinet held a meeting at noon today under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i during which it discussed the contents of a statement issued by the Fatah Revolutionary Council on 19 June 1986 and subsequent statements by a number of Council members. The Cabinet decided to issue the following statement and to implement the measures it contains:

1. The Fatah Revolutionary Council issued a statement on 19 June 1986 assailing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its clear policy toward the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab people. The statement said: "What we regard as tragic and highly dubious are certain proposals and practices being proposed and implemented by Arabs which are identical to U.S. and Israeli aims. While the United States and Israel are presenting the issue of striking at the PLO and liquidating the Palestinian people's national rights as the first priority of U.S. moves, the Jordanian Government is taking a series of measures that fall within the same framework and which directly and seriously affect Palestinian national principles and pan-Arab guidelines defining the proper stances toward Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's national rights, and Palestinian national struggle under PLO leadership."

2. The Jordanian Government has studied the significance, motives, and dimensions of this statement and has realized that the statement was not satisfied with using misleading expressions to interpret Jordan's firm, pan-Arab principles and its measures to preserve the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land, but has also contravened the spirit of cooperation and understanding on whose basis the Jordanian Government, upon the request of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has permitted for the past 2 years the existence of additional [idafiyah] offices in Jordan which are officially not affiliated with the PLO and its institutions.

3. The Jordanian Government expresses its regret at the contents of the Fatah statement which contravenes the spirit of cooperation and understanding which the Jordanian Government is eager to preserve despite the existing differences between it and the PLO leadership.

In view of the contents of the statement and the irresponsible, misleading utterances continually issued by some prominent Council members against Jordan and its responsible pan-Arab stands, the government finds itself compelled to close down these additional offices, which it allowed to open, because these offices are working in accordance with policies drawn up for them by the side which has chosen to pursue this negative approach toward Jordan.

4. While taking this measure, the Jordanian Government would like to affirm that the assaults and slanders launched against Jordan by certain sides will not divert it from its firm pan-Arab policy toward the Palestinian cause within the framework of joint Arab action or compel it to discontinue dealing with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Information Minister on Decision

JN080748 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that the Council of Ministers decision to close additional Fatah offices is a purely domestic decision necessitated by the higher interests of Jordan's national security which is part of Jordan's strategy to safeguard pan-Arab security.

The information minister added that the decision includes 25 Fatah offices which were opened in Amman during the past 2 years. He said that the PLO offices will remain open and are not included in the decision.

The minister added that this decision is in line with Jordan's concern for providing its citizens with security and stability and for mobilizing Arab potential on all levels so as to regain Arab land and save the kinfolk from what they are suffering under the Israeli occupation.

Sawt al-Sha'b has learned that among the offices included in the decision are the so-called office of the commander in chief of [the Palestinian revolution forces], the deputy commander in chief's office, the assistant commander in chief's office, the Force 17 office, and the western sector office.

The offices not included in the decision are the PLO offices such as the PLO office in Amman, the office of Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; the PNC office; the Palestinian Liberation Army's offices and camps in Jordan; and the martyrs families offices.

Security Cited

NC072012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 7 Jul (MENA) — In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent, Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has asserted that there are 12 offices belonging to the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that are recognized by Arab states. He stated that these offices will remain open and will not be included in the cabinet's decision to close others.

The minister added that among those that will remain open are the PLO office in Amman, PNC offices, Palestinian Liberation Army offices, and the martyrs' families offices, all of which belong to the PLO.

He explained that the offices to be closed belong to individuals and organizations. These include the office of the commander general of the Palestinian Revolution forces, the deputy commander's office, the assistant commander general's office, the western sector office, and the Force 17 office.

The minister emphasized that the decision is a purely domestic issue and was made because these offices and their employees endanger Jordanian national security, which is an undisputable strategic matter. He added that the people who worked in these offices are welcome to stay as private individuals if they want to

do so. But, he warned that any person threatening Jordan's national security will be deported.

Al-Wazir Expelled

NC081006 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman, July 8 (AFP) — Abu Jihad, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's deputy, was ordered out of Jordan on Tuesday as the authorities here closed 25 offices of the PLO's main grouping Fatah, a Palestinian authoritative source said.

Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) is military commander of the Palestinian Armed Forces, deputy to commander-in-chief and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Mr. 'Arafat.

The moves followed Monday's decision to close the Fatah offices in Jordan "immediately," while allowing 12 other Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) offices to remain open.

Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the closures were a reprisal for a Fatah communique June 19, which said Jordan's PLO policy tallied with Israeli and U.S. actions against the "Palestinian revolution."

Abu Jihad was called to the offices of the Palestinian National Council (parliament) here at half-an-hour's notice Tuesday morning, to be told of the expulsion order by a Jordanian officer.

The PLO representative in Amman, Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, was present, the Palestinian source said.

The Jordanian officer, accompanied by two Palestinian officials, then confirmed closure of Abu Jihad's offices in three adjacent houses, which were surrounded by Jordanian security forces.

Fatah offices in the capital were sealed, and the withdrawal of documents from Abu Jihad's offices was forbidden.

The 25 offices being closed had been established gradually over the last two years, during resumed dialogue between Jordan and the PLO.

Abu Jihad had lived here with his wife Intisar al-Wazir — a member of the Palestinian Parliament and the Fatah Revolutionary Council — and four of his five children. His eldest son Jihad is studying in the United States.

The family received Tuesday's news calmly. A smiling Abu Jihad told AFP: "We are used to this kind of situation. Being moved is a part of our life."

Three of the family's children had been at school in Amman, where their school year had just finished.

A majority of Abu Jihad's colleagues were thought to have been covered by the expulsion order as well, various sources said.

King Husayn Leaves for Saudi Arabia 8 Jul

JN081013 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman this morning for Saudi Arabia on a visit during which he will meet with his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This visit falls within the framework of consultations between the two Arab leaders to discuss the Arab situation and bilateral relations.

To Visit USSR in July or August

GF071605 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Amman — Well-informed sources in Amman are expecting that Jordanian monarch King Husayn will visit Moscow at the end of this month or early next month. The sources said that the Jordanian monarch, before making this visit, will release the Jordanian Communist leaders who have been detained since the events at Al-Yarmuk University in mid-May. Jordan has concluded a deal with the Soviet Union to supply the Jordanian Army with advanced weapons following the U.S. refusal to provide such weapons.

Al-Bayan has learned that the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Jordan has been postponed as King Husayn intends to carry out a series of internal measures and to make a number of Arab tours this month, July.

University President Resigns; Teachers Dismissed

JN080803 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — At a session under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, chairman of the Higher Education Council, at the Ministry of Higher Education, the Council recommended to his Majesty King Husayn that the resignation of Al-Yarmuk University President Dr 'Adnan Badran be accepted. The Council also decided to terminate the services of 15 members of the university teaching staff and 6 members of the administrative staff.

Al-Rifa'i Answers King's Letter on Al-Yarmuk Events

JN071929 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1706 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Text" of letter from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to King Husayn in reply to the king's 5 July letter on the Al-Yarmuk University incidents; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] My Lord, Your Hashemite Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal. May God the Almighty preserve you and support your rule. I send to Your Majesty the deepest feelings of faithfulness and the truest loyalty from a heart full of love and sincerity toward the inheritor of the noble descent, the sponsor of the country's progress, and the trustee of its stability and prosperity.

My Lord, I have received with thanks and gratitude the sublime royal letter that has been, as I have become accustomed, a torch that lights the road and clarifies things. Your Jordanian family,

which always asks God the Almighty to protect and preserve Your Majesty, thanks God for the grace of security and stability under your solid throne and happy rule. This family is determined to safeguard this grace with further good work and persistent endeavors to raise this lofty Jordanian, Arab, Islamic edifice that you have established on piety and devoted your youth, health, and efforts to entrenching so that it would become an aspired to object on which hopes are pinned. All the sincere and faithful ones stand in one rank behind Your Majesty and rally around you to drive away machinations, envy, and cunning. And the unbelievers plotted and planned, and God too planned, and the best of planners is God. [Koranic verse]

The deep pain which befell your heart, My Lord, due to the incidents at Al-Yarmuk University is only felt by a merciful father, like Your Majesty, whose heart is full of love for the members of his family, a father who surrounds them with his care and drives harm away from them as much as he can and who calls on them to resort to dialogue, understanding, and wisdom in solving their problems as well as by realizing the delicate phase being experienced by our nation and by filling the gaps among their ranks so that spiteful ones will not pass through these gaps to destroy by their rancor the purity of souls, clarity of thought, and progress of the march.

Out of its responsibilities, the government will do everything to secure the sound course of universities in a way that will achieve the goal for which they were established. The government will do its utmost to accomplish this as soon as possible in order to preserve the beauty and reputation of our universities and to retain our sons' confidence in the future.

I am confident that all the members of your Jordanian family look forward to the success of these efforts out of their concern for their sons, our sons, and for the future of our dear homeland.

May God protect you, My Lord, for your faithful people and may He grant you good health and bless your lifetime so that you will achieve the high hopes and great goals to which you aspire for the welfare of your Jordanian people and Arab nation.

[Signed] Your sincere, loyal servant, Zayd al-Rifa'i

House Speaker al-Fayiz Returns From Syria

JN071344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], returned to Amman from Damascus today following a 3-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

In a statement to a *Jordanian News Agency* correspondent, Al-Fayiz said that during the visit he met with His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They reviewed a number of current Arab issues, particularly the recent developments taking place in the Arab arena, in addition to discussing relations between the two fraternal countries, Arab parliamentary issues, and ways to bolster and promote them. Al-Fayiz added that he held talks with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi dealing with a number of bilateral and international parliamentary affairs as well as issues of mutual concern and the coordination of stands on them. They also discussed issues relating to the APU and the working program of the parliamentary committee entrusted with clearing the Arab air and bolstering Arab solidarity stemming from the fourth Arab parliamentary conference held in Amman last March.

Al-Fayiz pointed out that he reviewed with the Syrian People's Assembly speaker the current situation in the region. He stressed the importance of the role the Arab parliamentarians can play, particularly through the APU, in pooling resources, achieving Arab solidarity, and explaining Arab causes at the international parliamentary forums.

Al-Fayiz expressed his deep satisfaction with the development of relations between the two fraternal countries and its effect on entrenching the unity of Arab ranks and on cooperation in all fields to achieve the Arab nation's fateful aims.

In his capacity as APU president, Al-Fayiz visited the APU headquarters in Damascus and became acquainted with the APU's activities, the progress of work, and the APU's forthcoming agenda.

Receiving Al-Fayiz at Queen Alia International Airport were the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman and the acting secretary general of parliament.

Leaders Speak on Security Forces Role, Security Plan

President on 'Legitimate' Forces

NC080751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been quoted by visitors as saying that he is not against the establishment and consolidation of security throughout Lebanon. He has worked and continues to work for this objective, particularly in West Beirut. What the regime wants, he affirmed, is security, provided that it is assumed by the legitimate Lebanese security forces in accordance with the plan prepared for West Beirut. Various leaders have called for handing security over to the legitimate forces on more than one occasion.

In Al-Jumayyil's opinion, his insistence that the legitimate Lebanese forces impose security will help to achieve reconciliation and ensure calm in both the short and long term, and will permit the initiation of political moves. He maintains that the legitimate Lebanese forces should do their duty and not be prevented from carrying out this national and natural role.

Karami on Legitimacy, Syrian Role

NC061847 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a plenary meeting of the higher coordination committee in the north this evening. Opening the meeting, the prime minister reviewed the country's general situation, and said: The country's political and economic conditions require the establishment of a new legitimate government that will shoulder all responsibilities and restore public security and interests. This is why we have been calling for a collective resignation that will open the way for a new legitimate authority capable of taking control of the public utilities and ports, and that will undertake the process of development and reform in the country.

Alluding to statements made by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Karami said that he agrees with the president on some points but disagrees with him on others. He added that disagreement is a legitimate and democratic right.

Regarding West Beirut, the prime minister praised Syria's role, giving it credit for rescuing Beirut and putting it back on the right course. He said that Syria's presence in Beirut has been in the country's interest. He expressed the hope that this move marks the beginning of a series of steps to end the irregular situation in all of Beirut and the rest of Lebanon.

Prime Minister Karami also touched on issues affecting living conditions in the north and in Lebanon in general.

Says Syrian Presence Legitimate

NC071613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following West Beirut's Coordination Committee meeting on 7 July — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee discussed the progress made in the implementation of the security plan, expressing approval of the results that have been achieved in West Beirut, the airport road, and in and around the camps. These results confirm that the measures are good, to the satisfaction of all citizens. We will continue to follow up the work so that its results will always be in the interest of this country and its people.

What has attracted my attention are the repeated statements about the role of the Syrian forces and their participation in this work which we all support, and seek to consolidate and realize. Therefore, we must thank fraternal Syria for its work in the service of Lebanon and all our compatriots, because Syria is supporting and standing alongside the regular forces to facilitate their task and to manifest this support in concrete terms.

I ask the owners of the apartments that have been used as offices who have not yet recovered their apartments, to come forward to receive them without fear or hesitation. If an owner is not present, we are prepared to hand over his apartment to whoever has a legitimate reason or legal permit to do so. On this occasion, I also ask the Beirut municipality to provide better lighting and to clean up the city because this is its duty, and the citizens, especially the people of Beirut, are entitled to these services.

We emphasize our interest in security because it is only through security that we can dedicate our efforts to rescuing our country, Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minsiter, regarding the campaign directed against the Syian presence in Beirut, it has been observed that former President Sham'un has a different view. He has apparently not objected to the Syrians. How do you interpret this?
[Karami] I believe that former President Sham'un is more experienced than others because of his age. His different approach confirms that the measures and support are legitimate; we should all do the same. It is the maintenance of this thin line of communication that permits the implementation of these measures, which have been initiated by an official and legitimate request. They will end only when the Lebanese crisis is over, which we hope will be soon, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you received the Soviet ambassador today. Did he convey to you any particular view from his government?
[Karami] Our talks dealt with events in Lebanon and the region. He also briefed me on the talks between the U.S. and Soviet representatives on the Middle East. It is a start, and we hope that these efforts will continue until all steps are completed and the peoples' rights are restored to them, because we will have thus dealt with the causes of terrorism and done our share in restoring the land and the state the Palestinians are seeking, as well as all their legitimate rights. We hope that good will come out of this.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, there is a matter that concerns all citizens. During the last meeting, you announced that the owners of gas stations would be forced to abide by official prices without interference from any gunmen or party. Thus far, they have not adhered to the prices. What measures will be taken to put an end to this profiteering?
[Karami] We discussed this matter and found out that their prices have been close to the official price. This confirms the government's interest in securing fuel for the public in accordance with the announcement made by the Economy Ministry. In fact, I am satisfied because good progress has been made in this regard.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The contact lines?
[Karami] Undoubtedly, the plan includes the contact lines. I had previously said so, and I am repeating it now in response to your question.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is there a move afoot to expand the security plan to include Greater Beirut? There is a theory of which your excellency is aware; namely, that security is indivisible. As long as contact lines exist, the security plan remains threatened. Do you have any views about including Greater Beirut?
[Karami] As for Greater Beirut, in which you show interest, an interest we share, dialogue should first begin among ourselves so as to provide an opportunity to unify Greater Beirut and all of Lebanon. This is what we are hoping for and seeking to achieve. We hope that this will take place as soon as possible.

Birri Discusses Amal Role

NC071451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, has revealed an offer made to him by Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general. According to the offer, Birri would reduce or halt Lebanese national resistance operations inside the occupied border strip in southern Lebanon as a first step; in return, the way would be paved for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces.

In an interview with QNA correspondent in Beirut today, Minister Birri said that he rejected this offer because he is convinced that the United Nations is incapable of making the Israeli entity withdraw and that this entity will not commit itself to any agreement. Minister Birri pointed out that the Israeli entity had previously violated a cease-fire pledge with the PLO in 1981 and followed this with a full-scale invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Minister Birri stressed the importance of the continued success of the recent security plan for West Beirut. He declared that the Amal movement will do everything in its power to make the plan succeed and that Amal will never again interfere in security affairs in West Beirut.

Minister Birri said that Amal wishes to exist in West Beirut as an unarmed movement and that it will resort to arms only when West Beirut security or Islamic and national decisionmaking is subjected to a foreign threat. He said that the movement is no longer concerned with West Beirut's security.

Says Plan Prelude to Peace

NC071811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Minister Nabih Birri today described the security plan as a prelude to comprehensive security and peace in all of Lebanon and an opportunity to bring satisfaction to the Palestinians in Beirut. He pointed out that the Syrian forces' participation in this plan came as a result of the consensus of all Lebanese and Palestinian parties that participated in the recent Islamic summit in Damascus.

Regarding the position of the gunmen belonging to the parties and local organizations in West Beirut should fighting flare up again on the contact lines, Minister Birri said: There are several companies from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade and groups from the Amal movement and other militias whose task is to watch the situation on the contact lines until a comprehensive political solution to the Lebanese crisis is found.

Minister Birri denied the existence of friction between the Amal movement and the Palestinians in their camps in the south. He reasserted the need for coexistence and coordination among all the Lebanese factions and communities within the framework of legitimacy and the one homeland, and pointed out that the Amal movement rejects some factions' attempts to partition Lebanon.

Minister Birri said that the Amal movement continues to believe that the president of the republic is primarily responsible for Lebanon's affairs in cooperation with the government. He noted that the ministerial committee is not a breakaway Cabinet and that its task is confined to taking care of the affairs of Lebanese citizens.

Regarding talk about the current government's intention to resign, Minister Birri ruled out the possibility of this happening at this time despite Prime Minister Karami's expressed wish. He said that this government will stay in office as long as President al-Jumayyil remains president.

With regard to the current situation in the south and the means to confront the Israeli occupation there, Minister Birri reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Lebanese National Resistance in accordance with the UN Charter and the human rights convention. He then referred to Lebanon's adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 425 as a means of resolving the issue of the Israeli entity's occupation of Lebanon. He also referred to compliance with the 1949 truce agreement. Minister Birri concluded his talk [with the QNA correspondent in Beirut] by calling on the Arab embassies to return to West Beirut and to resume their diplomatic and cultural activities, now that Beirut has become safer through the recent security plan.

Al-Jumayyil Comments on His Term, Syria, PLO

NC041808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] I will remain in office until the end of my term at which time a new president will receive this trust, President Amin

al-Jumayyil has declared. He made this announcement to an audience of 520 officers, including General 'Awn, the Army commander, at the Defense Ministry.

Al-Jumayyil said: I will not accept anyone's mandate over my country. I am not ready to accept domination by anyone or to take lessons from anyone in democracy and freedom. Al-Jumayyil alluded to his relations with a number of leaders and key figures who have boycotted him publicly and through the media. He stated that he does not want to disclose how many letters or envoys he has received from these people which attest to the fact that the manifestations of boycott and alienation are the result of security conditions and pressure. He said that security must be ensured in order to preserve the lives of these envoys and those of their families.

Al-Jumayyil said that his differences with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arose after the signing of the tripartite agreement. A Lebanese president cannot agree to sidestep the constitutional establishments entrusted to him, he affirmed. However, he did express readiness to agree to any stand, decision, or law which these establishments accepted even if they were against his own personal beliefs.

Referring to his recent tour of the Gulf, Al-Jumayyil said that the results of this trip prove that Lebanon is not crippled and unable to play its role. He added that he does not expect financial and economic aid to flow into Lebanon from the Gulf states in the near future. However, he did express his belief that there are indications that some sort of aid will arrive in Lebanon within the next few months, perhaps from West European countries. Lebanon can also expect to receive political, moral, and diplomatic support from several major powers. No one should be surprised if the Soviet Union is in the forefront of these countries.

Al-Jumayyil expressed surprise at reports to the effect that the Lebanese Government has concluded a deal with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, or any of his comrades, to introduce a number of armed men into Lebanon. He said that the Palestinians and the PLO under 'Arafat already have established well-known footholds in Lebanon. He reiterated that Lebanon will some day witness an era characterized by security and political and economic relaxation, and that by the end of the year our country will have made great progress toward peace.

Report of Comments Said 'Inaccurate'

NC051211 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] A statement issued by the directorate general of the presidency has said that the report of comments on the current situation attributed to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is not accurate. The report quoted one of the private news agencies, according to which the remarks were made in the course of a meeting at the army command. It does not reflect the real views declared during the meeting. The statement reiterated that the media should not publish any statement attributed to his excellency the president of the republic before checking its authenticity with the parties concerned in the directorate general of the presidency, which is always ready to assist newsmen in any way it can.

Syrians Said Taking Over Official Establishments

NC071637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian forces have intensified their security measures in West Beirut. They have established roadblocks in sensitive areas and have begun taking over official establishments. It has been reported that the [Syrian] special units have entered the post office in Riyad al-Sulh and taken it over from the Amal Movement.

According to reports, the Syrians intend to take over the illegitiamte ports in Khaldah, Al-Awza'i, Riviera, and Jall al-Bahr. It has also been learned that measures will be taken at Beirut airport in the coming hours to close all the approaches leading to the airport.

With the support of the Syrian forces, the regular force today removed permanent and transient stalls from Al-Hamra' and erected a number of roadblocks.

Informed sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrians have not yet entered Beirut's southern suburb, the Hizballah bastion, because Hizballah has reservations about the security plan and the closure of militia offices.

We would like to point out that scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Hizballah's spiritual guide, did not attend the meeting of the Shi'ite spiritual and political leaders and that his party has not participated in the security plan for West Beirut.

Ministerial Source on Anti-Syrian Campaign

NC071717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Responding to the campaign against the Syrian role in West Beirut, an official source in the ministerial committee has emphasized that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut and the areas around the camps in response to a national, Islamic, and governmental request to halt the shedding of Lebanese and Palestinian blood.

The source said: In fact, the campaign that some quarters are trying to launch against the Syrians is surprising. It is natural that those who attained a certain position by virtue of the Israeli move into Lebanon will not accept an Arab entry even if this is in Lebanon's interest. Proof of this is that these people are using the agreement reached with Israel and created by Philip Habib as an excuse against the Syrian forces, which have come in to staunch the Lebanese bleeding and to seriously attempt to establish security.

The source added: Therefore, we are not surprised that these officials have themselves signed an agreement with certain Palestinians designed to kill the Lebanese and the Palestinians for a price. However high this price is, it is meager and it means

treason. Syrian forces entered Beirut and the areas around the camps to halt the shedding of Lebanese and Palestinian blood, and their presence renders this conspiratorial agreement ineffective.

The source added: Perhaps one of the most important reasons prompting some quarters to adopt such a stand is that they can sense the disgruntlement in East Beirut, and have begun to hear the demands for security similar to that now existing in West Beirut.

Syrians Reportedly Tightening Control on West Beirut

NC080719 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Syrian occupation forces are to take further measures today to tighten their grip on West Beirut. These forces have already taken control of the key roads and gates to the area. They have also strengthened the Syrian unit at Beirut International Airport, implemented indirect measures to supervise the postal and telephone office in Riyad al-Sulh, and taken up positions in Khaldah that control the route into Beirut from the south. There has been talk about eminent Syrian deployment along the Beirut contact lines and at crossing points.

All such measures contradict Lebanese sovereignty, particularly with regard to freedom of movement between Lebanese areas. The freedom of travel through Beirut airport has also been affected. Some luggage, including the YAR diplomatic pouch, has been confiscated. Telephone calls and cables are also being monitored.

On top of all this, it was learned this morning that Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] is about to post Syrian intelligence units around the residences of political officials, media personalities, and diplomats, as well as around embassies in West Beirut. Under the pretext of providing protection, their objective is to impose Syrian will over the conduct and views of these officials and to prevent them from going about their business freely.

Plan To Be Extended to Airport

NC080632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The security plan is being extended to include Beirut International Airport. Preparations began yesterday for the implementation of new measures in and around the airport. Among these are the closure of all secondary entrances to the airport, the tarmac, and the arrival, departure, and waiting halls. The roads leading to the airport will be supervised and mechanized patrols mounted on these roads. Parking will be controlled and restricted to specified areas.

Israeli Force Deploys in Southern Areas

NC042039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A joint Israeli-Lahd militia force infiltrated the town of Yatar in the Bint Jubayl district last night and blew up houses belonging to citizens Fawzi and Fayiz Muhammad Kurani and Muhammad Musa Suwaydan.

An occupation force also infiltrated the town of Siddiqin at dawn today and advanced toward Al-Hawzah al-'Ilmiyah. A clash between the attacking force and a group defending the area ensued during which machine guns and rockets were used. The attackers were unable to achieve their objectives. A second clash between this force and a group from the Lebanese National Resistance took place in the town's school.

According to security reports, arms left by the Israeli force were found at the scene of the fighting, including two unexploded rockets, a number of Israeli-made low strike rockets, and Korean armor piercing weapons. Several mines and four rockets were defused.

Lebanese National Resistance groups also found two rockets, targeted at Siddiqin, in the valley leading to the town of Kafra. Two similar rockets exploded but caused no damage.

In the eastern sector, an Israeli armored force composed of one anti-mine vehicle, two tanks, and three armored troop carriers left from positions around Hasbayya and penetrated approximately 6 km into the liberated area. The force reached Jabal al-Dahr, north of Hasbayya, where it took up new positions.

Reconnoiter Area

NC051655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the eastern sector reported today that an enemy patrol consisting of 5 Merkava tanks advanced approximately 3 kms from Tilal al-Ahmadiyah toward the liberated areas, more precisely toward the Jabal al-Dahr heights. The patrol stayed for about three hours near the radar hill, which is about 700 meters from the liberated town of Libayya, returning after a large-scale search of the nearby forests and the towns of Qilya and Zillaya in western Al-Biqa'.

A shepherd who was near the place said that he saw some officers using big telescopes to explore the area, particularly the town of Yuhmur and Suhmur. Security sources said this incident is evidence of the enemy's ambitions in this sensitive area. They expect the enemy to advance again to put up the radar installations it had previously dismantled. The sources said that this refutes allegations about an imminent Israeli withdrawal from the eastern sector. They expressed the belief that the Israeli enemy is behind these allegations in an attempt to outmaneuver the Lebanese national resistance.

Forces Search Al-Biqa' Towns

NC061327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Violent fighting has taken place today along the Kafr Falus, Lib'a and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines. According to reports from the south, various types of weapons have been used in these clashes. Agent Lahd's forces are shelling residential areas in and around Sidon.

The Israeli occupation forces and Agent Lahd's militia entered the towns of Al-Dallafah and Qilya in the western al-Biqa' today. They stormed houses, plundered, interrogated members of the public, and treated them brutally. This operation followed the planting of an explosive device by resistance fighters in the area between Al-Dallafah and Al-Surayri. The charge went off as a militia patrol passed by, and a number of soldiers were either killed or wounded.

As usual, agent Lahd's forces coordinated with the occupation army in launching an operation against innocent citizens after failing to pursue the resistance fighters. These forces, backed by tanks and armored cars, entered the towns of Qilya and Al-Dallafah in the western Al-Biqa'.

Israel Supplies Modified T-54 Tanks to ASL

NC050800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has supplied a number of modified T-54 tanks to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Sources in the south have spoken of the possibility that these tanks will be used soon, and some believe that the ASL is seeking to expand the security zone.

Defense Minister Meets With Soviet, Iranian Envoys

NC041849 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran received Vasiliy Kolotusha, the new Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, at his office in Al-Yarzi today. The purpose of the visit was to become better acquainted with the newly accredited Soviet ambassador.

After the meeting, Minister 'Usayran said: We discussed the situation in Lebanon. I reassured the ambassador about the success of the security plan. I also expressed my pride in Lebanese national resistance in the south.

Minister 'Usayran added: If the Palestinians had pursued a different course in Palestine and shown a different spirit of sacrifice, then no trace of Israel would have remained in existence. During our talks, I noted that no war is expected to take place between the Palestinians and the Lebanese people. Despite their stand, the Palestinians cannot fight against the Lebanese. They know that they will lose in the end.

Minister 'Usayran further stated: We also discussed the materiel aid and ammunition which the Soviet Union should send to us as a complement to the good deed it began when it defrayed the amount the United States refused to pay to the UN emergency forces. It would be nice if all the ambassadors who come to Lebanon were like the new Soviet envoy.

Minister 'Usayran also visited the Iranian Embassy where he met with Mahmud Nurani, the charge d'affaires.

According to a statement issued by the embassy's information section, the discussions dealt with developments in the region, particularly those in Lebanon. Emphasis was placed on the need to successfully implement the security plan and to consolidate stability in the Islamic and national arena.

Kolotusha Comments on Meeting

NC071235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Remarks by Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut on 7 July — recorded]

[Text] [Kolotusha] The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on some regional issues and conditions in the Middle East. We also discussed the security plan and some of its practical aspects.

[Question] Which regional issues did you discuss?
[Kolotusha] The Arab-Israeli conflict and the need to find an early solution for it.

[Question] Has there been any progress with regard to the implementation of UN Resolution 425 in the south?
[Kolotusha] There will be a UN Security Council session on 19 July, at which this subject will be discussed. The Soviet Union's position on this issue is known. The meeting [with Karami] also dealt with this matter, and his excellency the prime minister expressed the views of the Lebanese Government on it.

[Question] Do you think that any progress will be made in the near future toward the establishment of peace in the south?
[Kolotusha] The decision on this matter rests with more than one party. The Soviet Union supports the (?normalization) of the situation in the South. It also supports the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon. But there is another party that opposes this view.

[Question] With regard to the Beirut security plan, do you think that this is a prelude to a political accord for all Lebanon?
[Kolotusha] We hope so.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, Polish and Romanian forces are expected to participate in UNIFIL. What is the Soviet Union's position on this?
[Kolotusha] We take a positive view. If such a development does take place, we would regard it positively.

[Question] It has been remarked that this is the first time a Soviet ambassador has visited political and spiritual leaders in Lebanon. What is the significance of these visits?

[Kolotusha] I think that meetings with political and spiritual leaders have always formed part of our ambassadors' traditions. As I remember, Ambassador Azimov used to meet with spiritual and political leaders. Ambassador Soldatov likewise frequently met with various political and spiritual leaders in Lebanon. I am just following the same tradition.

[Question] Is it a matter of performing a reconciliatory role? Are contacts taking place to narrow the difference in views between the Lebanese regime and Damascus?
[Kolotusha] I have no knowledge of any such contacts.

Karami's Envoy Leaves on Gulf Tour 4 Jul

NC040920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department, left for Bahrain this morning carrying a memorandum from Prime Minister Rashid Karami explaining recent developments in Lebanon. Al-Baba's trip to Bahrain will be the first leg of a tour that will also take him to Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, and the Sultanate of Oman.

Comments on Tour's Mission

NC050504 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, his envoy to the Gulf states, today. Al-Baba then left Beirut for Bahrain, the first stop in a tour that will also take him to Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and the Sultanate of Oman. Ambassador al-Baba will deliver a memorandum from the Ministerial Committee to the heads of each of these states. Prime Minister Karami has given his envoy the necessary directives in this regard.

Before leaving the airport, Ambassador al-Baba answered the following questions from journalists [not further identified]:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would it be possible for you to tell us about the most important features of this memorandum?
[Al-Baba] The memorandum in fact portrays what is now happening in Lebanon, particularly the harassment and difficulties to which it is subjected. In this regard, the memorandum explains the position of the Ministerial Committee and the Muslim side.

[Question] Does the memorandum explain what is happening in the south, especially since it is this area which is suffering from the Israeli enemy's practices?

[Al-Baba] Certainly it deals with this matter. In my view, and in the view of those who have prepared the memorandum, this is an extremely important issue. The problem of the south constitutes the crux of the Lebanese problem. We request the support of Arab and friendly states; we ask that they assist us in international forums and plead with the major powers to make Israel implement UN Security Council Resolution 425.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, in your capacity as director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate affairs, will you also hold peripheral meetings to explain the Lebanese issue?
[Al-Baba] After talks with the leaders, I will most certainly meet with the foreign ministers. I was once a Lebanese ambassador to the Gulf. I lived in Kuwait for 13 years as Lebanon's ambassador there. I was also accredited to all the Gulf states. I have strong friendships in this region. I will be able to explain the view of the national ranks in Lebanon, especially that of Prime Minister Karami.

[Question] In your opinion, Mr Ambassador, what results can your visit achieve that will affect the recent situation in (?Lebanon)?
[Al-Baba] As I have already said, the memorandum portrays the existing conditions in Lebanon. We — Prime Minister Karami and his colleagues in the government — deemed it necessary for our brothers in the Arab Gulf to be apprised of what is happening. The memorandum includes a review of the events which have taken place since the inception of the National Unity Government. [end recording]

Al-Turk Begins Tour of East Europe, China

NC050733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, left Beirut today for Hungary at the start of an East European tour that will also include the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Al-Turk will then visit China on 10 July.

Phalangist Party Political Bureau Elects 4 Members

NC031043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Electoral Committee of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau met at noon today and named Karim Paqraduni, Rafiq Ghanim, Joseph Abu Khalil, and George 'Aql as members of the Phalangist Political Bureau. All the vacancies in that body have now been filled.

Reaction to Jordanian Closure of PLO Offices

Peres

TA081155 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1149 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] We have another reaction to the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan, this time the reaction of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Mr Peres says the PLO is the main obstacle to a dialogue with Jordan. I am happy Jordan has reached this important decision and I hope this move will leave its marks on the entire region, Peres said.

Husayn Intention Known

TA080705 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Gay Bekhor]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Jordanian Government ordered the closure of the Force 17 headquarters. Force 17 is the PLO's terrorist attack arm which has so far actively operated from Jordan. The headquarters, together with another 24 PLO offices and headquarters in Jordan, was closed down as part of a sudden angry move by Husayn against the PLO, which has recently denounced his policy.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was not surprised by Husayn's move. In messages he had transmitted to Peres through the Americans, Husayn had indicated this intention. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last night praised the monarch's move.

Shamir

TA080955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan will weaken the PLO and will improve chances for peace in the Middle East. Replying to a question as to whether Israel had been let in on this move, as the PLO argues, Shamir said that the decision to close down these offices was made exclusively by Jordan. He added that there are no particular problems between Israel and Jordan at present and the only thing that is still missing is a formal peace. Mr Shamir was speaking to correspondents at the end of a meeting with the prime minister of Belize.

Rabin

TA080425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has praised Jordan's decision to close 25 of 32 PLO offices and to put restrictions on PLO's activities in Jordan. Speaking in Jerusalem, the defense minister told leaders of the Yeshiva University in New York that Jordan's actions will decrease terrorism.

[Begin Rabin recording] I believe it's a development in the right direction that, no doubt in my mind, will reduce terrorism which is originated from the territories because they were inspired by the mere fact that 2 years ago, Jordan opened its gates to the PLO since the PLO was expelled from Jordan in September 1970. And no doubt the presence of Mr 'Arafat's terrorist bodies in Jordan brought about increased active terror activities against us and against Palestinians who tend to be moderate and opposing the PLO philosophy, policy, and terrorism. [end recording]

Defense Minister Rabin also accused Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil of cooperation with PLO terrorists by granting them Lebanese passports.

[Begin Rabin recording] The president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, the Al-Jumayyil family, brings in 'Arafat terrorist people by offering Lebanese passports to them to come to Lebanon, more than the Muslims in Lebanon. These were the guys that we believed in. Now they cooperate with Mr 'Arafat. And, in a way, against Israel. [end recording]

Chief of Staff

TA080450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan means that the terrorists will be able to operate against Israel in the territories even less than before. In Lieutenant General Moshe Levi's opinion, the decision attests to the fact that King Husayn has despaired of his attempts to include the PLO in the efforts to open peace talks with Israel. The chief of staff was speaking to our correspondent in Washington, Shim'on Schiffer.

In his talks with Pentagon leaders in Washington, the chief of staff was told that the administration would speed up the checks regarding the future of the Lavi project and that the United States may propose alternatives to the Lavi within 2 months. The chief of staff explained Israel's military and national need for the Lavi to his interlocutors.

AL-FAJR Editor

TA071724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Jordan is closing all Fatah offices in its territory due to criticism which members of the organization have been leveling against its policy in the territories. The matter affects 25 Fatah offices in Jordan.

The editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* reacted to Jordan's decision by saying that this is a final severing in relations between Jordan and the PLO. In his opinion, this is a crucial break. Hanna Sanyurah believes that Jordan's decision will cause it to lose influence in the territories. The Palestinians, he said, will continue to seek other ways toward peace.

On the other hand, in elections held to the Al-Najah University Student Council, the student list supporting Fatah won a victory

in each of the 11 places. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that four lists, including the Muslim list, participated in the elections. Al-Najah University is the largest in the territories; approximately 3,500 students study there.

W. Bank Papers

JN080826 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Fajr* issued in East Jerusalem says: In fact, the Jordanian Government should have acted correctly and wisely instead of insisting on proceeding on the wrong course.

Al-Fajr adds: We do not want to reply emotionally to the Jordanian Government's action. However, out of our pan-Arab responsibility, we call on the Jordanian Government to shoulder its ministerial responsibilities and resign.

The newspaper *Al-Sha'b* says: Will those who are in the habit of attacking the PLO leadership come to their senses, or will they continue to call for terminating the Amman agreement as a justification and illegal pretext for evading progress toward the national dialogue table and toward restoring national unity within the PLO's legitimate framework?

Under the headline "A Regretable Step," the newspaper *Al-Quds* says: We hope that the current crisis with all its sensitivities will be surmounted, and that strategic and pan-Arab considerations will triumph over incidental differences. The Jordanian statement, which stressed the continuation of dealing with the PLO, undoubtedly gives us hope that the last bridge between the two sides has not been blown up, and that reconciliation between the two sides is still possible because this is the only way.

U.S. Raises New Tabah Compromis Appendix Proposal

TA071239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Abraham Sofaer, head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, did not bring from Cairo a draft formula for the appendix to the arbitral compromis. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the members of the U.S. delegation who met with the Israeli delegation raised their own proposal for the appendix, which stipulates that, among other things, technical teams will go to the disputed area to survey and examine it.

Sources in the Israeli delegation have told our correspondent that the Americans are making every effort to promote the formulation of the arbitral compromis.

The Israeli team is currently studying the U.S. proposal, and another meeting of the two teams is to be held. Sofaer is scheduled to depart again for Cairo tomorrow.

Peres on Chances for Tabah Accord, Ties With Egypt

TA071500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that chances of completing the Tabah arbitral compromis are good, at which point a new stage in relations with Egypt is expected. Mr Peres said that messages from President Mubarak indicate Egypt's commitment to improving relations. The prime minister was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He disclosed that Ministers Shahal and Rubinstein had recently been invited to Cairo.

Our political correspondent has reported that the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks continued its deliberations in Israel today. The main topic in the deliberations was the appendix to the arbitral compromis. Our correspondent notes that another meeting will take place between the U.S. and Israeli delegations, and U.S. representative Abraham Sofaer will depart again for Cairo tomorrow.

Diplomats Push for Pact

TA070927 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Israeli and U.S. diplomatic circles have mounted a major push to break the Israel-Egypt Tabah border impasse in time for Vice President George Bush's scheduled visit to the Middle East at the end of this month, Israeli sources said yesterday.

State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer was scheduled to return to Israel from Cairo last night after meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and members of the Egyptian negotiating team. Sofaer has been trying to negotiate an agreement between the two countries on the terms under which the four-year-old dispute is to be submitted to international arbitration.

Reuters reported yesterday that Minister-without-Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman said yesterday he was sure Israel and Egypt would settle the Tabah border dispute soon, paving the way for a summit meeting.

An Israel government source said there was a chance that Bush might preside at a signing ceremony involving the Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

The *Jerusalem Post*'s diplomatic correspondent reports that Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein over the weekend received an official invitation from his Egyptian counterpart to visit Cairo.

But Rubinstein responded that it was unclear whether he would remain in the government because of his party's stand on the Shin Bet affair. He said that he would reply definitively once his personal situation had become "clear."

Egyptian Tourism Minister Fu'ad Sultan was due here today for an official visit, reciprocating Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's visit to Egypt four months ago.

These developments, according to observers, may signal renewed Egyptian interest in warming up relations with Israel.

Shamir Denounces Egyptian Media 'Propaganda'

TA071730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Another aspect of Israeli-Egyptian relations was discussed today by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir says the attacks on Israel in the Egyptian media constitute a threat not only to day-to-day relations of the two countries, but also to the future.

[Begin Shamir recording] We are worried, very much worried, by one aspect of our relations with Egypt. It is the increasing anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli propaganda in their media. We can see already the impact of it among their intellectuals, in their universities, their youth; and in spite of our warnings, of our discussions with them, with Mubarak, with their foreign minister, with many personalities in Egypt, it goes on. Maybe the United States has to do something about it, because the ties, the links of Egypt with the United States are very very essential for them now. And I think the United States has a say in Egypt now, and they have to convince them that they have to change it. [end recording]

Peres: Police To Investigate Shin Bet Case

TA071414 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the police will investigate the Shin Bet affair because the Cabinet cannot reach a consensus on establishing a judicial commission of inquiry. From the legal point of view, it is impossible to stop a police investigation, Shim'on Peres told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He added that he has already decided who will sit on the committee that will draw conclusions for the future on the Shin Bet's activities, but is waiting for the High Court of Justice to reach its decision.

From the affidavit submitted by the justice minister to the High Court of Justice today, it transpires that the prime minister knew about the Shin Bet head's intention to seek clemency from the president.

Tehiya Submits Bill on Knesset Dissolution, Elections

TA071418 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Tehiya faction has submitted to the Knesset a bill on dissolving the Knesset and holding elections 100 days later. The Tehiya faction maintains that only new elections can end the deterioration in security caused by the excessive dealing with the Shin Bet affair.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Recovering From Surgery in Brussels

LD081251 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The medical team treating brother President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, has announced in the medical repcrt No 3, which was released today, that the brother president's stay for treatment at the Erazme Hospital of the Free University in Brussels continues under very good conditions. The report pointed out that post operative developments have been satisfactory.

Cables of sympathy and congratulations on the success of the operation continue to arrive at the presidential office from the various parties and departments and organizations wishing President Chadli speedy recovery and continued health.

Brahimi Returns; More Talks With Finland Planned

LD042207 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi returned to Algiers this afternoon after an official 48-hour visit to Finland. During his visit to Finland, he held a series of talks with Finnish officials dealing with bilateral relations and strengthening and expanding these relations, as well as other issues of mutual interest.

With regard to matters relating to industrial, scientific, and technological fields, the two sides sides discussed the possibility of setting up a mixed company that would deal with several economic activities such as the timber, paper, mining and other industries.

On the political side, the major issues of the hour were the center of a profound analysis. Concerning the crises and the hotbeds of tension which threaten peace and security in some areas of the world, the need was stressed for finding peaceful solutions to all these conflicts while taking into consideration the firm rights of nations to self-determination and independence.

It was decided to hold meetings that embrace the specialists and the economists of the two countries to continue discussion of all the economic issues that concern the cooperation between the two countries and preparing a program of intensive work concerning this prior to the work of the forthcoming session of the bilateral mixed committee on economic cooperation.

LIBYA

Greece Orders Cut in Embassy Staff in Athens

NC081019 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Athens, July 7 (AFP) — Greece has ordered Libya to cut its embassy staff in Athens, government spokesman Andonios Kourtis said here Tuesday. He said a full government statement was forthcoming, probably later Tuesday.

Greece had refused to follow its European Economic Community (EEC) partners in reducing Libya's embassy staffs in the 12 EEC countries in retaliation for Libyan backing of international terrorist activities. The EEC decision was made in the wake of the April 15 U.S. air raids against Libya.

Kuwaiti Sources Cited on 'Coup' Attempt in Egypt

NC071220 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] According to Kuwaiti press sources yesterday, there has been a new military attempt to overthrow the defeated Egyptian regime. The Kuwaiti *Al-Watan* newspaper reported that 60 high-ranking officers with the rank of major general had been arrested. Wide-scale transfers have also recently taken place within the Egyptian Army following the discovery of this coup attempt. The newspaper noted that the arrested officers have been placed in secret detention centers.

SUDAN

Further on Al-Mahdi Government Policy Statement

JN071902 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 - SUNA - Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pledged his government's commitment to the recommendation of the national conference on reforming the country's economic path, charter of defence of democracy. [sentence as received]

In his statement underlining the policies of his Cabinet today before the Constituent Assembly (parliament) Premier al-Mahdi affirmed that his government would replace the current legislation shar'iah law introduced Septermber 1983 by ousted dictator Numayri by new legislations.

Al-Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly that his government would replace the current system of regionalism with another that could cope with the concept of democracy. As regards the state of emergency imposed since April 1985, the premier voiced that it would be lifted soon.

Turning to the economic crisis Al-Mahdi said the recommendations of the national conference of last March would be adopted for rectifying the economy process. He admitted that Sudan's foreign debt accumulated during the reign of the defunct regime reached 13.3 million Sudanese pounds. The Central Bank indebtedness reached 7.7 million pounds, Al-Mahdi added. The importation of non-essential items will be halted, the premier went on to say.

As for irrigation the premier stressed that there was a plan set up to realize an agricultural balance, modernize irrigation networks and protect dams besides giving utmost concern over water storing projects. He also affirmed his government's effort to develop animal walth [as received] and protect animals in addition to organizing animal wealth marketing.

He pledged to develop land and river transport sector through mending telecommunication, linking all the country's parts with air fights and reducing outside flights to give chances for other air companies in return for revenues to be agreed upon. He also pointed to the need of building more airports and runways and particularly ameliorating Khartom International Airport.

As for higher education the premier said he would not take any decision in this respect unless after discussions.

In the field of culture and information he stressed he would work for devoting this field to democratic process service, development of cultural heritage and activation of popular participation in development besides diffusing social and Islamic learning. He pledged to establish an Islamic institute and another one for qualifying Islamic preachers.

On the ministries programs the statement divided the government's policy into three sectors: the economic sector, the industrial sector and commerce and financing sector.

The statement pointed to the agricultural irrigated sector and called for revising it, the reinforcement of the relations between planning organs, the reinstating of production relations and the revision of the sectors accounts.

Al-Mahdi further called, in this regard, for the investment of the arable land all over the country adopting balanced regional development, crops protection and improving sow-seeds.

Sudan is one of the biggest states in the world which possesses an uninvested arable land — more than one million feddan [acres].

Investiment in the industrial sector has amounted to more than five billion pounds Al-Mahdi said in his address before the Constituent Assembly pointing out that most of this sum was misappropriated. The statement further pinpointed reasons that hindered factories production. The sugar factories work with only 60 percent of their full capacity Al-Mahdi said promising that his government would rehabilitate these factoreis along with the setting up of a comprehensive plan to rectify the whole industrial sector. As for commerce and finance Al-Mahdi pointed to the heavy burden that his government has inherited from the toppled regime of Marshal Numayri and urged for the revision of the exterior commerce and the agreements and protocols signed by Numayri's regime. We will concentrate on bilateral agreements and protocols with sisterly states and border trade, backing exporting policy, curbing importation and giving the priority in this concern to wheat flour, wheat, petroleum and industrial and agricultural outputs Al-Mahdi said.

On the domestic policy Al-Mahdi pledged to guarantee providing citizens with necesssary commodities and to combat the black market and smuggling in an endeavor to alleviate burdens of livings.

The country needs 352 million dollars for petroleum expenses till the exploitation of the country's newly explored petroleum. Oil prospection operations mainly carried out in the south by Chevron Company were halted by Sudan Peoples Liberation Army of Col. John Garang early last year.

The statement also promised to better electricity supplies, building popular houses and to construct new roads and bridges all over the country.

On secondary education, the prime minister stressed that his government would concentrate its efforts on revising the educational plan training teachers and giving top concern to qualifying disabled and adults.

As for public health he stressed the need for curbing deterioration in the medical institutions, ameliorating the services of drinking water and reducing prices of drugs through importing big packages of drugs.

The premier also spoke about refugees stressing that their existence inside the country should not create problems for the country and said that their deplacement and existence in their camps should be organized by identity cards.

Pointing out to the danger of desertification, Al-Mahdi stressed the necessity of laying down a plan in collaboration with all concerned authorities to protect the countrys natural resources. Al-Mahdi accused the ousted Numayri regime of the famine that struck the country in the year 1984. The premier accused some relief agencies of being involved in practices out of their proper mission warning that all the licences of such agencies would be withdrawn.

Prodded by the Islamic principles, the scientific research should play its proper role in solving our problems, Al-Mahdi said.

In the government speech read before the Constituent Assembly today al-Mahdi stressed the important role played by youth and women in building the country saying that the government would support them to play their proper role.

Speaking about the public service, Al-Mahdi said that a plan will be prepared for the reformation of the public service as an important sector in re-building the country.

On the other hand Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi limited his government foreign policy principles in six points.

Commitment to Islamic, Arab and African belonging.
Neutrality as regards the international conflicts commitment to all the regulations of the international organizations in addition to those of the regional organizations. [sentence as received]
Direction of the foreign policy to serve the countrys interests.
Respection of all the religious, political and thoughts ideologies of all the people.
Working to liquidate impacts of colonization and oppression in addition to fighting racial segregation.
Moreover, Al-Mahdi confirmed his government intention to achieve Arab unity as a strategic goal to realize the economic force and the defence confidence.

Sudan supports the just Palestinian people struggle to return his occupied territories and establish his liberated country, Al-Mahdi confirmed moreover the premier announced that his cabinet would reopen Sudans embassies closed down during the ousted Numayri's reign.

As regards Africa Sudan will support the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) and boost means of African cooperation whereas Sudan will play its unique role in consolidating Arab-African ties, the premier went on.

Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudans support to all liberation movements struggle against colonization particularly the black majority uprising in South Africa and Namibia. Premier al-Mahdi added that his government would call for the Nile Basin Charter that unifies the river-nile countries a cooperation body.

Regarding the international policy, Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudans policy based on consolidating ties with superpowers in the same time Sudan will stick to non-alignment principles, Al-Mahdi said. He added that Sudan would call the international community to carry out its duties towards the refugees. He concluded by thanking the sisterly countries that extended aid to Sudan.

Islamic Front Leader Reacts

JN081047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 8 (SUNA) — The opposition, led by the Islamic National Front, has yesterday commended the government's promise to reimpose new shar'iah laws in place of the unpopular September 1982 laws.

Commenting on the government state policy read by Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the opposition leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha asserted that enacting new Islamic laws instead of the prevailing ones was advocated by the Islamic National Front and was endorsed by the two ruling parties during negotiation for the formation of the coalition government.

Taha has on the other side praised the policy statement, reported by the premier during a three-hour speech yesterday, as including positive hints particularly towards reformation.

The opposition leader however criticized the statement as lacking specification as regards preparations for the agriculture season and provision of consumer goods.

Meanwhile, the premier, in a clear reference to the Islamic National Front, allowed that it is time for Sudan Islamists to realize facts of history so that we shall not lose the present. He boasted that the opposition will never find a substitute for the present administration which enjoys popular blessing.

Defectors Say Garang Rejects Negotiations

JN071904 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Malakal, Sudan July 7 (SUNA) — Defectors from Garangs troops disclosed his refusal to any negotiations with the government to solve the southern Sudan problem peacefully. The defectors, Goubrilya Tabro, Alfig Nong, Agang Ageng and Foukoni Jouroni Ajak [names as received] said in their todays meeting here with deputy governor of Upper Nile Region, that they have defected Garangs troops when they disclosed that Garang will never respond to dialogue.

The defectors who returned here recently said that Garang had issued recently a law according to which the family of any soldier who defected will be executed. Garang also established recently an espionage organ from his Dinka tribe to assist him in his war against other tribes, the defectors said.

SPLA Captures River Boat, Releases Passengers

EA021726 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Fashoda battalion, under command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajak, last Sunday captured a passenger river boat that had a capacity to carry 200 passengers. The passengers were all civilians. According to our correspondent accompanying Fashoda, the passengers were investigated by SPLA intelligence and all were released. He also added that the boat will be destroyed. The boat was captured between Al-Rank and Malakal. SPLA authorities have again warned the river transport corporation that steamers travelling between Kosti and Malakal will from now on do so at their own risk.

Claims 147 Government Troops Killed

EA021713 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] In reference to our news broadcast last Wednesday, 25th June 1986, the SPLA forces that raided Erakeka Totn belonged to Zindiyyah, Cobra and Rad battalions, not Shark and Zalan as previously announced. SPLA forces of Zindiyyah, Cobra and Rad battalions, under the command of Captain Thuon Ayi and Captain Edward Gai, carried out successful operations in and around Terakeka Town in Equatoria administrative area. In this battle, 63 government soldiers were killed and many others were wounded, and in the second battle 84 auxiliary police, police constables, prisons and wildlife wardens and government militiamen were killed.

According to our correspondent in the area, the remnants of the government and militia forces ran in disarray towards Juba and were pursued up to Ladok mountains or Jabal Ladok. Correspondents say that the SPLA forces are now in full control of Terakeka District.

TANZANIA

Minister Condemns U.S. Stance on RSA Sanctions

EA051748 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania has condemned the United States for not bringing enough pressure to bear to end the apartheid regime of South Africa, despite constant U.S. claims that it was fighting for peace and justice in the world. The condemnation was made last night by Acting Foreign Minister Ndugu Damian Lubuva at a party hosted to celebrate the 210th anniversary of U.S. independence. Ndugu Lubuva, who is also the justice minister, said the United States, like many other countries which claim they support international peace and justice, is not making sufficient efforts to bring about an equal and just society in South Africa. The minister reiterated Tanzania's stand of calling for sanctions against South Africa. He said the Frontline States, in the liberation of southern Africa and the people of South Africa itself, are aware of the effects of such sanctions.

UGANDA

Shooting Reported Near Ruling Party School

NC072037 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 7 (AFP) — At least five people were killed when shooting broke out early Monday at a school run by Uganda's ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) near Wakiso, 23 km (14 miles) west of the Ugandan capital, reports from the area said. One traveller from Wakiso told reporters herethat the shooting was heard coming from the NRM political school just outside the town. The traveller said at least five people were killed and a number of others injured in the shooting. A Defence Ministry official contacted by telephone at army headquarters in Kampala acknowledged that there had been shooting near Wakiso, but said he could not comment further. The shooting lasted only a short while and taxi drivers plying between Kampala and Wakiso said traffic was normal.

President Appoints Inquiry Commission

EA080647 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that a school of political education in (Najemba) forest, 13 miles on Kampala-Hoima road, was attacked early yesterday, 7 July 1986 by NRA soldiers from Bombo who mistook it for a camp for outlaws. In a statement issued last night, the Ministry of Defense attributed the unfortunate incident to lack of coordination by the authorities of the political school and commanders in Bombo. As a result of this unfortunate incident, seven people died and others were injured. The president appointed a three-man commission of inquiry headed by the minister of state for defense, Dr Bata. Other members of the commission are Commander (Ahmad Kashiringi) and Commander (Solomon Aliganyira). They are to report within a week. Meanwhile the commander involved has been arrested. President Museveni has extended condolences to the members of the bereaved families and promised all possible assistance.

BURUNDI

Tanzanian Leader Addresses People; Ends 3-Day Visit

EA032139 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bujumbura: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged the people of both Burundi and Tanzania to consolidate peace and security in their countries in order to promote development. The president also called on the two countries to maintain their long-standing bilateral cooperation. Ndugu Mwinyi made the call yesterday at Kayanza Town in Burundi where he addressed the people during his 3-day visit to the country. He stressed the need for regular exchange visits between the leaders of the two countries. The president assured the people of Burundi that Tanzania would continue to strengthen cordial bilateral relations. Ndugu Mwinyi ends his visit to Burundi today and leaves for a 3-day official visit to Rwanda.

Joint Communique Signed

EA040323 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Burundi today reaffirmed their determination to expand and strengthen relations between neighboring countries through cooperation, as stipulated in the 1985 Lagos Plan for reactivating the economy of the African Continent. A joint communique signed today by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi at the end of President Mwinyi's visit to Burundi said the two countries would continue to cooperate within the Kagera River Basin Authority and the Preferred Trade Agreement.

The two presidents also stressed the strengthening of cooperation between Tanzania and Burundi, as well as the smooth transportation of Burundi goods on the central line of Tanzania railways. They directed officials in the Ministries of Transport and Communications in the two countries to ensure that Burundi goods passing through Tanzanian ports are transported speedily. President Mwinyi and President Bagaza directed that the meeting of the joint commission on cooperation between the two countries be convened before the end of this year, and that cooperation in other fields be strengthened.

On southern Africa, the two presidents commended the liberation movements and expressed their solidarity with the nationalists of South Africa who are waging a bitter struggle against the Boer regime.

President Mwinyi was given a tumultuous reception on his arrival in Kigali, Rwanda, from Bujumbura, at the start of a 3-day visit. He was welcomed by his host, President Habyarimana, and thousands of people of Rwanda.

CAMEROON

Justice Minister Wants End to Prolonged Detentions

AB051647 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of justice and keeper of the seals has called for an end to long detentions which have resulted in increase of people awaiting trial. Mr Benjamin Itoe, was speaking yesterday at an annual meeting of state prosecutors brought together to examine problems inherent in the administration of justice in the country. The minister also called for the rapid processing of state files in criminal matters so as to avoid adjournments which amount justice denied. He said such attitudes could no longer be tolerated.

CHAD

Bardai Radio on GUNT's Willingness To Pursue Dialogue

AB051930 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1840 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the diplomatic front, we will note the tour being undertaken by Dr Facho Balaam. The comrade minister of foreign affairs, who has already visited Paris, is continuing his tour of Africa. The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the People's Republic of Congo are among the countries he is going to visit. Dr Balaam's mission is in connection with the failure of an attempt to hold a national reconciliation conference on 28 March. While in Paris, the comrade minister of foreign affairs made a point of making some clarifications in a press release. While deploring the misunderstanding which prevented the holding of a meeting of Chadians, Dr Balaam stressed in the communique that the Transitional National Union Government is still determined to resume negotiations with the other side [Habre's government] on a tangible basis. In view of both its form and its content, the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs constitutes an assurance with regard to pursuing the goal of national reconciliation with a view to achieving success. Let us hope that our adversaries will give due consideration to this position of the GUNT [words indistinct].

Agreement Signed With CAR to End Commission Meeting

AB060953 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The ninth Chad-CAR joint cooperation commission, which met in Sarh, southern Chad, has adopted measures concerning security, the movement of persons and goods, as well as customs. The meeting was presided over by Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou and his CAR counterpart, Jean-Louis Psimhis. Chad and the CAR have a common border of about 1,100 km, and during the opening session of the meeting the delegates insisted on the need to adopt a comprehensive security strategy at their border in order to prevent recurrence of such common problems as harmful acts by uncontrolled elements. According to the final communique issued at the end of the commission meeting which took place in an atmosphere of frank

collaboration, fraternity, and confidence, the two countries also signed a cultural agreement.

French Cooperation Minister Arrives 7 July
AB071924 Paris AFP in French 1711 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jul (AFP) — Michel Aurillac, the French minister for cooperation, on Monday expressed the wish to see an "era of reunification prevailing in Chad" so that "the reason for French military intervention in the country would disappear." The French minister, who was addressing the press upon arrival in Ndjamena for a 3-day visit, said that the French presence in Chad "has stabilized" the situation in the country. He also said that his visit to Chad was aimed at expressing French support to Chadian President Hissein Habre. "France is willing to help in revamping the Chadian economy and this aid will last as long as Chad needs it," he added. Mr Aurillac recalled his first visit to Chad in 1961.

On arrival, the French minister was welcomed by Gouara Lassou, the Chadian minister for foreign affairs, and Christian Duthei de la Rochere, the French ambassador to Chad. Mr Aurillac will be granted an audience on Tuesday by the Chadian head of state. On Wednesday, he will visit Kalait, Abeche (north of Ndjamena) and Mongo (in the central part of the country). On Thursday, he is expected in Moundou and Sarh, in the southern part of the country. [Words indistinct] for the Central African Republic.

CONGO

AFP: GUNT's Oueddei Arrives in Brazzaville
AB041915 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 Jul (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed movement opposed to the Ndjamena regime), arrived in Brazzaville on Friday morning in the company of a 15-member delegation including Facho Balaam, the GUNT minister of external relations. Official sources failed to disclose the aim of Mr Oueddei's visit, but political observers in Brazzaville consider that the GUNT leader will hold talks with the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, on the possibility of renewing the peace initiatives in Chad. This possibility was referred to on 24 June 1986 by Facho Balaam during a visit to Brazzaville. At that time, he informed the press that he presented the Congolese head of state, who has been charged by the OAU to mediate in the Chadian crisis, with a message from Goukouni Oueddei on new proposals for a renewal of the peace initiatives in Chad. President Sassou-Nguesso attempted last March to arrange a meeting at Loubomo (300 km away in southwestern Congo) between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre (Chadian head of state) in the presence of the OAU current chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The meeting failed because of the absence of the GUNT president who failed to turn up for the meeting. Observers note that Mr Oueddei's visit is taking place 2 weeks after the announcement of the resignation of Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue from his post as the GUNT vice president.

IMF Official To Support Congo's Debt Rescheduling
AB051650 Dakar PANA in French 1155 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 5 Jul (ACI/PANA) — Mr Alsidja, IMF administrator, said in Brazzaville yesterday that his organization will support Congo's negotiations with its public and private creditors and will also provide technical assistance in addition to the financial assistance. After the audience granted him by Congolese Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui, the official of the fund, which signed an agreement with Congo last May on the rescheduling of its debt, stated that his talk with the Congolese prime minister touched on the "latest developments in the financial situation of Congo since the launching in June 1985 of a structural adjustment program." The purpose of the IMF official's current visit to Congo is to assess the "courageous efforts" being made by the Congolese authorities in order to cope with the crisis. He will also assess the aid which the fund will give Congo. Hit by an economic crisis resulting from the sudden fall in the price of a barrel of crude oil, Congo has been implementing a program of structural adjustment since June 1985.

GABON

AFP Reports Joint Defense Exercise With French
AB060758 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, July 6 (AFP) — Some 1,500 French troops began a week-long exercise near here Saturdjy involving "recapture" of Gabonese territory "invaded" by a neighboring country in a fictitious row over oil deposits. The maneouvres, also involving 4,000 Gabonese troops, 40 planes and 14 warships, coincided with an announcement by foreign firms here of a new oil find they said could be part of the largest field discovered so far in the oil-rich central African former French colony.

South Korean Minister Meets President Bongo
AB051945 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] President El Hadj Omar Bongo today granted a series of audiences to a number of politicians and businessmen. The first audiece was granted to Chon Kwan-yong, the South Korean minister of government administration. Mr Chong was bearer of a message from President Chon Tu-hwan. After the audience, the South Korean minister said that his talks with President Bongo touched on bilateral relations between the two countries. [passage indistinct]

Togo President Visits En Route From Zaire
AB071929 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Gabonese head of state, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, early this afternoon arrived in Franceville in southeastern Gabon to welcome his colleague and friend, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who made a technical stopover there. President Eyadema was on his way home from Kinshasa in Zaire where he held a mini-summit with his Congolese colleague, Denis Sassou-

Nguesso, and that of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko. The purpose of his visit to Zaire was to reconcile the Congolese and Zairian presidents, who had experienced some minor border problems between the two countries. Our special correspondent in Franceville, Albert (Endoukoulou), will give us the details.

[Begin recording] [(Endoukoulou)] Once again, African wisdom has triumphed over emotions. Eyadema, a man of peace, has (?confirmed) this once again with his recent visit to Zaire. The purpose of his visit was to reconcile Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo. The dispute between the two men originated from a border incident in which two Zairian soldiers were killed at the end of June, during an exchange of fire somewhere in the Bas-Zaire region. Gnassingbe Eyadema, who arrived yesterday in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, with the cooperation of the Congolese and Zairian heads of state, managed to smooth over the misunderstandings caused by this incident. This afternoon, the number one Togolese, who was welcomed in Franceville by his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, said he was satisfied with the outcome of his good-offices mission. [passage indistinct]

Franceville, which received this afternoon President Eyadema, will welcome the Equatorial Guinean head of state, Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo, tomorrow morning at 1100 GMT. The latter will obviously use the occasion to discuss the upcoming summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, which will take place in Malabo next December. [end recording]

RWANDA

Joint Communique With Tanzania Signed 6 July

EA072139 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Joint communique signed on 6 July between Rwanda and Tanzania at end of Tanzanian President Mwinyi's official visit to Rwanda; read by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development], His Excellency Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Rwanda from 3 to 6 July 1986. On the occasion of the visit, the Tanzanian head of state was decorated with the national order of the Great Cross of the Thousand Hills, a tribute to the exemplary friendly relations of active solidarity and effective cooperation which fraternally unite the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda.

In the course of their talks, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction about the quality of these relations which are constantly maintained and strengthened thanks to regular contacts at the top, and at all levels. They reaffirmed their unwavering determination to work tirelessly to consolidate them further. In this regard, president Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Habyarimana Juvenal stressed the importance they attach to the promotion of cooperation based on the policy of goodneighborliness aimed at realising the aspirations of Tanzanians and Rwandans regarding the similarity of their goals in socioeconomic development. In this regard, they reaffirmed their determination to continue working for the maintenance of peace, security, and stability which must prevail in the region.

On Tanzanian-Rwandan cooperation in the transport and communications sector, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the results already achieved, and they reiterated the wish to pursue cooperation in the sector, notably in strengthening and improving communications infrastructures between the two countries. The presidents, Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Habyarimana Juvenal, also stressed the importance they attach to the promotion and development of commercial exchanges between their two countries, emphasizing the need to regulate them for the benefit of the two parties, and, at the same time and in the same way, to promote the development of border exchanges in the interests of the peoples living along the common borders. Still on bilateral cooperation, the two heads of state insisted on the need to define ways of facilitating the free circulation of people inside and outside the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda.

Apart from bilateral relations, Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Habyarimana Juvenal discussed current international problems. They expressed their commitment to continue working actively to strengthen regional and subregional organizations in accordance with the relevant proposals of the Lagos Plan and Final Act. In this regard, they stressed in particular the determination of the two countries to strengthen the Kagera Basin Organization, KBO, and the preferential trade area of the countries of southern and eastern Africa, the PTA. The two heads of state expressed their concern over the continuing international economic crisis, the negative impact of which is exacerbating the problems facing the countries of the third world in general, and the African countries in particular. They paid tribute to the awareness shown by Africa which, in this context, has asked the UN General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session in order to embark on an extensive study of the socioeconomic problems of the African continent. On that particular topic, they expressed the hope that the adoption by the United Nations of the priority program for the economic rehabilitation and development of africa for the period 1986-90 will be realized through the effective implementaton of decisions, in this way establishing a true contract of solidarity between African countries and their partners the international community in the form of active support for Africa's development endeavors, particularly in the case of least developed countries.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their attachment to the promotion and reinforcement of lateral cooperation between third world countries, which has made a great contribution to the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order based on fairer and more balanced relations. The two heads of state reaffirmed the commitment of their two countries to the fundamental principles of the United Nations and OAU charters, and to the objectives of the nonaligned countries. They underlined the fact that the respect and the effective implementation of these objectives will bring an atmosphere of peace and security to the framework of international relations.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Habyarimana Juvenal expressed their deep concern over the situation prevailing in southern Africa, which is being worsened by the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and its destabilization maneuvers against the Frontline States and its continuation of apartheid policy.

Regarding Namibia, the two heads of state reiterated their unwavering support for the Namibian people struggling under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and unique legitimate representative. They strongly rejected the concept linking Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola, and issued an urgent call for the unconditional and effective implementation of Resolution 435 as adopted by the UN Security Council in [date indistinct].

Regarding the current situation in South Africa, the two heads of state strongly condemned the apartheid policy and the establishment of the state of emergency over the whole of the country. They stressed the need to dismantle the dreadful apartheid system and demanded the release of Nelson Mandela as well as other political detainees imprisoned in South Africa. The two heads of state issued an appeal to the international community for the application of the compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa, as the only peaceful way to bring the South African racist regime to the negotiating table.

On the problem of Western Sahara, the two heads of state reaffirmed the interest and the importance the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda attach to the universal principle which states the right of all peoples to self-determination, and to the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the OAU and the United Nations to enable the Saharan people to freely enjoy that right.

On the situation prevailing in the Middle East, they reiterated the support of their countries for the cause of the Palestinian people struggling under the leadership of the PLO for the recognition and respect of their inalienable rights, notably the right to possess a motherland in which to erect governmental structures of their own choice.

The talks between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood and cordiality, in the framework of fruitful dialogue exemplified by the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Tanzania and Rwanda. At the end of his visit, during which he joined the Rwandan people in their May 1986 celebrations, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed to his host, President Habyarimana Juvenal, his deep and sincere thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. he appreciated the highly significant gesture made by President Habyarimana Juvenal who bestowed on him the national order of the Great Cross of the Thousand Hills, exemplifying good Rwandan-Tanzanian relations.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi invited Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND, to pay an official visit in the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date for the visit will be fixed in the future through diplomatic channels at the convenience of the two parties.

Signed in Kigali on 6 July 1986 by the president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND, Habyarimana Juvenal, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi

ZAIRE

Consultations Held With Togo, Congo Leaders

AB061610 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jul (AZAP) — Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday and were welcomed by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko with whom they are to hold discussions in the party village in Nsele. The meeting is in the framework of the consultations which the three heads of state are holding on questions of common interest in order to pursue their multifaceted cooperation harmoniously. The privileged relations between Marshal Mobutu and General Eyadema as well as the fraternal ties between the Congolese and Zairians are well-known facts. In addition, Togo, Congo, and Zaire, like other African states, are countries which, despite their all-out efforts, are confronted with the effects of the world economic crisis. Hence, it is their absolute duty to unite their forces and harmonize their aims while they try to withstand together a storm which would be extremely difficult to overcome with isolated and disparate efforts. All this justifies the determination of the leaders of those countries to better organize themselves in order to develop their relations of cooperation to the maximum. The attempt to organize can only succeed through such private discussions which also contribute to finding solutions to common problems and resolving any possible misunderstandings.

Leaders Depart

AB071515 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jul (AFP) — Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, returned to Brazzaville on Monday morning, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo was to leave early afternoon, after their meeting with Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The three heads of state did not make any statement and no communique was issued at the end of this mini-summit.

It is recalled that Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso were to discuss ways and means to avoid border incidents between their two countries, after the death of two Zairian soldiers on 10 June at Bolobo on the Zaire-Congo River (250 km northeast of Kinshasa). The two Zairians were killed by a Congolese patrol team while they were chasing smugglers and entered Congolese territorial waters. Marshal Mobutu indicated on 19 June that he and his Congolese counterpart will examine proposals made in the report of the joint military commission on ways to avoid a repetition of such incidents.

Meanwhile, President Mobutu should visit Luanda on Thursday to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, while the latter held talks with President Sassou-Nguesso last Thursday at Pointe

Noire, economic capital of the Congo, within the framework of periodic contacts between the two heads of state.

Executive Council Meeting Detailed

AB051742 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 4 Jul (AZAP) — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo will pay a friendly visit to Zaire over the weekend, the MPR founding chairman, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, announced at the meeting of the Executive Council which he presided over today on board his boat, the MS Kamanyola, off Mbandaka. Still on the issue of friendly relations with neighboring countries, the MPR founder will go to Luanda on 10 July at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Then he will take part as from 14 July in the seven-nation meeting scheduled to be held in Nairobi Kenya.

Reporting on the meeting of the council, Citizen Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information, press and post and telecommunications, said that the Nairobi meeting comes as a follow-up to the meeting held in Entebbe, Uganda, last March and will be attended by Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Kenya, and Zaire.

The MPR founding chairman also briefed his colleagues on the audience he granted to Belgian Defense Minister Francois Xavier de Donnea last Tuesday in Gbadolite. Following the talks which the Belgian statesman held with various Zairian officials during his stay, it emerged that there are good prospects for the strengthening of the military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium, the spokesman for the council indicated.

In the field of security, the council confirmed the deportation measure taken against some fringe elements. On the position taken by a group of citizens calling themselves Christian intellectuals, the council made a point of solemnly reasserting the secular nature of the Zairian state. After an analysis, the council noted that whether Catholic, Protestant, Kimbanguist, or Muslim, there are intellectuals at all levels of the state machinery where they take an active part in the decision-making process. According to the report, the Executive Council denounced as dangerous such positions based on religious sentiments, just as it did tribalism and the proliferation of religious sects. While acknowledging the deeply religious character of the Zairian people, the council decided to exercise greater rigor in the granting of legal status [to religious sects].

According to the report and in relation to the working sessions with the IMF delegation which has just visited Zaire, the implementation of the program up till 30 April 1986 has been in conformity with the laid-down criteria. However, the unfavorable trend of the budgetary receipts due to the decline in most export crops earnings calls for caution in the execution of the current budget, Citizen Ramazani observed. He also announced that the council adopted many recommendations likely to increase state revenues.

Belgian Minister Confirms Support for Alliance

AB031015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1545 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jul (AZAP) — The Belgian defense minister, Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, proposed and expressed the wish for the creation of a Euroafrican alliance for peace and security, like the Atlantic alliance. He said this during a banquet given in his honor by the secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, General Lukulia Bolongo. I am convinced, Mr De Donnea said, that development can only be achieved through peace and security and that there can be no development in Africa without peace. The Belgian minister also said that Belgium is determined to do all that is possible in order to further dynamize the military cooperation with Zaire.

Earlier, General Lukilia Bolongo had particularly alluded to the dynamism of the Belgian military cooperation with Zaire in the field of training. He said: "There is no better cooperation than than which, through training, the teaching and exchange of knowledge enables a state to better insure its security, a prerequisite condition for its total development." Gen Likulia also stressed the fact that the quality of military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium can be appreciated through the good work done by Belgian military experts and technicians in the various FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] units.

Emphasizes Military Cooperation

AB061110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP) — Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, the Belgian minister of national defense, stated on Saturday in Kinshasa that cooperation between Belgium and Zaire is improving, at the end of the audience which Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, granted him at his Binza private residence. According to the Belgian statesman, certain projects that were initiated within this framework during his last term of office at the Cooperation Ministry are making progress to the satisfaction of both sides. Speaking about military cooperation in particular, the Belgian defense minister added that the Belgian delegation made an on-the-spot observation that the morale of Belgian military officials on mission here is good and that relations with their Zairian counterparts are good. A few military assistants who have ended their mission to Zaire are sad to return to their country.

Also, Mr de Donnea said that he was struck by the rehabilitation works being undertaken by the Executive Council at the Kamina Base. Over 50 blocks of apartments have been renovated, noted the Belgian minister. Mr de Donnea pointed out that in 1950, Belgium made substantial investments in Kamina, a military based, which, according to him, is the most important one south of thesSahara and north of the Kalahari. Concerning the supply of drugs to the Kamina hospital, the Belgian national defense minister mentioned a list which was submitted to him, notably on the supply of drugs against malaria and various infections.

Earlier, Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, expressed satisfaction about the warm welcome given his delegation throughout Zaire. Mr de Donnea and the coordinator of the executive arm of the party-state reviewed relations between Belgium and Zaire and

described as excellent at the moment. The Belgian minister will leave for the Nord Ubangi subregion on Sunday for a visit to the Kotakoli commando training center. The Belgian national defense minister arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday 28 June.

Belgium, NATO Said Surprised

LD041638 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The government was confronted with a fresh problem today; that of statements made by the Defense Minister Francois Xavier de Donnea in Zaire. The minister spoke of a military alliance between Europe and Africa and an increase in the Belgian military aid to Zaire. His statement was met with surprise in NATO and within the Belgian government. Apparently, neither Wilfried Martens nor Leo Tindemans were informed of this. The prime minister will not make any comment before the defense minister returns next week.

GHANA

Commentary Views Political Stance, Ties With U.S.

AB032158 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Ekow Coleman commentary]

[Text] In recent times, it has become apparent that certain misconceptions, real or imagined, have been held by a comparatively large number of people, both inside and outside Ghana, about the nature of Ghana's relations with the United States. A generally held view was that these relations were deteriorating, as such, it was therefore not by chance that the PNDC member and chairman of the committee of secretaries had to come in to allay the fears of the well-meaning general public and the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr Robert Fritz, by categorically stating that this conception, held about the nature of Ghana's relations with the U.S., was erroneous. He went on to state that certain actions by the government and people of Ghana were reactions to specific actions by the U.S. and not a general hate campaign. Furthermore, he stressed that Ghana's traditional friendly relations with the U.S. were as strong and as cordial as ever.

The statement by Mr P.V. Obeng can be viewed against the basic tenets of Ghana's foreign policy. Some of the underlying principles of this policy are nonalignment, identification with and support for organizations such as the United Nations and the OAU, and support for liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa.

In recent times, there have been visits to Ghana by such leading and distinguished personalities as Oliver Tambo, Sam Nujoma, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Louis Farrakhan, Thomas Sankara, and Yasir 'Arafat. These heads of state and of liberation movements and organizations can at best be described as progressive in their outlook and policies. On the other hand, there have been little or no visits from leaders of the Western world. This might be misconstrued by certain people as indications of a left-leaning foreign policy of the Ghana government. Furthermore, the Ghana government has been unequivocal and uncompromising in condemning all forms and kinds of dominations and is also a strong proponent for the decolonization of the African continent. Again, this could be misunderstood to be signs of a radical foreign policy. However, all the above are manifestations of Ghana's policy of positive nonalignment and support for all genuine liberation struggles.

Unfortunately, certain countries, particularly the Western countries, led by the United States, view such policies as being anti-Western and anti-U.S., but it cannot be held to be so, not by any stretch of the imagination. Genuine reactions to certain U.S. actions do not mean the assumption of anti-U.S. stances. They are basically overt expressions of indignations and outrage at breaches of international law and decorum, and as an example, cites Italy's criticism of the U.S. over the Achille Lauro affair. Even if a staunch ally of the U.S. like Italy could react in such a manner and in the long run still be regarded as pro-U.S., why then should Ghana, when it reacts to certain actions of the U.S., like the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. planes, CIA activities in Ghana, and the U.S. identification with racist regime in South Africa, be regarded as being anti-U.S.?

Following on this same theme, another forum where certain positions taken by Ghana have been regarded as being anti-U.S., has been the United Nations. According to two noted columnists, not only has the UN become a global center for hypocrisy and muddled thinking from its critics, particularly from any country which feels aggrived by its attitude and resolutions, it has also been described as being ineffectual with its resolutions often simply being ignored. But one should bear in mind that the effectiveness of the UN is no more than what the member countries make it.

Furthermore, the conception held by the U.S. that the UN has been captured by the Third World does not hold much water. Though UNESCO, for example, is heavily influenced by its Third World majority and its anticolonial stance with which Ghana identifies, it is an incontrovertible fact that the Western world, led by the U.S. and Britain, control the most decisive instruments of the UN, that is the IMF and the World Bank. To a noted political commentator for Africa, the UN has been the forum through which leaders have conducted the international struggle for decolonization of the continent. Today, he states further, it remains the main vehicle for taunting the world community into addressing the issue of apartheid in South Africa and its extension into neighboring Namibia. Ghana strongly identifies itself with the poor, down-trodden of the world and if this means being branded as anti-U.S. or anti-Western, so be it.

Further Criticism of U.S. Foreign Policy

AB060824 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In a front page comment, *The Echo* examines the policy of the Reagan administration as the United States observed its 210th independence anniversary. The paper recalls the administration's campaign of lies which ended in an open act of aggression against Libya and the planned assassination of that country's leader. It also mentioned the case of Angola and Nicaragua where the U.S. administration is sponsoring rebel groups to carry out terrorist attacks in those countries.

In South Africa today, the Pretoria regime continues its oppressive policy because of the tacit support given by the United States. *The Echo* feels that for the Reagan administration to support such terrorist activities, there is no moral basis for Americans to boast of their so-called concept of free world.

Rawlings, Pakistani Envoy View Nonaligned Movement

AB042228 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has said the time has come for serious examination of what the Nonaligned Movement is about. Chairman Rawlings made the

observation when the outgoing Pakistani ambassador to Ghana, Mr (Mohammad Zawal Zariamani), paid a farewell call on him at the Castle, Osu, today, after a 2-year tour of duty.

Chairman Rawlings said the movement will have to take the necessary action to ensure that resolutions passed at its meetings are not left on paper. He declared: The Nonglined Movement should not be treated as a body that meets once in a while and just passes nonfunctional resolutions. He said member countries must find a way of committing themselves to solving the problems of the Nonaligned Movement since most countries like Pakistan, under its umbrella, have shown that commitment and dedication can do. It is Chairman Rawlings' expectation that the Pakistani leader, General Ziaul Haq, will also add his voice, and take the movement to task.

A member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is also responsible for foreign affairs, said on the political level the existence of the Nonaligned Movement has assisted in preserving the sovereignty of Third World countries. Regarding bilateral relations with Pakistan, he was happy that during the stay of the Pakistani ambassador such ties have been maintained and strengthened.

Mr (Zariamani), on his part, said his government has finalized an agreement on trade and commercial relations with Ghana. He hoped that this would further encourage brotherly relations between the two countries. He paid tribute to Ghana's pioneering role in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, and thanked Ghana for supporting his country at international conferences. Mr (Zariamani) asked for the support of Ghana for Pakistani candidature for the post of director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Chairman Rawlings and Mr (Zariamani) later exchanged gifts. Mr (Zariamani's) next tour of duty will be in Greece.

Rawlings Defends Role of Monitoring Unit
AB061100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[From the newsreel]

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has been speaking about the importance of the central monitoring operations room at the PNDC secretariat. This was in an interview with a *Graphic* correspondent in Accra. Here is Kwami Zewogbe with the details about the interview:

[Begin Zewogbe recording] In his interview, Chairman Rawlings underlined the importance of the central monitoring operations room under the PNDC secretariat, based at the Castle. Its importance, he explained, makes it necessary for it to be strengthened further to ensure the efficient execution of (?cadres') decisions. He said it is a sad mistake for anyone to conceive that the secretariat is a dumping ground for secretaries of state who have been relieved from ministries or regional administration.

Chairman Rawlings' interview with the *Graphic* correspondent wants to clarify certain misconceptions which had created a spate of rumors and speculations and also led to the labeling of the secretariat as Siberia following the recent reshuffle of ministerial appointments. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said (?in order) to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, [words indistinct] are being sent to the secretariat. This is because it has been realized that however good the machinery of planning and policy making may be, there is also the need of close supervision and monitoring to ensure that they are turned into effective action.

On whether the recent reshuffle of secretaries could not have gone further, Chairman Rawlings asked which secretaries could have been accepted, stressing that it is not his business to discuss personalities. For instance, he said, even though it is true that the economy has not performed as well as it should have done, Ghanaians cannot blame it on Dr Kwesi Botchway or any other individual. The question he put was: Is it the fault of those who had not been producing efficiently or who had been delaying documents needed to disburse funds, that is those who create bottlenecks in the process of implementation?

Measures Taken To Curb Violence in Volta Region
AB051920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] An official statement says the government has instituted measures to curb acts of lawlessness and provocation being committed in the Awudome and Peki traditional areas of the Volta Region in connection with a land dispute between Tsito-Awudome and Peki-Avetile. An executive instrument signed by the PNDC member responsible for the interior, Brigadier Mensah Wood, prohibits the manufacture, possession or carrying of any arms or ammunition or offensive weapon within the two traditional areas. All persons resident there are advised to hand over any arms, ammunition or offensive weapons in their possession to the nearest police station. Carrying of arms into these areas is also prohibited.

The statement noted that since 1979, there have been clashes between the Tsitos and Pekis resulting in the death of several people and wanton destruction of properties. This dispute led to an armed conflict between the two factions in 1979. On 9 June, 1982, another conflict occurred during which 20 houses including the police station at Kpovi were burnt down. Eighteen people were seriously injured; a pregnant woman, the wife of a policeman was burnt within the premises of the Kpovi police station and a farmer was shot down.

The regional administration had earlier appointed a consultative committee in October 1979 to examine the real nature of the land dispute but its efforts were hampered by actions pending in court. The Supreme Court finally ruled in July last year that the Tsitos are the land owners. That judgment should be respected by all parties concerned. However, since the judgment, there have been further acts of violence resulting in the death of Messrs Micheal Adzedeke, Kudjo Dosse, Joshua Agbo, Kwasi Ayitey and an unknown person. Several others were also injured in the incidents.

According to the statement, between October 1979 and now, 11 persons from the Tsito side are reported to have been killed. No

death has been reported from the Peki side. The rate of deliberate killings in the area has increased last February and the statement invites all citizens to cooperate with the security agencies in exercise to ensure speedy return of peace and tranquility to the area.

IVORY COAST

AFP: Houphouet-Boigny Warns of Soviet Threat

AB032228 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 3 Jul (AFP) — The Soviet Union is threatening Africa and the Western countries are not doing "anything to discourage it." This is the view expressed by Ivorian president Felix Houphouet-Boigny in an interview published in the Saturday edition of *Le Figaro* magazine. "The Russians are currently infiltrating everywhere," the president further said, deploring that "neither the Americans nor the Europeans have reached an agreement on how put an end to this penetration. This is the tragedy of our century," he said. Stressing that "poverty nourishes communism," the Ivorian president made a strong call against speculators judged responsible for the slump in raw materials prices, especially cocoa, of which Abidjan is the world's leading producer. "Prices are falling and making up poor," he observed, whereas "we have everything" and the Ivory Coast "is a country which does not know hunger."

In the view of the Ivorian president, "the speculators hold Africa hostage" and that the "final battle will not be the star wars but rather an economic war. Imagine for a minute that Europe, which has no raw materials, no longer receives anything from Africa...." The Ivorian head of state further urged Western countries to act: "the more you help African countries to develop, the more you expand the scope for exchanges."

Finally, the Ivorian president expressed the view that colonization has been "a blessing to Africa." Thanks to colonization, he stated, "there will be an Ivorian nation tomorrow" where formerly there were only "60 tribal groups which did not know each other."

LIBERIA

Doe Announces Presidential Meeting in Guinea

AB041458 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 4 (AFP) — The presidents of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone will meet in the Guinean capital July 11 in an effort to improve the strained relations between Liberia and Sierra Leone, President Samuel Doe said here. Relations between Monrovia and Freetown have been tense since Mr Doe alleged that a coup attempt against his government last November was launched from neighboring Sierra Leone with official complicity. Liberia subsequently closed its borders with Sierra Loene. Mr Doe told the Liberian legislature Thursday that the meeting with Presidents Lansana Conte of Guinea and Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone was arranged when the three men met at an Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit this week in Abuja, Nigeria. He said the meeting in Conakry would deal with Monrovia's accusations that Sierra Leone provided training bases and other logistic support for rebels who "invaded Liberia" in November, charges Freetown has repeatedly denied. He said he had told ECOWAS leaders of confessions made by captured rebels implicating Sierra Leone in the coup plot and of the "negative attitude of Freetown" about the revelations. Mr Doe said he hoped the meeting would help resolve the conflict and assure that the neighboring states would "not be used for dissidents and subversion against each other."

Opposition Threatens Boycott of Upcoming Elections

AB032115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The three opposition parties, which took part in the 15 October 1985 general elections, have threatened to boycott the ensuing municipal and by-elections. According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, and the Unity Party, UP, made their position known in a letter sent to the Elections Commission, SECOM. Disclosing this on Tuesday, during the first in a series of lectures organized by the Press Club of the Press Union of Liberia the chairman of the Elections Commission, Mr Isaac Randolph said this means that only the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, will take part in the elections as a political party. Chairman Randolph said because of the conditions which necessitated the holding of legislative by-elections, the commission was compelled to design a procedure and encourage independent candidates to qualify to contest the upcoming elections.

AFP: LAP Leader Said To Escape Arrest

AB071404 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 7 (AFP) — A Liberian senator said he had ordered the arrest of opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) executive member Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and other partisans for "illegally holding a political rally" in his constituency, but they had escaped, the independent *Daily Star* reported Monday.

Sen Charles Williams of Buchanan City, some 140 kilometres (90 miles) south east of the Capital, accused Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf of causing "a state of disorder in Buchanan" Saturday during a political rally there by LAP members. He complained the Buchanan had experienced "a complete breakdown of law and order" when Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf and party supporters were rejoicing through streets of the town, causing public disorder. Sen Williams said when he instructed the police to stop the the situation, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf escaped, while one David Caulcrick was arrested. He said Mr Johnson-Sirleaf should have obtained permission from the Justice Minister before holding a political meeting in his constituency.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf told the meeting Saturday: "Every man should be willing to go to jail for what he believes in and has love for." "If you even have to lose your job for what you believe in, lose it," she told the crowded meeting in Buchanan. She assured the LAP members and sympathizers that the party was "still alive," was working hard for "a better future for all to enjoy." In

another development Labour Minister John Mayson has accused the opposition parties of their "unwillingness to cooperate" with the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia. He said the attitude of the opposition parties was causing "confusion in the country," and was a key factor responsible for the poor performance of the national economy.

MALI

USSR Presents Construction, Medical Material

AB050934 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Government has presented a large consignment of medical equipment and materials for the construction and equipping of the [words indistinct] school. The presentation ceremony took place this morning in the presence of Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse, minister of public health and social affairs, and the USSR ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Yevgeniy Nersesov, along with their close associates. Speaking on the cooperation relations between Mali and the Soviet Union, the USSR ambassador said these will be further strengthened (?as well as) the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples. Replying to the Soviet ambassador to Mali, Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse said this ceremony marks an important stage in the [word indistinct] cooperation established between our two peoples for about 25 years now.

UDPM, Cuban Party Sign Cooperation Agreement

AB050943 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Communist Pa[illegible]uba [PCC] and the Democratic Union of Malian People [illegible]PM], signed a cooperation agreement this morning. The ceremony was presided on the Cuban side by His Excellency Eduardo Barbin Martin, Cuban ambassador to Mali, and the Malian side by (Sekou Moudou Traore), secretary for external relations of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC]. Under the cooperation agreement, which will cover a 2-year period, the two parties will strengthen their cooperation relations through the exchange of delegates to the congresses of the two parties; exchange of delegates of mass organizations of the two countries [words indistinct]. The two parties also agreed to regularly exchange information [words indistinct] against apartheid. For His Excellency Eduardo Barbin Martin, the signing of this agreement will (?further strengthen) the good relations between the UDPM and the PCC. For the BEC secretary for external relations, this cooperation agreement demonstrates the dynamic relations between the two parties.

Party Official Receives Burkinabe Minister, Others

AB072108 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The deputy secretary general of the party, General Amadou Baba Diarra, this morning at 0900 received on behalf of the head of state, the heads of delegation of countries and organizations invited to the Ninth Biennial Cultural Festival, 1986. Those received were: the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Watamou Lamien, the Niger minister of youth and suports, Major Toumba Boubacar, the secretary general of the ACCT [Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency], Paul Okumba, and the secretary general of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, Mr Amadou Lamine Ba. These guests were accompanied by Mr Bakary Traore, minister of sports, arts and culture.

On behalf of the head of state, General Amadou Baba Diarra thanked these personalities for having responded to the invitation of the Malian youths to this great cultural meeting. He explained the aims of the biennial festival, that is, the appreciation of the cultural heritage, the interaction of youths, and the deep reflection for a vigorous action toward the realization of development targets. After recalling that culture is at the beginning and the end of any development, General Amadou Baba Diarra expressed Mali's complete readiness to work for the triumph of unity and solidarity among all peoples, and favoring the exchange of experience in the area of youth activities.

Replying on behalf of the group of invited personalities, the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Lamien, stressed that Malian tradition has always accorded top priority to hospitality and brotherlinefs. This tradition has such a vitality that it has earned the admiration of every invited guest at the Biennial 86 Festival. The Burkinabe minister expressed their thanks to the Malian people, party and government for the invitation. Cradle of a rich civilization, the Malian example in the reevaluation of the cultural heritage is beneficial for several reasons, because it emphasizes the role of the youth in development matters and the necessity for union toward the total liberation of Africa, Mr Watamou Lamien concluded.

After the audience, the spokesman of the invited guests, the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Watama Lamien, stressed that Mali's example in the field of culture must be followed.

[Begin recording] [Lamien] What I have been able to see since my arrival in Bamako last Friday shows the great richness and variety of Malian culture. I must say that before coming here to Bamako, I was already more or less aware of the richness of the Malian culture, for the simple reason that several Malian artistic groups have already gave performances in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso over the years, and this gives an idea of what there is (?at the source.)

[Unidentified reporter] What about the fight for the independence of South Africa?

[Lamien] The theme which you chose for this biennial festival is a special theme, concerning the anti-apartheid struggle, and I think that the youth have been able to express through what we saw during the performances, this readiness to fight to make South Africa really independent, so that South Africa will be ruled by a regime which does not take into account the color of the skin. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Babangida Discusses Economy, Military Role

AB051124 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has charged the military to resolve the crisis of mission facing it as the protector of the state and the administrator of the political scene. He said now was the time for the military to determine whether it could continue to control the political scene and at the same time perform its traditional role of protecting the state.

Speaking at the graduation of students of course eight at the Commanding Staff College Jaji, Kaduna State, President Babangida criticized the common definition of leadership to mean only those at the helm of government activitieis, describing this as narrow. The president said that leadership must be seen from a wider perspective to give the society greater commitment to the cause of the nation. He pointed out that everyone had the same obligation to the survival and growth of the nation. President Babangida told the graduates that one factor that could lead to the great casualties in combat was poor leadership because of its destructive effects on group cohesion. He said that this was why cohesion must prevail within the corps of officers to ensure successive combat and the role of state administrative which the military was currently engaged in. President Babangida remarked that poor leadership at all levels was the surest way of not retaining cohesion, and this would pose a threat to peace and stability as destructive elements within the Armed Forces could exploit the situation. The president spoke on the economy and expressed optimism that things would get better. He, however, reemphasized the need for every citizen to make sacrifices in the interest of the economy. General Babangida told the officers that after 11 months in office, he could say categorically that there was no magic formula to improve the economy overnight. He urged them not to allow anybody to talk them into believing that there was such a potent formula.

President Babangida said the concern of the government on the political scene, was to evolve a society where every citizen would be free to seek and attain self-fulfillment within the limits of the law. He said the envisaged society would recognize the legitimate rights of people and accept the (?plurality) of thoughts and behavior.

Seventy-five students were presented with certificates at yesterday's ceremony; two of them were from Ghana, two from Zimbabwe, and one from Zambia. There were also two civilians from the Ministry of Defense.

As part of activities to mark the 10th anniversary of the college, President Babangida laid the foundation stone of the junior wing of the air faculty and commissioned the work production center. The institution has so far trained 1772 students. Major General Babengida has since returned to Abuja.

Chadian Opposition Leader Goukouni Arrives in Lagos

AB071528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The former Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, arrived in Lagos today on a brief visit to Nigeria. Mr Oueddei, who flew in aboard a Libyan jet, told correspondent at Murtala Muhammed Airport that he had come to confer with the authorities. Although he insisted that he is the legitimate leader of Chad, the former president told reporters that he will abide by whatever decisions reached by [Congolese] President Nguesso's committee on the Chadian crisis. Mr Oueddei said that the problem in his country could have now been over but for the uncompromising attitude of some dissidents. No federal government official was at the airport to receive him but some officials from the Libyan embassy in Lagos were on hand to welcome him.

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Liberia, Border

MB031700 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From "Focus on Africa"]

[Text] One of the prickly issues this week's ECOWAS summit tried to tacklewas relations between Sierra Leone and Liberia. They have been far from cordial recently with shooting incidents on the border, the perennial question of smuggling, and Liberia's allegation that Sierra Leone was somehow involved in the coup plot against Samuel Doe's government in Liberia. In Freetown, Rick Wells asked Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Abdul Kariam Koroma, how he saw the current state of relations:

[Begin recording] [Koroman] Well, frankly we do not like the situation that exists between us and Liberia. We have made it absolutely clear to many people here in this country and around the world that Sierra Leone's involvement in the situation in November in Liberia was zero from my government's point of view. We have tried to explain that as much as possible, and we do believe we have been understood in certain quarters. Now the borders still remain closed and that's a situation we do not like, but I can assure you that from our point of view we are ready to improve relations with Liberia any time our Liberian brothers and sisters are ready to accept a situation of normality that happened before, that existed before November.

[Wells] You say you definitely deny government involvement in the affair, but does that mean it's possible that Sierra Leone citizens were actually involved in the coup attempt without your knowledge?

[Koroma] People get themselves involved in the commerce, in the politics, in the activities of Liberia from Sierra Leone and vice versa, and we do not deny the possibility of Sierra Leoneans having got themselves involved in the events of 12 November in Monrovia. What we are saying is that government had no knowledge whatsoever of the involvement of Sierra Leonean nor are we in any way whatsoever a party to what happened.

[Wells] Do you expect to see the border reopening before long?

[Koroma] Well, I have been expecting that for, of course, some time now and I am a little surprised that it's still closed, but I do believe that both of us, Liberia and Sierra Leone, are looking forward to a much a closer and better understanding and subsequently opening of the border.

[Wells] Now, just on the subject of borders. President Momoh has said that he is going to launch a crackdown on smuggling to your neighboring countries. Smuggling of various goods here — gold, diamonds, petrol and so forth — which people can get good prices for in places like Guinea, for example. Now is that something that you are involved in with your counterparts in neighboring countries?

[Koroma] We talked about this with Conakry, about smuggling [word indistinct]. It's one of the things that really has undermined our economies. We buy these goods from overseas in hard, foreign currency and they are smuggled across our borders into neighboring countries and too often go to individuals' pockets. [end recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf

AB031347 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received late this morning Daouda Sow, speaker of the Senegalese parliament, and president of the International Association of French Language Parliamentarians. Daouda Sow, who was accompanied by Professor Mawusi (Vovor), speaker of the Togolese parliament, stated at the end of the audience that he was happy to be received by President Eyadema. He added that he was bearer of a message from President Abdou Diouf to head of state Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

[Begin Sow recording] I had the honor and the privilege to be received by the president of the republic. I am bearer of a written message from the president of the Republic of Senegal which I have just delivered. Essentially, this message concerns our fraternal friendship which is based on the strong fraternity between the two leaders of Senegal and Togo. This is a long-standing fraternity which has been consolidated through the years, and which the [words indistinct] will continue tg strengthen from year to year. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Comments on Southern Africa

MB041500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said yesterday that the military situation in southern Angola is quiet, but that the South African regular army might launch fresh attacks against Angolan military units at any moment. In a statement to the press after official talks with the Congolese head of state in Pointe Noire, the Angolan head of state announced that there is a massive concentration of troops and war materiel in northern Namibia and that South African troops are still stationed in Cunene Province in Angola. This leads to the conclusion that the threat of invasion still remains, he said. As our country is still at war and we are mobilized and aware that we must make every effort to defend our independence and territorial integrity, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic emphasized. On the South African attack against Namibe harbor in June, the supreme Angolan leader said that South Africa wanted to destroy that harbor to stop the supply of war materiel and foodstuffs to military units stationed in southern Angola and that at a later stage, South Africa envisaged a large-scale operation against Angolan armed forces.

Discussing the next OAU summit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that particular emphasis will be put on liberation issues in Africa through the search for measures that would speed up the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia and on the eradication of the apartheid regime in South Africa. The Angolan head of state also said that the OAU summit will debate, among other issues, Africa's economic development. This comes in the wake of a special meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York on the revitalization of Africa's economy.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos regretted the refusal by the EEC countries to impose sanctions against South Africa during their most recent meeting in The Hague. He said that that decision was linked to EEC economic interests in South Africa.

During his brief visit to the neighboring People's Republic of Congo, Comrade dos Santos held talks with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso within the framework of regular contacts between the two heads of state. The Angolan president visited the Angolan consulate in Pointe Noire, where he was entertained with traditional dances and songs by the Angolan community living in the region. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned home yesterday evening.

UNITA: 120 Government Troops Dead in New Offensive

MB071535 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Angolan UNITA rebels are claiming new victories in their war against government forces. In a statement issued in Lisbon, the rebel movement says in the past week it has captured a northeastern mining site and attacked government forces in the central province. It says 120 government troops were killed in the offensive, and a tank and helicopter were destroyed. The statement reports 13 UNITA soldiers killed and 74 wounded in the fighting. There has been no independent confirmation of the report.

KUP Reports Attack Killing Two Soldiers

MB080741 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 8 Jul (KUP) — UNITA armed forces attacked on 3 July a Toyota vehicle with license number-plate B-A43-7 on the Caxito-Ucua road in Luanda Province, a UNITA Operations Office source said. The same source added that two MPLA soldiers were killed and various items of military equipment siezed. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

MALAWI

Envoy Denies Support for Mozambique Resistance

MB071051 Dakar PANA in English 1010 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, 7 July (ZANA/PANA) — Malawi neither supports nor sympathises with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) Movement, contrary to allegations from certain quarters, Malawian High Commissioner to Zambia Walter Manonga said yesterday. Speaking at a reception held at his residence to mark Malawi's 22d independence annivesary, which was also attended by Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga, Manonga said the allegations were false and were aimed at damaging the good relationship which exists between his country and Mozambique.

He said: Malawi does not allow any type of action which might endanger the peace, security, and stability of her neighbours nor the use of her territory as a base of any organisation or group to launch violent acts of terrorism or aggression against her neighbours. Manonga said his country considers that it is political shortsightedness for any intelligent analyst to expect Malawi to assist an organisation which has been responsible for destroying and sabotaging the Beira and Nacala (?railway.) These lines have for years been traditional, cheapest and shortest to the outside world as far as transit traffic is concerned, therefore, the incessant allegations that Malawi is aiding bandits of the MNR are baseless and malicious, he said. He said the allegations constituted pyschological warfare by agents of forces in the international community which do not want to see friendship between Malawi and Mozambique.

Manonga said Malawi's policy, and her relations with the neighbouring countries have, ever since her independence, been that of good neighbourliness. He said the Malawi-Zambia relations continue on an upward trend, and this has created favourable conditions for the creation of the Zambia-Malawi permanent commission of cooperation and innumerable bilateral discussions.

Speaking on behalf of the Zambian Government, Chigaga, who is also minister of legal affairs and attorney general, said relations between the two countries were cordial, but he looked forward to the consolidation of the relationship for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE

Official Reportedly Says Malawi Backing MNR

MB071757 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Mozambique and Malawi have taken quite a dive. It all stems from an article by Victoria (Britten) in the London *Guardian*. She has just been in Maputo and she quotes Mozambique's Armed Forces chief, Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, as saying that Malawi was giving full backing to the MNR guerrillas in Mozambique, a claim dismissed by Malawi's ambassador in Maputo as malicious, false and negative. Robin White asked Victoria (Britten) exactly what Gen Mabote had said.

[Begin recording] [(Britten)] He said that Malawi is helping the South African-backed guerrillas materially, logistically and even to the point of allowing them to go in and out of the airport at Lilongwe and, therefore, have access to the rest of the world for propaganda purposes.

[White] Was he claiming that MNR troops actually come out of Malawi?
[(Britten)] Yes. He said that the MNR troops go down the rivers from Malawi in fairly large quantities and repeatedly, and that every time they are attacked in Zambezia by Frelimo troops, they run back into Malawi.

[White] Now, Malawi's response has been that the Mozambicans haven't actually got any evidence of this at all, haven't presented any evidence to the Malawi government. Now, did the general have evidence?
[(Britten)] The general didn't show me the evidence but the evidence is very well known, of the people who have gone in and out, of the kind of level of supplies that Malawi has been making available, and it is a completely open secret in every Frontline State.

[White] Has the Mozambique government protested before the Malawi Government?
[(Britten)] I believe they have secretly, and certainly in a rather veiled reference which, I think, started to get open reference when the Mozambican president was in Tokyo a month or more ago. He said for the first time that Malawi was being used by the rebels, but he carefully did not say the Malawi Government. But it was clear that this was for the first time Mozambique preparing itself for an open diplomatic showdown with Malawi.

[White] Now, in the (?past) you say that they kept quiet about their accusations against Malawi. Why have they now come out into the open?
[(Britten)] Well, I think that the level of usage of Malawi by the South Africans has attained such proportions that it becomes really impossible to keep quiet about an escalating situation. [end recording]

MAURITIUS

India's Gandhi Asks Dismantling of Diego Garcia Base

BK050856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the second day of the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Port Louis today, India and Mauritius are to sign two agreements worth 10 crore rupees. One agreement will be to implement projects for joint shipping ventures and the other to help Mauritius buy equipment from India for small scale enterpreneurs. India had earlier given a credit of 30 crore rupees to Mauritius.

Speaking at a banquet in Port Louis last night, the prime minister said Mauritius enjoys enjoys a strategic position which is of great significance to peace in the Indian Ocean region. He called for dismantling of military bases in Diego Garcia and restoration of the Chagos archipelago to Mauritius. Mr Gandhi demanded an immediate implementation of the 1971 UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Addresses South African, Bilateral Issues

BK051704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has warned the international community that if apartheid is not ended peacefully in South Africa, the world might witness a worst bloodbath since Second World War. That, he said, means that mandatory sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria regime without any further delay. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing a special session of the Mauritius National Assembly in Port Louis today. He described the South African people's battle as a battle of the whole of humanity and declared that India stands solidly with them.

All India Radio's special correspondent, Manohar Takroo, says it was a historic occasion for the National Assembly, which had been called to a special session to hear Mr Gandhi's address. The privilege of addressing the assembly is extended to a few dignitaries. Among them had been Mrs Indira Gandhi, who addressed the house in August 1982. The first elected members of the house were sworn in 1886 and both the speaker of the assembly and the Mauritius prime minister, Mr Jugnauth, remarked there could be no better way to observe the centennial than to be addressed by the prime minister of the largest democracy in the world.

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr Gandhi told the Mauritian legislators that in South Africa there is a combination of the worst perfidy that has disfigured history mainly by racism, colonialism, militarism and tyranny. Namibia is held in throes in defiance of the expressed will of the international community.

Referring to the Indian Ocean, Mr Gandhi reaffirmed India's support to Mauritius in its demand for the restoration of its sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, which he said is Mauritian territory by right. The policy of having bases on foreign soil is an old imperialism in a new garb.

The prime minister said that people of India and Mauritius are bound by common experiences especially in the context of their diversity of race, language and religion. He spoke of the eternal value, which has guided India's leaders, and said that the world has never been in such dire need of tolerance as it is today. He said India will always be with Mauritius in building a prosperous and strong country and for a peaceful world community.

Later, the prime ministers of the two countries had a session of formal talks, at which the international situation and measures to foster closer ties were discussed. Among those present from the Indian side were the external affairs minister, Mr Shiv Shankar; the minister of state, Mr Eduardo Faleiro; and the minister of state for personnel and administrative reforms, Mr Chidambaram. On the occasion, two agreements for a credit of 5 crore rupees each were signed.

Mr Jugnauth hosted a lunch in honor of the prime minister. Later, addressing a news conference the prime minister said the idea of sanctions is not to damage the interest of the Commonwealth members but to bring round South Africa to abolish apatheid. He said a Commonwealth package will have to be prepared to help countries which will be adversely affected by the sanctions when the Commonwealth asks member countries to impose them against South Africa. The issue will be examined at next month's mini-Commonwealth summit in London when the report of the Eminent Persons Group is considered.

Briefing newsmen about the 90 minutes of talks between the two prime ministers, an official spokesman said a number of areas for increased bilateral cooperation were considered. Among these are fisheries, agro-industries, more training facilities for Mauritians, and assistance in running air services of Mauritius. The joint commission will examine these matters further. Also a Mauritian team has been invited to come to India in September for detailed discussion. The reports of the news conference are still coming in.

SOUTH AFRICA

UK Foreign Secretary Howe Postpones Visit

LD071228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1311 GMT 7 Jul 86

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has postponed his planned visit to South Africa this week because the authorities there said the dates were not convenient. But Sir Geoffrey will fly to Zambia and Zimbabwe tomorrow night for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in Harare. He will fly out immediately after addressing the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The Pretoria government has proposed alternative dates later this month for a meeting between Sir Geoffrey and President P.W. Botha in South Africa and these are now under consideration. A Foreign Office spokesman said they were "hopeful" that the two governments could agree a mutually convenient date. Announcing the move today, the Foreign Office said: "Sir Geoffrey is determined to make an early start to his mission. The search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to South Africa's problems is too important and urgent for any other approach."

Pik Botha Said in Contact

MB071834 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In a statement which has just reached the studio, a spokesman in the office of the minister of foreign affairs says that discussions between the Governments of South Africa and Britain will provide an opportunity to consider important issues. The spokesman said that Minister Pik Botha and Sir Geoffrey Howe are at present in contact with each other and an announcement on a date for a meeting will be made shortly. The spokesman said that there is mutual understanding between the two countries of problems facing the determination of the date for such a meeting.

ANC Says Meeting With Howe 'Waste of Time'

MB081313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The ANC says it will not be meeting with the British foreign secretary when he arrives in Zambia tomorrow. This is despite earlier reports indicating that the ANC were in favor of meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe. Here is IRN's [Independent Radio News] Howard Barrell

[Barrell] Sir Geoffrey Howe let it be known in London this week he would be prepared to meet with ANC leaders. This was to have been the highest level of contact between the British Government and the ANC. But an ANC spokesman said in Lusaka today the ANC Would not be meeting the British foreign secretary. A meeting between the ANC and Sir Geoffrey would be a waste of time, the ANC spokesman said. Other black South African leaders have also declined to meet the foreign secretary. Sir Geoffrey arrives in Lusaka tomorrow morning, has a brief stopover in Zimbabwe later in the day, and is then expected to fly on to Mozambique.

Indoor Meetings Banned in Johannesburg

MB071538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Student representative councils and many well-known organisations were today banned from holding any indoor "gathering" in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort, in terms of the emergency regulations. Soweto divisional police commissioner Gideon Laubscher promulgated orders in today's *Government Gazette* that he affected organisations may not hold gatherings in buildings, and that no-one may disseminate a notice about such a meeting.

Organisations are therefore, by implication, prevented from calling press conferences and will have to brief journalists individually. Moreover, in terms of previous orders, statements from some of these organisations may only be published in certain parts of the country.

The organisations affected are: the student representative councils of any school, college or university, Azanian National Youth Unity, Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organization, Black Students Society, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa, Congress of South African Trade Unions, Council of Unions of South Africa, Detainees Parents Support Committee, Education Charter Campaign Committee, Federation of Residents Association, Federation of South African Women, Federation of Transvaal Women Association (SIC), General and Allied Workers Union, Health Workers Association, Lenasia Students Congress, Lenasia Youth League, Lenz Solidarity Group, Media Workers Association of South Africa, Metal and Allied Workers Union, National Education Crisis Committee, National Education Union of South Africa, National Union of Mine Workers, Release Manddela Campaign, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, Soweto Students Congress, Soweto Youth Congress, The Call of Islam, Transvaal Indian Congress, United Democratic Front, Young Christian Students, and Young Christian Workers.

"Customary" restrictions were also placed today on funerals in six northern Cape townships by divisional police commissioner Johannes de Beer. According to a notice in the gazette, the townships are located in the magisterial districts of Warrenton, De Aar, Prieska, Upington, Kimberley and Vryburg. The restrictions include a ban on public address systems, banners and flags, and on who may act as speakers at ceremonies.

'Dramatic Changes' in Group Areas Act Expected

MB071531 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town — Dramatic changes to the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act are to be made in the next few months. The President's Council is expected to report to the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, on both measures during the first week of August. This would place the removal of discriminatory aspects of the two laws on the agenda of the National Party's federal congress to be opened in Durban by Mr Botha on August 12. There has been strong pressure from within the National Party for substantial amendments to the Group Areas Act and the possible scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act. A number of hints in this direction have been given by cabinet ministers in parliament this year. In particular there is a demand by a lobby within the National Party for amenities paid for by public funds to be available to all members of the public.

The President's Council has already rejected the idea of "local option" in regard to opening central business districts, CBD's. It stated last year that a citizen's right should not be subject to the prejudices of some people in certain cities and towns. According to Government sources, the Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the President's Council, headed by Dr A.J.G. Oosthuizen, has completed a year-long study of land use in South Africa and drawn up its report. The report will now be edited, translated and printed in both official languages for presentation to council as a whole. *The Citizen* learned yesterday that the report could be expected before the August federal congress of the National Party. Last year, the same committee recommended the scrapping of influx control and pass laws and the creation of uniform identity document for all as the basis for a new policy of "constructive urbanization." These laws came into effect on July 1.

Instead of referring to the Group Areas Act in residential areas, the committee referred to "the existence of group related settlements in urban areas." As one of the major goals of the urbanisation strategy, the committee called for "the removal of discriminatory and negative measures in respect of Black citizens fof South Africa as far as urbanisation is concerned, with recognition of civil rights and liberties." The Committee for Economic Affairs took the matter further in a later report which identified the Black Administration Act, Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Community Development Act and the Black Community Development Act as requiring study because they were to some extent discriminatory. White businessmen do not regard the 1966 Group Areas Act as a serious restriction on business development whereas the other population groups would "most definitely emphasise this as a major curb on their development," the Economic Affairs Committee said. "Access to markets is a fundamental precondition for participation in economic activity, and any restriction of access would represent an overriding inhibition on the developments of small business.

To all Asians, Blacks and Coloureds, the Group Areas Act is a fundamental problem because it restricts their right to establish and operate business concerns in the economically dominant areas of the country. The Group Areas Act as it affects the economic activities of Asian, Black and Coloured entrepreneurs is in direct conflict with the objective of increasing the participation of economically less developed communities in the economy and of improving their perception of the merits of a free market system."

The recently introduced system of free training areas in open CBD's was recommended by the Riekert Commission and endorsed by the President's Council. But the council did not agree with the idea that there should be "local option" in the opening of CBD's. "It could work against the economic participation of Asian, Black, and Coloured business communities in those towns and cities where attitudes are not sympathetic to the accommodation in business of these communities. The committee wishes to point out that in an economically integrated society the economy is indivisable and group restriction on access to business can hardly be regarded as being in the best interests of society as a whole and of the developing communities in particular," the committee said.

Commentary on Business Call for Mandela Release

MB080532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Political Realism"]

[Text] The world of big business in South Africa is going through hectic times. Even before the declaration of a state of emergency it had been selected as a target in radical politics: strikes, sit-ins, stayaways and boycotts were being held. More recently certain trade unions have been putting pressure on companies through intensified action so that they in their turn could apply pressure on the authorities. So it is not surprising that businessmen in general have become more politically conscious, with some going so far as to start propagating particular political actions. Business involvement in politics is of course as natural as is that of any other interest group. That they should be continually engaged in drawing to the attention of the politicians their problems and suggested solutions — that is, in promoting their special interests — is a normal aspect of the democratic process. But it must be equally clear that the process also requires that any such representations must be evaluated in terms of the national interest and especially of their realism in that broader context.

This is the criterion which has to be applied to a call by eight leading businessmen for the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC, and negotiations with the ANC. Given the declared standpoint of Mandela and the ANC leadership, how realistic is the demand? It is one thing for individuals and groups overseas to adopt this as their rallying cry, in the hope that it might provide some kind of breakthrough. For South Africans, who would have to live with the results, any such action could only be justified by the strong probability that those concerned would be prepared to take part peacefully in democratic negotiations — that they would at least not hinder or even try to destroy democratic reform. In fact of course the probability — the virtual certainty — is that the result would be the opposite. Even an advocate of Mandela's release like William Deedes, former editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, speaks of the dilemma it poses. Writing in the *Sunday Times* he states: "In all honesty, it cannot be denied that Mandela's release would give rise to a huge law and order problem."

The ANC's commitment to violence as a political instrument and its rejection of the compromises inherent in the negotiating process have been so often stated that there can hardly still be circles in which they are not known. Those who would excuse ANC violence by claiming that it tends to avoid soft targets should try to explain the 13 terrorist bombings of the past four weeks. They were aimed specifically at civilians and were designed to kill and injure as many as possible. According to the Institute of Strategic Studies in Pretoria, terrorist incidents aimed against heard targets have declined dramatically since September 1984 (when the organised political violence was escalated) while those against soft targets have increased by nearly 2000 per cent yearly. Such are the realities that have to be taken into account when questions about Mandela and the ANC are raised. When demands are made for releasing one and negotiating with the other, those making the demands need to show how this can be reconciled with the national goals of securing stability, promoting development and broadening democracy.

Tutu Scheduled To Meet P.W. Botha 21 July

MB080811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg July 8, SAPA — The Anglican archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, is to meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria on July 21. This was confirmed in Johannesburg today by a spokesman for the bishop's office. The meeting had been agreed on by the state president yesterday, the spokesman said. Mr Botha's office yesterday refused to confirm or deny the discussions, saying it was not policy to comment on the president's meetings until they had taken place.

ANC's Nzo Evaluates Role of Violence, Buthelezi

AB061705 Dakar PANA in English 1116 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, 6 July (PANA) — The following is a exclusive interview granted the *Pan-Africa News Agency* [PANA] by the African National Congress (ANC) secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, on 4 July at the liberation movement's Lusaka headquarters.

PANA: There has been a spate of bombings in South Africa since the authorities there imposed the current state of emergency. Are these bombings a response to the increased state violence against black South Africans?

Nzo: The increased armed actions by our military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) are a clear indication that we are persuing our programme no matter how vicious the enemy has become. These actions have indeed literally spread throughout the country to show very clearly that our military wing is rooted among the people of South Africa. Since 1986 has been declared the "Year of Umkhonto we Sizwe" by the National Executive Committee of the ANC, we can obviously expect even more similar armed actions by our military wing as a logical reaffirmation of our strategy and tactics.

PANA: The current state of emergency in South Africa imposed by the Pretoria regime appears to have more stringent measures. There is a general clampdown on the media, arrest and detentions of leading activists and sweeping powers have been granted to the police and army. Has this particular state of emergency succeeded in crushing the black resistance in the country?

Nzo: The current state of emergency is proof, if any is required, that the apartheid regime, feeling power slipping out of its hands, is getting increasingly desperate. Like all other fascist regimes throughout the world, it resorts to extreme measures to defend its dying system. But despite its viciousness it has failed to muzzle the revolutionary activities of our people. The regime cannot hide the fact that since its imposition of the current state of emergency, mass activities, including armed actions by our military wing, have intensified more than ever before.

PANA: What is your comment on media reports that Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zululand Bantustan chief, enjoys support in the black urban areas of South Africa? The assertions emanate from reports that despite the blanket ban on rallies and outdoor meetings — he has been able recently to hold a huge rally at a Soweto amphitheatre (Jabulani Stadium).

Nzo: Gatsha Buthelezi has demonstrated very clearly that his role is counter-revolutionary. It is well known that he has given himself the task of assisting the apartheid regime in its futile effort to destory the democratic movement. His consistent opposition to the people's call for mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime is a further indication of his treacherous activities against the people of our country. In the main, the rally that he has recently held in Soweto was not attended by the residents of Soweto, but by the stick-wielding Impis that he has imported into the area from remote areas in Natal. The idea was to deceive the international public through pictures taken by the media. The media reports therefore gave a impression of the real situation.

PANA. Recently, reports filtering out of South Africa have said Gatsha Buthelezi has been advised by the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela to meet your organization in Lusaka. Following the reports, PANA has received information that Mandela has sent a message to the ANC as his response to Buthelezi's request. What did Mandela say in his message?
Nzo: First of all, Nelson Mandela has refused to meet Gatsha Buthelezi as he had sought permission from the apartheid regime to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town. Mandela told Buthelezi through his family lawyer, that he would only meet him under the following conditions:
— That he (Mandela) and all other political prisoners are released from prison and
— all exiled leaders of the ANC must be present inside South Africa before such a meeting can take place.

The ANC leader, however, said to him (Buthelezi) that if he felt like it, he could in the interim go and meet ANC leadership in exile. But then, whether the ANC leadership in exile would be prepared to meet Buthelezi is another question. It cannot be decided by the ANC in Lusaka alone, but has to be decided upon by the entire democratic movement of our people inside the country because the crimes he has committed has not only been against the ANC, but against the whole black nation of our country.

PANA: Are the street committees that have recently emerged in the various townships around South Africa initiated by black community organizations — i.e. independent of the ANC — are they formations of your liberation organization?
Nzo: The ANC has from 1985 called upon the people of our country to make South Africa ungovernable and apartheid unworkable. Since this call was made, one apartheid structure after another has collapsed in the country. The emergence of the street committees that have started to undertake functions of embryonic people's power, is clearly a logical continuation of the ANC call. We hope to move from ungovernability to people's power through such structures.

PANA: After hardening its attitude towards the ANC for a long time, the Reagan administration has recently shown overtures that it would like to seek contact with your organization. What are the feelings of the ANC on this matter?
Nzo: We shall wait and see what the Reagan administration has to say on this matter. But then, our policy remains very clear and steadfast, and that is, we continue to reiterate our call for everybody to impose mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. We believe the solution to the South African political conflict will come from the people of our country themselves and not from any other formula.

Le Grange Visits Victims of Silverton Bombing

MB071727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Although three whites had been killed and 84 injured in the latest series of explosions countrywide, leaders of other population groups should take note of the number of blacks, coloureds and Asians who were also injured, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Speaking after visiting victims of Friday's explosion at Silverton, he said the fact that 27 blacks, nine coloureds and two Asians had also been injured in blasts recently, showed the African National Congress policy was to commit deeds of terror against any person, regardless of race or age. Mr le Grange was accompanied on his bedside visits by the commissioner of police, Gen Johann Coetzee, and Maj Gen Bert Wandrag, chief of the SAP's reaction units. The minister conveyed the government's and his personal sympathies to the victims of the Silverton blast and assured them the police "are doing everything in their power to catch those guilty of this cowardly deed. The violent ANC murderers are in no way concerned about who is killed or injured in their murderous attacks," he said.

Information Bureau Reports Empangeni Skirmish

MB071432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Three "suspected" African National Congress terrorists" were shot dead and one was arrested in a skirmish with policie in the KwaDlangezwa district near Empangeni in Natal yesterday afternoon, according to the Bureau for Inforamtion in Pretoria today. Spokeswoman Miss Ronell Henning said at the daily briefing that police had received prior information about the whereabouts of the alleged terrorists and that, upon investigation, shots were fired at them at about 2pm. Police returned fire, killing three men. No police were injured but a police dog was seriously injured. One "suspected terrorist" was arrested and a quantity of Soviet-manufactured arms and ammunition were seized. Miss Henning said these included two AK-47 rifles, two limpet mines, eight hand grenades, five detonators, two timing devices, three AK-47 rounds of ammunition, and three AK-47 magazines.

Gencor Says 15 Miners Killed in Faction Fighting

MB071011 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The General Mining Union Corporation [Gencor] says 15 miners have been killed in faction fights at a Welkom gold mine. The Gencor report says the 15 were killed at the No 4 shaft hostel at the St Helena Gold Mine over the weekend. They say trouble erupted after the fatal stabbing of a man on Saturday night. Thirteen miners are reported to have been injured and are being treated at the mine's hospital. Security personnel are said to have

restored calm at the hostel.

5500 Orange Free State Miners on Strike

MB071419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT
7 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 7, SAPA — According to a De Beers spokesman, 5500 workers at the Free State Geduld Mine are on strike — the fifth mine to be hit by industrial action over detentions of unionists. The mines number seven shaft had been closed last night as a result of a go-slow by about 3000 workes, he said. He added that a further 2500 workers were on a go-slow at the still-operative number four shaft, bringing to 5500 the workers invovled in industrial action at the mine. "Management and NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] are discussing ways of resolving the problems at the two shafts," the company spokesman said.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said he believed the total figure of workers involved in industrial action at the mine "is closer to 8000." Although De Beers could not give a reason for the action, NUM said it was over the "detention of union leadership." The entire black workforce of about 1950 workers at four of De Beers diamond mines in Kemberley — the De Beers mine, the Dutoitspan mine, the Bultfontein mine and the Wesselton mine — have been on strike over the detention of the union leaders since last Thursday, but according to the De Beers spokesman, there has been a "partial return to work." He said that one third of the black workforce had returned to work and "discussions are continuing."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

7 July

MB071306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT
7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report for the period 0600 July 6 to 0600 July 7 as supplied by the Bureau of Information, Pretoria:

"The weekend was, as far as unrest-related incidents are concerned, relatively quiet. Six of the injured in Friday's explosion in Silverton, Pretoria are still being treated in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital while three are being treated in the Kalafong Hosptial. Their condition can be ascertained from the respective hospitals.
"At about 21h00 last night the police in KwaZekele near Port Elizabeth discovered five bodies in a partially burned down house in the township. Three of the bodies were found in the lounge of the house while another two were found in the kitchen with tyres on top of them. The deceased have not been identified yet and no further information regarding the incident is available at this stage.
"At 20h15 last night a group of blacks stoned a security force vehicle in Daantjie Trust near Nelspruit. The security forces retaliated and a black man was fatally wounded."
Report ends.

8 July

MB081306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT
8 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 8, SAPA — The Bureau for Information situation report on the twenty-four hours between 06h00 yesterday and 06h00 today follows. It has been confirmed that a Soviet-made limpet-mine caused the Silverton (Pretoria) explosion, the Bureau for Information said today.

"The number of unrest-related incidents remains low," the bureau said in its situation report.
"At 20h15 last night a shot was fired from among a group of about 20 people at a patrolling municipal policeman in Orlando-East, Soweto. The policeman was not injured. He fired a round with his shotgun, fatally wounding a black man in the chest. The dead man has not yet been identified. A 9MM Star pistol was found near his body.

"The 20-year old Mr Vuyisile Landu of 3 O-Street, Grahamstown is being treated in a local hospital after an unknown number of coloureds attacked him and attempted to necklace him with a tyre at 20h00 last night near Grahamstown. He managed to escape and was taken to the nearest police station by an unknown individual. He is in a serious condition. No arrests have yet been made."
Ends.

Detained Nun Reportedly Assaulted Policeman

MB071820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT
7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, July 7, SAPA — A Catholic nun was arrested and detained after assaulting a policeman and swearing obscenely at him, the policeman alleged in papers today before the Cape Town Supreme Court. The account given by the policeman concerned, Constable Marius Nel of the riot squad, started by describing the demeanour of the mourners as "aggressive and provocative." He also said he saw a white nun, not Sister Clare, "organising" a group of mourners. He said when an order to disperse the mourners was given by Capt Jacob Johannes Oosthuizen, he concentrated on a black youth with an eye-catching cap on his head and chased him. "I caught up with him and hit him with a quirt. Then he turned round and tried to shelter behind a woman standing on the sidepath. I caught up with him again and hit him once or twice in an attempt to force him back into the street. While I was delivering these blows, I felt someone grabbing me from behind and in the next moment grabbing the quirt in my hand. I saw it was a white nun (who I later established was the detainee) and seeing she was hindering me I pulled my quirt away from her and pushed her away with my other hand. The black youth was still trying to shelter behind the woman and I tried again to get at him with the quirt but while I was trying to hit him the detainee started to hit me with her fist on my left shoulder and that area and said are you f---ing crazy? I again tried to push her away and saw that the man had started to run away."

Const Nel said he was then instructed by Capt Oosthuizen to arrest the nun who "assaulted" him. Capt Oosthuizen said in

affidavit that in the affidavit of an eye-witness, Miss Girlie Joja, "the impression is created that members under my control simply began striking out left and right like madmen in a sadistic manner." Denying this and supporting Const Nel's claim that he was assaulted by Sister Clare, Cap Oosthuizen noted the use of quirts "is one of the least violent means of unrest control."

The captain said only two people were arrested on this occasion, although Sister Aine — a colleague of Sister Clare — said she saw three women and a disabled deaf mute being held in a casspir. Sister Aine said the mute person was crying uncontrollably and she was outraged and rebuked "persons in brown clothing on top of the casspir." She said: "May God forgive you because no-one else can."

Capt Oosthuizen denied that a deaf mute was ever held in a casspir and said he found "this whole story of a deaf and dumb person very strange." The "deaf and dumb person," Mr Zolile Doweni, filed an affidavit in support of the application and was in court today. Mr Justice Robin Marais said he hoped to give judgement on the application tomorrow.

31 Killed in Factional Fighting in Natal

MB080934 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At least 31 tribal warriors have been killed in a clash between rival factions near (Ndwedwe), north of the Valley of a Thousand Hills. Police say an unknown number of others have been injured. A police spokesman says the trouble started when the impi [Zulu regiment] of one chief is alleged to have attacked a group loyal to a second chief killing six tribesmen. The group staged a counter-attack, shooting and hacking to death 25 members of the raiding impi. Police say the fighting is taking place in a very hilly, inaccessible area that it is difficult to reach. It is understood the first attack was in retaliation for an earlier assault on members of the clan.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Results of Unrest

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 5 July notes in an editorial on page 12 that blood transfusion services are short of blood and says "it is just one more side effect of nearly two years of unrest." "Recently a petrol bomb was thrown — pointlessly, but as it happens unsucessfully — at a mobile blood unit in Soweto." Similar stories emerge all over the country. "Everyone's quality of life has suffered — whether they are whites in fear of bombs in shopping centres or blacks living amid daily terrors of brutality from 'comrades' or other armed groups." Under ordinary circumstances the end of influx controls would have been marked as a historic occasion, but it "passed with scarcely even a muffled cheer because of the prevailing anger and the preoccupation with extreme solutions." Although the sociopolitical climate could improve, "to bring that about will require acts of vision, courage and genuine commitment to a shared political future."

Ruler of Law

Rex Gibson says in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page that the modern dictator's version of the slogan of absolute power corrupting is that absolute power is absolutely wonderful. For example, the government has forced through security laws through a nondemocratic process giving it the power to declare an emergency any place it wants. True, emergency situations sometimes require emergency powers. However, this act incorporates emergency powers into ordinary law. A crucial paragraph in the law says that no courts will be competent to judge the validity of any proclamation under it, which puts the president and cabinet above the courts and therefore above the rule of law. A crucial paragraph in the law says that no courts will be competent to judge the validity of any proclamation under it, which puts the president and cabinet above the courts and therefore above the rule of law. This is an example of absolute power being absolutely wonderful, to the rulers.

Government Growth

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun says that with the appointment of new political representatives for own affairs at the regional level — which "according to one high-placed official" could "be known as assistant ministers," acting as representatives of ministers in major centers — it is clear that "the largest growth industry in the country these days is top jobs in government." These new officials would be equal to the new regional members of the executive committee or equal to deputy ministers in the central government. The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] research department has already shown that the republic has a huge number of high level officials when you count in all the homelands as well as the regional bodies. PFP leader Colin Eglin has warned that the country is being dragged down by a government which " 'just grows and grows to the extent that it has become the biggest growth industry in the country today.' "

Prison Overcrowding

"Two doctors who visited prisons in the Eastern and Western Cape have urged, in a strongly-worded report, that children not be held in jail," Martine Barker reports from Cape Town in Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 4-10 July on page 3. The doctors said that "unless the system of incarcerating children is completely changed, South Africa faces the 'chilling prospect' of a generation of young blacks who 'no longer believe in the way justice is practised by authority.' " "All prisons they saw were overcrowded — even through their visit came just after the Republic Day amnesty in May." The doctors said that cells for 30 to 40 people had only one toilet and that food requirements were inadequate for children, who needed more nourishment.

SACC Detentions

"The South African Council of Churches (SACC) began its national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, last week with a resolution to continue its work as normal despite Emergency restrictions. The resolution was in vain," Pat Sidley reports on page 4. "At least 50 people associated with the SACC had been detained, some of them delegates to the conference. By the end of the conference, more had been detained, including one of the more important office-bearers, two of whose family members had also been detained." Delegates also feared their "normal" statements could be interpreted as "subversive."

Deaths in KwaNdebele

"Eyewitnesses have reported the deaths of at least seven people — and possibly as many as 16 — at the hands of the notorious Mbhokoto vigilantes at Tweefontein in KwaNdebele on June 12, the day the State of Emergency was declared," Pat Sidley reports on page 5. "Rumours of many more dead and up to 70 injured are circulating in the small besieged homeland." The Bureau of Information denied any evidence of the deaths. Many reports of the atrocity blame Mbhokoto and one KwaNdebele cabinet minister and also indicate other participants, although details cannot be published due to emergency regulations.

ANC Authority Comments

Witwatersrand University Professor Tom Lodge, an authority on the ANC, writes on page 7 that "the two recent limpet mine attacks in Johannesburg's business district were certainly intended to inflict civilian casualties." These were clearly not instances of civilians caught in a "cross-fire," and appear to "controvert post-Kabwe conference African National Congress statements that the organisation would not make the killing of civilians a tactical objective," although it is possible that they might be carried out by "units acting out of discipline" and therefore do not represent a change in ANC policy. If the strategy has changed, it is clearly not moral. However, a case can be made that all such conflict is immoral. In strategic and political terms, it can be argued that such a strategy is wrong because "historically the evidence suggests terrorist strategies have been unsuccessful." Second, politically, one can argue that South Africa is not a colonial society but the "domestic 'settler' population" will be crucially involved in the decision as to whether to "capitulate to the forces of national liberation." In this regard, the ANC would therefore need white support and the best way to get this is not bombing white targets. Third, the ANC has heretofore fought a clean war which is a good test of its ideological integrity. "now they are becoming corrupted by the way the other side chooses to defend an immoral social order."

UDF Official Interviewed

On page 9, Gavin Evans interviews United Democratic Front [UDF] Acting Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe in an article heavily restricted due to the emergency regulations. Asked if the UDF has managed to keep operating despite the emergency, Morobe says that although UDF activities have been affected, because the last emergency was aimed at the organisation, this time "we have been able to adapt to some extent." One reason is that many members remained "semi-underground" even after the last emergency was lifted, and there were not many officials around when the police raided the second time. However, the UDF is not an underground organization, and its public activities have been disrupted. On the question of why the emergency was called, much of the answer is censored, but he also notes that the May Day stayaway indicated "the struggle had reached a new stage" and had isolated the government. Also important was the fragmentation in the white power block and the deterioration of the economy. On the question of the effect of the emergency on the UDF's ability to operate legally, he says the UDF will take every step to fight for its legal existence. "We see the main thrust of our work as organising and mobilising the masses. We are not going to run away from the task." On black-on-black violence, he rejects the concept and says that all violence stems from the apartheid system. On whether a Beirut situation could develop, he says that opinion in the black community is not one of doom but of feeling that liberation is near. In the townships, the structures of apartheid have been ended and people have formed their own alternative structures. On prospects for talks, he says there are few people who believe that "the government is prepared to hold discussions or negotiations with the true leaders of the people." He questions whether the UDF would meet with British Foreign Secretary Howe and said that the organization saw no real difference between Chief Buthelezi and the government.

Theory of Power

Political scientist Mark Swilling discusses on pages 12 and 13 the government's new regional development scheme. He says the government's approach is one of a revolution from the top, when the elites attempt to force significant social change from the top, coupling reform to preempt revolution with large doses of repression. It is recognized at both the municipal and regional level that rule cannot be based on separate racial groups and the new government structures will be multiracial. Urbanization will be permitted but also will be controlled. Eight or nine "development regions" will be the basis of this new structure, whose task will be to rationalize the overlapping functions of the previous racially divided structures. The question is whether it will work. "The entire edifice is being built on the assumption that with enough repression, reforms from above can be forces down the throats of the black majority. The reality of political conflict over the last 10 years would suggest the opposite to be true. Repression fuels greater resistance which in turn makes it increasingly difficult for the state to proceed with reforms that require at least a minimum of black support." In the end, "all-party negotiations over the transfer of power to the majority will have to take place." Anything less is bound to fail.

Hard Facts for White Establishment

"As Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe prepares for his 'last chance' visit to South Africa next week, the white establishment here desperately needs to face some hard facts," says John D'Oliveira in the "Cross Purposes" column on page 11 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 6 July. The first fact is that "tougher international sanctions are inevitable" if the South African government cannot convince Sir Geoffrey that some "dramatic, positive moves are in the offing." The second fact is that the government needs to convince its own business community "that it has a much more effective plan than the present one for gaining black support." Thirdly, nobody in the country "will enjoy reasonable long-term safety until the vast majority of our citizens are agreed on the system of government to which they must submit." Fourthly, "any attempt to fight to the 'bitter end' must end in disaster" as there will be opposition from compatriots, neighbors and the international community determined to "help put an end to white rule in South Africa." The fifth and sixth hard facts are that the ANC is "gaining increased credibility with conservative governments which were once considered South Africa's most important western allies," and the ANC can only be defeated "after it is unbanned, after its leaders are released from prison and after it is allowed to participate freely in the political process in South Africa." The final hard fact is that "no amount of juggling with the currently fashionable concepts of 'own affairs' and 'general affairs' will convince South

Africa's black majority (and the rest of the world) that blacks in this country will be getting a fair deal." The government cannot "afford to send Sir Geoffrey Howe home empty-handed." It should tell him that "if the ANC is prepared to suspend violence, the South African Government will unban the organisation, release Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders from prison and start unconditional discussions with the ANC on the practical steps that need to be taken to end violence in the townships and the rest of the country — and the steps that should be taken for long-term peace and stability."

'Obstinate Reaction' to Sanctions

The page 14 editorial says the government is showing "dangerous signs of bravado now that its obstinate reaction to mounting international political protest brings stepped-up international sanctions ever closer." Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's "defiant speech" in Witbank where he was "virtually signalling the Government's acquiescence in the introduction of tough new measures" it says "it is all very well to put on this 'do what you may' front, but it only helps to obscure in a cloud of emotionalism the very real problem that sanctions pose for the country." "The message for the world in that reaction is that sanctions threats can be seen to be causing a hardening of attitudes, not a renewed attempt at speeding up reform." Perhaps, Mr Botha would like to persuade Nationalist supporters, "South Africa can survive sanctions and even show the world the country will not be 'made soft,'" or perhaps Botha "would like to call the bluff on those countries which enthusiastically threaten sanctions but would quail before the full implications to themselves of actually applying them." However he should be aware of the "very real danger that would be done to the country's economy and to group attitudes. Brazening out sanctions can only mean serious economic degeneration, increased polarisation and violence, and a slide to the brink of the chasm. It is the politics of the irresponsible, not of the true statesman."

Rescue Mission for Frontline States

"Saving South Africa's neighbours from the fallout from economic sanctions against the Republic would involve the biggest international rescue mission ever undertaken," says Gerald L'Ange on the same page. "It might have to provide substantial logistical and economic aid to as many as eight countries over a period of several years" involving an "airlift far bigger than the historic Berlin airlift of 1948." The international rescue mission would also have to find ways to compensate neighboring states for other possible losses such as the earnings of the migrant workers in the South African mining and other industries. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland would also suffer a loss in revenue as a major portion of their revenue comes from their "share of the tariffs from the South African Customs Union, of which South Africa is the major partner." The dependence of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and southern Mozambique on South Africa for electric power is another critical area. However, the major vulnerability of the neighboring countries is in transport of imports and exports through South Africa. "Even if alternative transport routes were developed South Africa's neighbors would need compensation for the loss of the South African market." "Sanctions could also deprive the region of technology, finance and investment from South Africa for which substitutes would be difficult to find." An international rescue operation would also find it difficult to "replace the economic spinoff South Africa's neighbours get from foreign investment in the Republic that would not be diverted to any neighbouring country." "Comprehensive sanctions are unlikely but even selective measures would create severe problems for international efforts to soften the blow against neighbouring countries."

Lack of 'Foreign Confidence'

Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's speech at Witbank where he said that "further economic sanctions were inevitable and that the sooner they were implemented the sooner South Africa could show the world that sanctions and boycotts would not 'finish' the country," John D'Oliveira writes on the same page that "no country which aspires to being a modern, developed, Christian democracy can live in isolation." D'Oliveira continues that "South Africa's prosperity and its security ultimately on its trading ability, on its ability to attract foreign investment, foreign skills and foreign technology." As it was "largely the sudden collapse of foreign confidence in South Africa that slashed the value of the rand, boosted inflation, brought the country to the brink of international bankruptcy, forced thousands of South African enterprises into liquidation, flung hundreds of thousands of people into unemployment and fanned the flames of violent revolution," the imposition of sanctions by the West "will reflect a further erosion of confidence in South Africa." Certain elements in the international community "want to punish South Africa for its 'racism'" and others "will be forced by international and domestic opinion to embark on a sanctions campaign against South Africa." "Unfortunately, neither sanctions nor the South African Government's defiant reaction to sanctions will ease our country's transition from minority to majority rule." "Defiance, threats of punitive action against neighbouring states' warnings that we might be forced to default on our international commitments and extra-territorial excursions by our Defense Forces will only aggravate the situation — possibly severely."

Government by Consensus

Political correspondent David Braun says in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on page 25 that the "swearing-in this week of the 20 new members of the provincial executive committees (MECS) ushered in a new phase in the Government's consensus system." Even though the government says the news system is an "extension of consensus power-sharing to all race groups at the second tier of administration" its critics say that it is a "further concentration of power in the hands of the whites — and particularly, in those of the white State President." Even though half the MECS are not white and include "three black people who will co-govern all the people in the provinces, including whites," because the administrators "are all white and appointees of the State President, the decisions are likely to be heavily influenced, of not dictated, by Government policy and requirements." The new MECS become "agents of the central Government, and what consensus there is restricted to the opinions of the MECS representative of the coloured, black and Indian race groups." Referring to the tricameral system, Braun says it left the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates "somewhat disillusioned" with the "Government-style" consensus in the security bills. Yet, "with all its flaws, the tricameral system has allowed a degree of legislation and government by consensus. There have been a number of small victories for the coloureds and Indians in many draft laws." Despite this, the government "will not be able to get away with an optical

illusion of power-sharing if it wants a new constitution to be genuinely acceptable and lasting. Until it opts for a system in which it relinquishes its monopoly on power, in which no group can govern with out the consent of others (if such a system can be found), there will be no genuine government by consensus."

Revenge 'Counter-Productive'

Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking Cents" column on page 27 that the remarks by the government that if there are further major sanctions it might take action involving South Africa's neighbors, have been "described by some commentators as threats of revenge." Schwarz asks "how desirable and how practical are the threats?" "There is no doubt that southern African states need South Africa's trade. They need use of the railways, its rolling stock and the harbours. There are also substantial numbers of foreign blacks working in South Africa, mostly on the mines." However, if South Africa takes action against its neighbors there are "friends to be lost and the country has not got that many. There are also exports to be lost, and if there are boycotts the markets we have and that are almost captive should not be thrown away. There is the high level of unemployment in the country, but again many of the jobs done by the foreigners are unlikely to be filled by South Africans." Aid will be provided to countries adversely affected by South African actions. "Countries will get new trading partners and some markets will be lost forever. New commercial channels will be created and dependence lessened. Long term, there can be serious adverse effects on South Africa's position as the powerhouse of southern Africa." Schwarz says "we need to create a harmonious southern Africa, keep the friends we have, try to make some new ones, and try to avoid isolation. Revenge if it is taken at all, is taken on those who have harmed one, not on the bystanders. In this instance, it may not only be wrong, but counter-productive."

Possible 'Concessions' to Thatcher

A page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 6 July says that British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe can be "pardoned for the initial reluctance he is said to have displayed" when Margaret Thatcher asked him to undertake a mission to South Africa as he already knows South Africa to a "burial ground of diplomatic reputations." His chances of succeeding where others have failed are only "slightly" better. However, if the government decides to "release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC, two requirements which have now apparently been set in concrete as the bottomline conditions for avoiding sanctions, they are concessions which President Botha should be more inclined to make towards Mrs Thatcher than anyone else," as she is the one who "stands virtually alone between us and a tidal wave of senseless, counter-productive punitive measures." Yet, the "signs are not too propitious. The evidence suggests that the Government — frustrated by outsiders' unwillingness to give recognition to its reforms, and angered by the shrill and often poorly informed chorus of condemnation from abroad — has become implacable and almost resigned to the idea of total isolation and siege." The Howe initiative should be taken seriously and the government should "bend over backwards to seize this opportunity." "Mulish squandering of opportunities will not easily be forgiven."

Bombings Viewed

"It is frighteningly callous logic that believes brave new futures can be built through a mounting tally of maimed and dead civilians," says a second editorial on the same page on the current bombing throughout the country. "No thinking South African should stand indifferent to the struggle waged by black countrymen for political, social and economic emancipation" nor be "blind to the frustration caused by the Government's past failure to respond reasonably to moderate demands, peacefully presented." But the "remorseless terrorism against soft targets indicates a malevolence by the African National Congress which belies its attempts project an image of sweet reason." This will result in the hardening of white intolerance and the extension of black suffering. "The harvest will be incalculably more bloody than the sowing."

Support for Democratic Principles

Johan van Zyl, director of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), writes on the revelation of President Botha in parliament of a South African Communist Party (SACP) document setting out its strategies for dividing the white ruling class and referring specifically to the FCI's social charter. The SACP's conclusion that the publication of the business charter demonstrates a split in the white ruling class in South Africa is "superficial." "Perhaps is indeed the view of some South Africans that the stance that business community has taken on the need for negotiated change in South Africa has caused a split in the ranks," but the SACP discussion document is "very ambivalent about the FCI business charter." However the FCI makes it clear that it "seeks a return to a stable and prosperous South Africa based on universally accepted democratic principles together with a flourishing market economy open to all." Concerning the difference between the business community and the SACP on the kind of economic changes which are deemed necessary in South Africa Van Zyl says, "the basic economic principles contained in the business charter cannot necessarily be described as 'capitalist.' They rest on broad and widely accepted principles of freedom of contact and association in the economic sphere and the recognition of the right to private property. They do not deny the state's prerogative to redistribute income and wealth and to expropriate property (subject to compensation) for the public good." "Pragmatic solutions have to be found to practical problems and there is not much time for the luxury of ideological debate." Van Zyl says that the "business community is committed to actions which will make South Africa a more equitable and just place in which to live for all South Africans, provided however, that broad democratic principles are followed." "History will show whether change in South Africa will follow the model of a Marxist class revolution or the effective implementation of the democratic principles contained in the FCI business charter."

Bold Strokes Required

On page 26, the *Sunday Times* carries an article by former *Daily Telegraph* editor William Deedes which says that since he last came to South Africa, it is striking how many whites, both Europeans and Afrikaners out of government, have come to the conclusion that "nothing less than a transfer of power through universal sufferage will meet [outside] expectations. Semantics about 'power sharing' and 'reform' no longer conceal what the world is asking for." Among these people, "the mood of fatalism is marked. The fundamental divide among whites in South Africa

today lies between those who might have in future a useful role to play, after a peaceful transfer of power, and those who now rule and are in authority and so would have no future at all." There is also a divide between those who believe that since black rule is inevitable, the sooner it comes the more likely the chance of it being moderate and those determined to fight to the end. Almost no one believes that sanctions will help the situation but are more likely "to consolidate this regime and enlist support for it. Even from its critics." It seems clear that "the hour, the setting sun, call for bold strokes. They are out of the range of this Government." Although P.W. Botha has been bolder than his predecessors, he cannot play the kind of role De Gaulle played with respect to Algeria. Clearly, "it is very hard to see any way forward while Nelson Mandela remains in prison." Although his release would pose security problems, he had a sudden idea that "President Botha should go to Pollsmoor Prison and meet Nelson Mandela face to face. Not, at once to arrange his release but to parley with him on terms which might render this possible soon and more safely than those in authority fear. Overnight, that would radically alter this scene." However, this thought "belongs to fairyland."

Implement Majority Rule

In the "Another Voice" column on page 27, Harald Pakendorf says that "nobody actually says what it's all about. Not here, not overseas and certainly not those who come to visit us periodically to tell us how we should run our affairs." However when Sir Geoffrey Howe says he is coming to dismantle apartheid, he is really saying "implement majority rule!" "It is time we all say it out loud, because it is the one outstanding question in the country." Recalling the president's offer to release Mandela, he notes that Mandela responded with demands to end influx control, unban his wife, and give South Africans back their citizenships — demands which have since been met — as well as to dismantle apartheid, unban the ANC, free political prisoners and allow free political activity, demands which are being debated now. If Howe comes, he will waste his time if he does not go to the heart of the issue and state what he has on his mind, "namely full political rights for all in the country, and does not take note of white fears as to what that means." Although he will not get a clear answer to the country's central political question, he should aim "to assist in getting a process going in which as many people as possible will participate and which has as its aim full political participation by all in the country."

Upliftment Program

David Carte writes on page 1 of the *Business Times* supplement that democracy has always been associated with wealth and South Africa has been too poor to be really democratic. The situation will get much worse if sanctions are imposed and many jobs will be lost, many black. A way to avoid this would be for the West to launch a massive upliftment program for South Africa similar to the Marshall Plan. "For this to come about, our Government would have to agree to a clearly defined programme leading to true democracy. The West would have to help us get there with capital, manpower and, if necessary, arms." South Africa needs development capital to help uplift the Third World population. The West has that capital but needs raw materials, which South Africa has. "If an economic miracle a la Japan and West Germany can be pulled off in SA, this nation could be saved for democracy and all of Africa could eventually follow. This would mean far more than all the emotional claptrap being spoken and sung about Africa in the West today."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB051058 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has still refused to release the number of names of those detained under the Emergency regulations. Estimates of the total number of people detained over the last three weeks range between 1,500 and 3,000. A major monitoring group lists names of 1,890 detainees (see table). Of these 244 (12 percent) are women. So far less than 10 percent of these detainees have been released. According to the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG), a total of 920 trade unionists had been detained by last Friday. This includes 183 shop stewards and officials and 740 workers, of whom 88 percent were COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] members. By Tuesday, they said 222 unionists were still being held.

Emergency Deaths

According to the Bureau for Information, 93 people had been killed in unrest by 6am on Tuesday morning.

Ban on Meetings

Almost 100 organisations, including the UDF [United Democratic Front], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, have been banned indfinitely from holding meetings on the East Rand, in the northern Free State and in large areas of the Cape. The areas affected include 35 magisterial districts in the south-western districts of the Cape, 13 in the Eastern Cape, 10 on the East Rand and seven in the Northern Transvaal. None of these organisations may arrange, organise or hold any gathering in any building in the 65 magisterial districts affected, and no-one may encourage anyone to attend such a meeting. Many of these organisations have already been banned from issuing any statements or publications in the Western Cape. All outdoor gatherings are already banned throughout the country.

Tourism

South Africa received 34 percent fewer overseas visitors in the first three months of 1986 than in the same period last year, according to the executive director of the South African Tourism Board, Spencer Thomas. He said visitors from Europe had dropped by 32 percent, from North America by 44 percent, from South America by 40 percent and from Australia by 32 percent. Of the 82,385 visitors who came here between January and March this year, 41 percent came on holiday, 33 percent came to visit friends and relatives, 25 percent for business and one percent for conventions and congresses.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

This week's banned books: *NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] Talks to the ANC* (NUSAS, Observatory).
Unbanned: *Namibians of SWA Report No 19* (Peter Fraenkel).

Prisoner of Conscience

Mosiuoa Patrick ("Terror") Lekota, the national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, [UDF] is an awaiting trial prisoner at Modderbee Prison. He and 21 others are on trial for treason in the Delmans Supreme Court. Born in 1948 in Kroonstad, Orange Free State, Lekota acquired the nickname "Terror" because of his skills on soccer field. He attended the University of the North, where he joined the South African Students Organisation (SASO). Lekota is no newcomer to lengthy trials of ideas and prison black consciousness leaders were charged under the Terrorism Act. After a 17-month trial, he was found guilty of conspiring to commit acts capable of endangering the maintenance of law and order and imprisoned for six years on Robben Island. His move away from black consciousness to the "progressive democratic" movement came during his prison sentence. In 1983, he became national publicity secretary for the UDF and took a prominent role in the campaign for a no vote in the 1983 referendum and for a boycott of the 1984 tricameral elections. He was detained briefly in October 1983 and again in August 1984, when he was transferred to Pretoria and charged with treason. The trial is expected to last many months. He and his wife, Cynthia, have two children. He lives in Clermont, Natal, but has been based in Johannesburg since the formation of the UDF. (Source: *Who's Who in South African Politics*, by Shelagh Gastrow)

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Interviewed on South African Sanctions

MB071758 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From "Focus on Africa"]

[Text] Although Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign minister, has called off his trip to South Africa — both sides President Botha and Bishop Desmond Tutu said they wouldn't talk to him — he will be going to Zambia and Zimbabwe, but it will be noholiday. With the August Commonwealth summit looming, Geoffrey will get some tough talking over Britain's failure to back sanctions against South Africa. In Lusaka, President Kaunda spelled out his position to John Simpson.

[Begin recording][Kaunda] If the August summit in London does not give out something tangible, something we can hang on to, then I have (?no choice). I will be forced against my will to recommend to my central committee that we do pull out of the Commonwealth.

[Simpson] Obviously, if a general policy of sanctions is imposed against South Africa, Zambia itself will suffer, won't it?
[Kaunda] Zambia, it is true, especially in terms of [words indistinct] is dependent on South Africa for spare parts and other forms of equipment. There is no doubt about that. In short, Zambia will suffer, will suffer hardships, more hardships than we are doing at the moment, but I told my fellow Zambians: What choice have we [words indistinct] because sanctions, at least, give us a sense for survival, some hope for survival. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

Banana Receives Saudi Deputy Foreign Minister

MB071857 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Government of Saudi Arabia has donated $2 million towards the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. Shaykh ('Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayan), the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, made the presentation to President Comrade Canaan Banana at State House today. He also delivered a message of solidarity for the Saudi people to Zimbabweans, wishing the country success in hosting the nonaligned summit. The ceremony was also attended by ambassador (Taha Ali Ghante), director of international organizations in that country. The two men arrived in Zimbabawe yesterday and are expected to meet the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JULY 1986

Jordan

PLO Offices Closure — Jordan's closure of PLO offices is a "serious" measure indicating that there is a plan to "abandon" the PLO, strike at it politically, and break its ties with the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir asserted in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo. Despite its differences with Jordan, the PLO has taken care not to resort to "abuses or recriminations," Al-Wazir maintained, adding that Jordan used the 19 June Fatah Revolutionary Council statement as a "pretext." In other Palestinian comment cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf viewed Al-Wazir's expulsion from Jordan as "illegal" because he holds Jordanian citizenship. In Damascus, the DFLP and PFLP denounced the Jordanian action, which was not mentioned in official Syrian media, the radio noted.

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said he is happy that Jordan made the "important decision" to close PLO offices, asserting that the PLO is the main obstacle to a dialogue with Jordan, IDF radio reported. Israel will shortly take firmer measures against Fatah supporters in the occupied territories in order to strengthen King Husayn's supporters and complement his decision to remove Fatah offices, the Israeli paper *Ma'ariv* disclosed.

Other Developments — King Husayn arrived in Al-Ta'if at the start of a visit to Saudi Arabia, Riyadh radio reported, adding that he was received by Saudi King Fahd. Meanwhile, the speaker of Jordan's House of Representatives told the London paper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that Husayn will visit Damascus and Baghdad this week to resume his mediation efforts between Syria and Iraq.

As for the universities issue, *Sawt al-Sha'b* revealed that the Higher Education Council has decided to dismiss 15 teachers at Al-Yarmuk University and has recommended that King Husayn accept the resignation of the university president.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces killed 10,000 Iranian troops and wounded 20,000 more in fighting "this week" in the Mehran sector, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. In 8 July activity, "grave losses" were inflicted upon attacking Iranian troops in the area, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

For Iran's part, Tehran radio announced that Iranian warplanes raided Iraqi positions in the Mehran area 9 July, and a military communique cited by IRNA announced four air strikes against Iraqi positions in the area the previous day. The agency reported that another 2,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the Iranian attack 8 July, adding that Iran has now captured 3,100 sq km of territory since the Mehran offensive began 30 June.

Maghreb

Tunisia — President Habib Bourguiba dismissed Mohamed Mzali from his posts of prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, according to Tunis radio, which added that Bourguiba replaced him in both positions with Rachid Sfar, formerly the finance and economy minister. Bourguiba and Sfar discussed the country's economic situation 8 July, the radio added.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid's stay in a Brussels hospital is proceeding "under very good conditions," Algiers radio reported, adding that postoperative developments are "satisfactory."

Syria

A "responsible source" cited by Damascus radio said Syria condemned the Madrid airport explosion and other similar acts that harm the Arab nation, while noting that Syria continues to condemn acts that serve the "imperialist and Zionist" policy of branding national struggle as terrorism.

Lebanon

New security measures have been implemented in and around Beirut Airport, the head of the airport's security service announced in a statement reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. On the extent of Syrian involvement in the security plan, an Israeli military source cited by *The Jerusalem Post* stated that the Syrians have sent only 150 troops to Beirut.

Libya

Greece has decided to cut the staff of the Libyan Embassy in Athens by 15-20 people, according to a Greek Government spokesman cited by Athens radio.

Iran

A Petroleum Ministry official cited by IRNA stated that Iran will not accept an OPEC production ceiling of 17.6 million barrels per day nor "unrealistic" quotas.

PDRY

The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau highly assessed the results of the PDRY-YAR-Libya talks held recently in Tripoli, according to Aden radio, which added that the Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the development of dialogue between the PDRY and YAR for achieving Yemeni unity.

FBIS

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PLO Leader Renews Call for Conference on Mideast

JN031828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1723 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has renewed the call for convening an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all the concerned parties in the region's conflict, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, and the permanent members of the Security Council.

In a speech delivered on his behalf at the international symposium on the Palestine question, which was organized by nongovernmental organizations and which opened in Vienna yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the convocation of this symposium coincides with the organized campaigns to liquidate the Palestinian people and cause and to eliminate the Palestinian role from the Middle East.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said the United States is continuing to extend massive support to the Zionist enemy while denying the Palestinian people their legitimate, inalienable rights. Brother Abu 'Ammar noted the Zionist occupation authorities' campaigns of oppression, torture, detention, and expulsion against our heroic Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland. He affirmed these practices will not weaken our people's determination to continue their national struggle for their legitimate rights.

'Arafat Reacts to Closing of PLO Offices in Jordan

AU072037 Vienna Television Service in German 1930 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Videotaped interview, conducted in English with superimposed German translation, given by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Austrian television reporter Hans Benedikt in Vienna on 7 July; introductory paragraph by moderator Robert Hochner]

[Excerpts] [Hochner] PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat is, somewhat surprisingly, guest of the UN conference on Namibia held currently in Vienna. [Passage omitted] Vienna and, in particular, the UN forum offer 'Arafat the opportunity to improve the battered international reputation of his organization. The events of today showed just how groggy the PLO is. Jordan, recently accused by the PLO of having betrayed the Palestinians' cause, retaliated today by closing 25 PLO offices. Here is the PLO leader's first reaction:

['Arafat] We began to observe and to feel the escalating Jordanian pressure against our people in the Israeli-occupied territories — by strengthening the passage regulations, hindering exports and imports, obstructing our organizations, and canceling previously granted easements. The new Jordanian Constitution and the new election law are completely against the Palestinians and against Arab League resolutions. It makes no difference when they increase the number of deputies to the Jordanian Parliament but the fact that they also take for this representatives of Palestinian refugee camps, which belong to us, creates an extremely critical situation for us. This is against all Arab League resolutions.

[Benedikt] Jordan wants to introduce a 5-year economic plan for Palestinians in the occupied territories. Will that undermine the PLO?

['Arafat] They want to buy the conscience of our people. What a stupid plan that is, just like all Jordanian projects! Nobody can buy the conscience of our Palestinians. No one can buy their resolution, their steadfast efforts for national liberation.

[Benedikt] There is one definition that is of interest to us in Western Europe. It is your definition of what you call legitimate struggle for liberation and what we call terrorism.

['Arafat] Israeli terrorism or American terrorism?

[Benedikt] Let me be more specific....

['Arafat, interrupting] No, I must interrupt you. What terrorism? Israeli terrorism, Israeli state terrorism, or American terrorism?

[Benedikt] Will you let me be more specific?

['Arafat] Yes.

[Benedikt] Well, let me ask you a specific question. There have been two attacks, or attempted attacks, on Israeli civilian airliners in London and Madrid recently, that is, at European airports.

['Arafat] Why do you ask me?

[Benedikt] Who should I ask?

['Arafat] Those who are behind it. Your government here in Austria knows that some secret services are behind it and not the PLO. Why are you trying to confuse the issue and mix up our legitimate struggle, our resistance against occupation, with this terrorist action?

Blames U.S., Israel

AU090912 Vienna KURIER in German 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Heinz Nussbaumer report]

[Excerpts] The news reached Yasir 'Arafat during his stay in Vienna: Jordan's King Husayn had suddenly closed 25 PLO offices and expelled 'Arafat's deputy [stellvertreter]. The PLO leader in a *Kurier* interview: "Jordan is bowing to pressure from America and Israel." [passage omitted]

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat himself discusses the latest events in an exclusive interview with *Kurier* on Tuesday morning [8 July]: "We have been expecting this — we are expecting even more. We want the situation to quiet down; the Jordanians insist on escalation. All this is happening under pressure from America and Israel. The objective is clear: The Palestinians in the occupied areas are now going to be forced to accept some sort of 'Bantustan' as their homeland like the blacks in South Africa."

During the past few weeks, Jordan had already been taking measures against Palestinians: Trade with the occupied West Bank was limited; Jordanian passports for Palestinians were not renewed. Palestinian students were expelled from Jordan to areas occupied by the Israelis.

Concerning these topics Yasir 'Arafat told *Kurier*: "Is this not a disgrace? Along with the oppression by Israel, the Palestinians are now starting to be oppressed by Jordan also."

King Husayn had ended talks with the PLO leadership about a federation reasoning that the split PLO leadership is not able to achieve peace. [Vienna *Wiener Zeitung* on 9 July on page 4 in a report on the same topic notes that 'Arafat "was also received by former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday afternoon."]

Salah Khalaf Comments

JN081735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Following a meeting held yesterday, the Jordanian Government issued an official statement announcing that it will close most of the PLO offices in the Jordanian capital. The Jordanian Government justified this decision by saying that it is in response to the Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement last June which the Jordanian Government says assailed Jordan's policy toward the Palestinian cause.

On another level, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, announced that the Jordanian Government has given him 48 hours to leave Jordan.

Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a member of the Fatah Central Committee, said the Jordanian Government's decision to close the PLO offices in Jordan has not surprised any of the observers of this government's policy toward the PLO; that is, toward Palestinian national rights. In a statement to Radio Monte Carlo, Abu Iyad said that this Jordanian measure will increase our determination to adhere to our national rights, including the right to self-determination, which we cannot bargain over if some of our offices are closed, if our cadres are expelled from Amman, or if prison doors open to us as we expect will happen soon.

Abu Iyad noted that such a measure is the inevitable result of the Jordanian Government's policy. He said the Jordanian Government is trying to establish an alternative leadership for the Palestinians through which it can circumvent the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and deal with the Zionist entity with the aim of establishing bilateral rule in the West Bank and Gaza.

On another level, Palestinian figures in the West Bank and Gaza have expressed their regret over the closure of 25 PLO offices in Jordan. These figures said that this step will hinder efforts to realize a peaceful solution in the Middle East. Mayors and prominent writers in the West Bank and Gaza said that the decision to close the PLO offices in Jordan is extremely serious and will hinder the chances for peace and increase the difficulties facing the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory. These figures, national institutions, and popular organizations in the occupied territory noted that our Palestinian people must rely on their own resources to acheive their inevitable victory.

Israeli War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the Jordanian Government's decision to close the PLO offices in Jordan will lead to a reduction in the Palestinian fedayeen activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a statement over enemy radio last night, Rabin said that this decision is a development in the right direction.

Factions in Syria React

JN081945 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1755 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damacus]

[Text] Palestinian organizations here have commented on the Jordanian Government's decision to close PLO offices in Jordan. However, the official Syrian media have completely ignored these reports. Not a single word appeared on this subject in today's newspapers.

In a statement, the DFLP said that this decision is within the series of measures and steps aimed at undermine the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front said that the decision is a natural outcome following the deterioration in relations between Jordan and 'Arafat's leadership, accusing Jordan of attempting to organize a Palestinian alternative to the PLO.

The PFLP accused Jordan of trying to weaken and cancel the PLO.

All Palestinian organizations here were unanimous in asking the PLO leadership to cancel the Amman agreement, the Cairo Declaration, and all policies that have split PLO unity. They said that this is an inevitable step to open the door to a serious Palestinian national dialogue in order to restore firm PLO unity on a national basis.

Envoy in Cairo Reacts

NC081619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — PLO representative in Cairo Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim has reacted to the Jordanian Government's decision to close 25 PLO offices in Jordan and expel Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, from Amman. He described the action as an open notice to all Arab mediators that Jordan's decision to sever relations with the PLO is definitive.

'Abd al-Rahim said that Syria had also sent an open notice in regard to Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid's efforts, rejecting attempts at reconciliation among the Palestinian groups in order to exploit the current situation and undermine the PLO. This was manifest in its attacks on the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

'Abd al-Rahim voiced his opinion that the Jordanian Government's measures did not come as a reaction to the statement issued a month ago by the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He said that the Jordanian measures will not dissuade the Palestinians from rallying around the PLO or make them lose their confidence in their legitimate leaders.

Concluding his statement, 'Abd al-Rahim said that all attempts to replace the PLO with flimsy alternatives or to rob the PLO of legitimate recognition at any forthcoming Arab summit will fail.

PLO Chairman Criticizes Jordanian W. Bank Moves

AU0815Z7 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 8 Jul 86 p 6

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by correspondents Robert Wiesner and Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof at "0030 in the morning" on 7 July in Vienna]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

Neue Az: Your alliance with Jordan broke up last year. This tactic has failed. How do you now picture the peace process?

'Arafat: Not failed, bogged down. This mechanism does not work. At the Arab summit in Casablanca we therefore proposed another way, a new mechanism to achieve a peaceful solution: an international conference. This formula is accepted by some European countries, by the nonaligned countries, by the Arab countries, by the Islamic conference, the organization of African states, by all socialist countries; even the United States has accepted the principle of an international Middle East Peace conference in which the five permanent members of the Security Council and all affected parties would participate.

Neue Az: After breaking with the PLO, Jordan has started to take measures against parts of the population in the occupied areas: imposing an economic boycott; not permitting PLO-affiliated Palestinians to enter Jordan; not allowing Jordanian radio stations to report on the West Bank, etc.....

'Arafat: Yes, this is a serious mistake of the Jordanian Government. These measures of oppression strengthen the unity of the Palestinians behind the PLO leadership.

Neue Az: Jordan also tries to mediate. King Husayn wants to bring the enemy countries Syria and Iraq together. What do you think about this?

'Arafat: We are for it, because every little bit of increased Arab unity offers better chances for us. We support everything that strengthens Arab unity. Our cause is a holy cause in the conscience of the entire Arab nation.

Neue Az: But are you not afraid that in case of such an agreement the Palestinians would be used as a mere pawn in the negotiations?

'Arafat: No, we are a hard nut that cannot be cracked so easily.

Neue Az: You are in contact with opposition politicians in Israel. Do you get the impression that it has become easier for the PLO to find partners in Israel?

'Arafat: Without a doubt. We are conducting open talks with the most varied movements in Israel, with all who accept our rights. Progress is slow, but we are making progress. In 1982 there were strong movements in Israel against the war, but they were not very well organized. Now there are many organized forces in Israel with whom we can talk.

Neue Az: There is information that many PLO fighters are returning to Lebanon to protect the refugee camps...

'Arafat: In the agreement with the American special envoy, Habib, it was agreed that PLO fighters could return to visit their relatives. This is done. Nothing more. So far there has been no decision about a return.

Neue Az: Recently you said that the PLO fighters have the right to return in order to protect the camps because the promised protection is not working out.

'Arafat: There are three options: First, an all-Arab contingent could protect the refugee camps. Second, the UN International Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) could do that since they are present in southern Lebanon. Third, we ourselves could protect our camps.

Neue Az: So, are you going to return to Lebanon?

'Arafat: I prefer the first or second option.

KUWAIT

Lebanese Envoy Delivers Karami Message for Amir

LD081112 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At 1000 [0700 GMT] this morning, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Samih al-Baba, the director of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry's Political Department, at the cabinet office as an envoy of the Lebanese prime minister. Al-Baba delivered a message to his highness the amir of Kuwait from His Excellency Rashid Karami, the prime minister of the brotherly Republic of Lebanon.

Meets Deputy Premier

LD081249 Kuwait KUNA in English 1202 GM 8 Jul 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 8 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah Tuesday received Director of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department Samih al-Baba who is currently visiting Kuwait within the framework of a Gulf tour.

Shaykh Sabah told reporters that a comprehensive review of the situation in Lebanon was made during the meeting.

He added that Al-Baba, dispatched by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, has explained latest developments there and asked for the Arab world's assistance to solve Lebanon's problems and to end conflicts among its various sects in preparation for restoring normal life.

The meeting was attended by Lebanese ambassador to Kuwait Adnan Badra.

For his part, Al-Baba said that he met with his highness the crown prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and conveyed to him a message addressed to his highness the amir from the Lebanese premier.

He added that he discussed with his highness and with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Lebanese affairs and means of extricating Lebanon from the present situation.

The envoy affirmed that Kuwait, through his highness the crown prince and prime minister and the deputy premier and foreign minister, has as usual expressed readiness to help restore security and stability to Lebanon.

The Lebanese envoy expressed complete confidence that Kuwait will exert all possible efforts, whether requested or not, in Lebanon, the Arab world, or world arenas to restore security and stability to Lebanon and get Israel out from south Lebanon.

On the pending difference between president and premier in Lebanon on means of ending the conflict there, Al-Baba said that president Amin al-Jumayyil has a different formula from that of Premier Karami and if their speculations were identical there would be no impasse.

He explained that this situation "paralyzes government endeavors and consequently affects the situation in Lebanon in all spheres particularly in the economic and political fields."

AL-ITTIHAD on Tour

GF081620 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A prominent ministerial source in Beirut has revealed to *Al-Ittihad* that the Gulf tour of Ambassador Samih al-Baba, envoy of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, is designed to provide a detailed explanation of the proposed mass resignation by the prime minister and the cabinet. The source stated that the memorandum conveyed by Al-Baba to the GCC leaders was prepared by a commission comprising Karami and the Muslim ministers: Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, Salim al-Hus, and 'Adil 'Asiran. The source added that the memorandum did not ask for these countries' support to Karami's proposal but aimed to explain the proposal to the GCC leaders with the view to providing a balanced image of the Lebanese situation. The source said that the memorandum "states with facts that the president of the Republic is the prime obstacle to the implementation of the government's ministerial statement, which called for achieving reconciliation on the basis of abolishing political sectarianism and equality among all Lebanese factions."

SAUDI ARABIA

Joint Talks With Jordan Begin in Al-Ta'if

GF090558 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Saudi-Jordanian talks began yesterday at Al-'Aqiq Palace in Al-Ta'if. They were chaired by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and acting information minister; and Ibrahim al-Sultan, the Kingdom's ambassador to Jordan. On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the royal court; Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani, the Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Railway Traffic Returns 'Completely to Normal'

NC090622 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Railway traffic throughout the republic has returned completely to normal. Trains to and from Cairo, as well as those along all branch, regional, upper and lower Egypt, and suburb lines are running regularly.

Railway Union Issues Statement

NC081950 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The General Union of Railway Workers has released a statement expressing deep regret and apologizing to the public in general, and particularly to the railway workers, who are patriotic and concerned about the interests of their country and their fellow citizens, for the incidents arising from emotional behavior. This behavior is irresponsible and contravenes the traditional system of work and respect among railway workers.

The statement says that 90,000 workers belonging to the General Union of Railway Workers reject the method used by a small number of drivers, which offends the struggling workers in the various sections of the railway establishment. These workers condemn the failure of any worker to perform his duty because this affects and jeopardizes the people's interests, and makes them lose confidence in the railway establishment and its workers.

The General Union of Railway Workers urges workers in general and drivers in particular not to allow black marks to mar their clean records and distort their glorious history. It calls on them to hold on to their jobs as they would to their most valuable possession.

The General Union of Railway Workers is the legal channel authorized to discuss their demands and to attend to anything that may affect the drivers' lives and jobs. Officials of all ranks will more than respond to the drivers' material and work needs.

Numayri's Extradition Case Postponed Until 12 Aug

NC081722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — At its session today chaired by Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid, the State Council's Administrative Judiciary Court decided to postpone the extradition hearing of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri until 12 August. The court asked the state commissioners to prepare its report on the case.

The Sudanese lawyers, who attended the session together with Egyptian lawyers, asked for the postponement of the hearing on the basis of a cable they received from the Sudanese Government to that effect. The postponement will allow the Sudanese public prosecutor to attend the sessions. Sudanese lawyers, in cooperation with the Egyptian Lawyers Association, filed this case before the court requesting the extradition of Numayri so the Sudanese authorities may try him there.

Al-Baz on Sudan's Plans To Review Military Treaty

NC081532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that if the Sudanese Government prefers to abrogate the Egyptian-Sudanese military treaty, then Egypt has no objection.

Commenting on a statement by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi that his government was thinking of reviewing the treaty, Dr al-Baz said that Egypt had not been the one to seek to conclude this treaty.

AL-AHRAM on Butrus Ghali's Moscow Talks

PM081159 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 5

['Abd al-Malik Khalil report: "The Principal Issues Butrus Ghali's Visit to Moscow Dealt With"]

[Text] It can be said without exaggeration that when the doors of the meeting hall on the sixth floor of the Soviet Foreign Ministry closed at 1930 hours on Thursday night 20 June a new and earnest page had begun in Egyptian-Soviet relations. In this hall Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, accompanied by Ambassador Salah Basyuni, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is also a member of the ruling CPSU Politburo.

To underline the importance of this new page it would suffice to point out that, on the Soviet side, the meeting came after Shevardnadze had in the same evening attended the Politburo meeting under General Secretary Gorbachev.

On the Egyptian side Dr Butrus Ghali's meeting was a summation of the talks and discussions he had had at various levels. Dr Ghali began these by submitting a comprehensive review of Egypt's views of Africa's problem, the review which he delivered in a lecture in French at the opening of the second African-Soviet conference, hosted by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The conference was attended by Prof Anatoliy Gromyko, Andrei Gromyko's eldest son. Sitting with him on the platform were senior Soviet scientists such as Academicians Fedoseyev and Primakov, Professor V. Vasilyev, and prominent scientists, politicians, and experts on African affairs. This is in addition to the UNESCO representative.

Dr Butrus Ghali held a second meeting with First Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Kuznetsov [as published] during which he discussed African problems and the nonaligned states' role in helping Africa overcome problems of subjugation and backwardness.

Considering the multitudinous views and stances on the issues under discussion and the need for more than just one approach, Dr Butrus Ghali went to the USSR Academy of Sciences' World Economics and International Relations Institute where he met with Academician Primakov and his department's scientists and reseachers.

It must be pointed out here that the USSR Academy of Sciences' World Economics and International Relations Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute are not of the type of academies known to the Third World: They are more like complexes consisting of colleges employing a large number of specialists and researchers.

Academician Primakov has been an expert on Arab affairs for more than 25 years and is the author of books on the subject such as *Egypt Under Al-Nasir* and *Analysis of the Middle East Crisis*. Dr Ghali discussed with him Egypt's views on the Middle East crisis, dealing in particular with solutions proposed by the Soviets such as the call for an international conference, the unity of the Arab world, and boosting the Arab countries' defense capabilities.

Dr Butrus Ghali, with a high sense of responsibility as a politician and a scientist, discussed the aforementioned three views and the prospects and difficulties involved. He and Academician Primakov then went on to search for formulas that would give impetus for the Arab peoples' thrust toward liberation and to define points of agreement on the various intellectual, scientific, and practical levels.

For this reason Dr Butrus Ghali's meeting with Shevardnadze was a culmination of these calls which included discussions with diplomats at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and officials of nongovernmental public organizations, such as his meeting with Ivanov, deputy chairman of the association for friendship with foreign countries.

Although the details of the talks between Shevardnadze and Dr Butrus Ghali are unknown and are being analyzed by Egyptian officials, Shevardnadze himself has shown keen interest in what is happening in Egypt. He also expressed to Dr Ghali the Soviet leadership's appreciation of the stances and directions of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's leadership. Shevardnadze expressed this appreciation on behalf of General Secretary Gorbachev. In his talks with Shevardnadze Dr Ghali concentrated on the following points:

First, Egypt calls for stronger ties of friendship and understanding with the Soviet Government. Egypt in this regard is acting from a clear and defined "political will."

Second, Egypt believes in the need for consultation with the Soviet Union, and also that such consultations serve more the interest of peace than it serves Egypt's interest or the Soviet Union's interest because Egypt wants peace not only in the Middle East but also throughout the world.

Third, he explained Egypt's stand on the Middle East problem, which is one of support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, citing in particular the efforts being made by Egyptian diplomacy in this regard.

Egypt also put forward for discussion various methods of solving the Middle East problem peacefully. One of these methods is what the Soviet Union is calling for, namely the convening of an international conference. Egypt has no objection to an international conference provided efforts are channeled toward achieving it.

In summary, Dr Ghali's visit was not confined to diplomatic discussions but also included discussions involving centers of intellect, political decisionmakers, the ruling party and influential forces, and officials of nongovernmental mass organizations.

In his lecture at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute Dr Ghali stressed the following points:

1. Struggle against colonialism insofar as there can be no peaceful coexistence between peace and colonialism and apartheid.
2. Resolving disputes between African states peacefully and within an African framework without foreign interference.
3. Pan-African cooperation in tackling economic backwardness.
4. Africa has nothing to do with the cold war, and a commitment to the policies and principles of nonalignment is a must.
5. The need to preserve and defend the United Nations and the rest of the specialized organizations such as the OAU.

Thus Dr Butrus Ghali's visit, being the first in 10 years by a Foreign Ministry official, was successful; it is bound to be followed up by various other visits, and its outcome is bound to be translated into true and realistic steps by the decisionmakers both in Cairo and Moscow.

Oman's Sultan Qabus Concludes Visit, Departs 8 Jul

NC081045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman left Cairo this morning at the end of a 1-day private visit.

He was seen off at the airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security; and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

Also there to see him off were Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority.

S. Korean Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 3 Jul

NC032025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — A South Korean National Assembly delegation arrived in Cairo from Madrid tonight. The delegation, led by National Assembly speaker (Chang Hong-yu), is on a private 3-day visit to Egypt.

Reportage on Sudan's Al-Mirghani Visit, Talks

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC031641 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 3 (MENA) — The relations between Egypt and Sudan are long-standing, Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier and foreign minister, said here today. He expressed Egypt's happiness to receive Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese Sovereignty Council.

The official talks between the Egyptian and Sudanese leaders will start on Saturday on bilateral, Arab and international issues 'Abd al-Majid pointed out in a statement following a meeting between the two leaders today. The integration between Egypt and Sudan is natural as are the strong ties linking the two countries, 'Abd al-Majid said in his statement.

'Abd al-Majid refused to comment on a question on Sudan's conception of the Egyptian-Sudanese-Libyan relations, but added Egypt's relations with Sudan are special and that no country has the right to interfere in them. The deputy premier and foreign minister pointed out that Egypt's differences with Libya are known.

Replying to a question on whether a Sudanese initiative for the restoring of the Arab solidarity will be discussed during the talks, 'Abd al-Majid said there was no official confirmation. He further termed the Egyptian-Ethiopian relations as good, adding that Egypt does not hesitate in cooperating with Ethiopia to put an end to the problem of the south in Sudan.

Mubarak Speaks at Banquet

NC032146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1906 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a dinner banquet hosted in honor of Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani at Al-Qubbah Palace on 3 July — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Brother Ahmad al-Mirghani; dear brothers: We welcome all of you to your country. You are among kinsfolk and clan. With sincere love and affection we welcome you, our dedicated brothers and our loyal companions in the march on the road toward honor and dignity. You are our faithful partners, sharing the same objectives and destiny and standing in the same trench with us in all our battles for the sake of right, freedom, and peace.

We have always believed that the relationship between our two peoples in this noble valley is an immortal and eternal one, splendidly created by the supreme divine providence. Our people, united along the banks of the Nile, have established this relationship on the basis of fundamental and unshakable principles. These will never be affected by the passage of time, nor can any human being tamper with them. This is particularly true in light of the fact that this relationship first and foremost reflects a unity of principles and not just a series of intermingled interests. It is a relationship based on blood ties, identical values and traditions, and harmonious feelings and aspirations. It is a relationship transcending all distresses and inclinations. It stands as a solid rock and a lofty edifice against which all the spears of enemies and malicious people scatter. It is a relationship which embodies all the aspirations of the honest and faithful.

We view this relationship from an angle of mutual respect, complete frankness, faith in common interests, and the belief that it is impossible for any contradictory goals and objectives to exist. No matter how much our style or patterns may vary, our relationship will not be affected. This is the nature of life among members of the same family.

Therefore, dear brother, these unique ties are above all constitutional forms and all legal formulas. They represent a relationship based on substance and not formality. They express a living fact that exists in our consciences and souls and not just an ideal that we are eager to achieve. This relationship is based on firm strategic considerations, which have enormous historical, geographical, and cultural dimensions. This puts it in a special category which is rarely found on an international level. Just as this link was strong and firm in the past, so it will remain now and in the future. We are confronted with the same fateful and wild challenges in our attempts to wage a battle for comprehensive social and economic development.

The changes difficult economic circumstances have brought to life throughout our fertile Nile Valley imposes on us the need for sacrifice and great effort.

Your brothers in Egypt believe that your success in confronting the basic challenges you face with regard to consolidating the national and regional unity of dear Sudan, dealing with economic problems, and continuing the development process is an achievement in which every Egyptian can take pride. This success adds to our own achievements and opens the way to a better future for all the Nile Valley's sons.

On the larger Arab level, our two countries must try to revive a spirit of genuine solidarity among all the people of the Arab nation, eliminate the division and fragmentation which is paralyzing their march and jeopardizing their role in both the regional and international spheres, and pave the way for effective action that will gain the respect and support of the world. This action must be based on a commitment to the rights and basic interests of the Arab nation and on raising the banner of peace.

Our broader African obligations are rooted in a belief that the struggle of all African peoples is one. Our commitment acknowledges the fact that our honorable African brothers have sincerely and faithfully stood by us in all our battles. They have proven to be our greatest allies and most noble friends. Their stands have not changed with the passage of time, nor have they ever hesitated to give whatever the price. Therefore, we emphasize our firm commitment to support our brothers in the southern part of our glorious continent who are struggling against racial discrimination, exploitation, and intimidation. We regard support for their struggle as a matter of principle. It should never be relinquished or harmed.

Dear brothers, we take pride in this visit by our friend. He is one of the noble sons of the Nile Valley. The sons of the Nile Valley have always adhered to their affiliation and principles and have remained loyal to their homeland and nation, a loyalty based on a perception of what is their right, their interests, their present, and their future. They have set a good example; they exhibit the natural genuineness found in the sons of our glorious valley.

Brothers, allow me to ask that you stand and greet Brother Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani and the fraternal sons of dear Sudan who are present here. Let us salute the immortal and fateful ties which exist between the sons of our one people in the north and the south. May God grant us all success. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Al-Mirghani Delivers Dinner Speech

NC040530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, at a dinner banquet hosted by President Husni Mubarak at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo on 3 July — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Brother Husni Mubarak, president of the sisterly Republic of Egypt; Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly; Mr Prime Minister; Mr Speaker of the Consultative Council; deputy prime ministers; brother ministers; and dear guests: Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be with you.

It gives me pleasure to meet with such a distinguished audience in the blessed land of Egypt. It is a privilege to be able to convey to you and to the dear people of Egypt all the love and gratitude of your brothers in Sudan. We meet today with the great hope of revitalizing bonds which have never grown weak or loose. Our two peoples have been linked together throughout history by kinship, friendship, and a common struggle. We share the same road, the same goals, and the same destiny. Our peoples have always cherished these ties and nurtured them for the sake of their common interest.

As we meet here, a new era of freedom, democracy, and justice is dawning in Sudan. Our country has completed the task of establishing constitutional institutions. This was accomplished through free and fair elections, which serve to further prove the historical and cultural mettle of our people and their belief in democracy. These elections are a source of pride for the Sudanese people. They received praise from the rest of the world. They expressed the will and the desire of the Sudanese people to establish a democratic life free from oppression and despotism. This was the aim of the glorious April uprising, an epic of bravery and sacrifice in the history of Sudan. The fact that the uprising ended with the Armed Forces' handing the government over to the people is indicative of our people's determination to live in a stable, safe, and peaceful country. We have a firm belief in the right of our people to lead a dignified life under a democratic system that acknowledges human rights and that safeguards cultural, racial, and religious plurality. We seek to create a single cohesive nation that is as proud of being Arab as it is of its African roots.

Your Excellency, Mr President, dear brothers: As we enter into this new era of Sudanese history, we look forward to a bright future with confidence and optimism, a future where the Sudanese people will be able to achieve their aspirations and surmount, God willing, the suffering and setbacks of the past. We look forward to creating a society where the Sudanese people will be able to improve their standard of living through their own efforts and with the help of brothers and friendly countries.

We are trying to begin this blessed phase in our history by establishing a new basis of understanding and mutual respect in our relations with other countries. In this regard, Sudan is paying particular attention to the maintenance of its traditions of good-neighborliness, its regional and international obligations, and its commitment to the principles of nonalignment. Sudan also affirms its firm support to Arab democracy, to Palestinian rights, and to the struggle of Africans against injustice and apartheid.

As we try to overcome the troubled legacy of the ousted regime, we look forward to playing an active role in confronting the problems facing the Arab nation, Africa, and the world. We are determined to spare no effort in tackling our country's deteriorating economy through the efforts of our people and with the help of friendly and brotherly countries. We will also take great pains to find a political settlement to the problem of the south, which remains a penetrating wound in our country. This will be done in a democratic way to safeguard security and stability in our country yet not sacrifice its national unity.

The tasks we face in Sudan are hard but not impossible. We are determined to do what it takes to get them done, so help us God.

Mr President, dear brothers: Throughout its struggle Sudan has appreciated the role played by sisterly Egypt, which has never been reluctant to help and support us. On behalf of the Sudanese people, I again express our appreciation for Egypt's support to us in all fields. I also pledge that under the new democratic rule in Sudan, we will work together to strengthen our historic and unalterable relations, to preserve the special status of these relations, to impart a popular dimension to our ties, and to develop our common interests. We in Sudan have affirmed more than once that our goal is to establish good relations with all countries and to free these relations from any drawbacks associated with the era of the defunct regime.

Mr President, dear brothers: I was impressed, as were the members of my accompanying delegation, with the true cordiality and hospitality you have accorded us. I am confident that our talks will touch upon all issues of interest to our fraternal peoples and that they will result in the understanding and cooperation needed to serve our common goals.

Once more I thank you for everything. I implore God Almighty to guide you in your efforts to achieve progress for beloved Egypt. May God help us all to serve our countries and our Arab and Islamic nations. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be with you. [applause]

Mubarak on Al-Mirghani, Hart Talks

NC051244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, at Al-Qubbah Palace today. After the meeting, Mubarak described relations between Egypt and Sudan as long-standing, durable, and permanent. They are, said the president, everlasting in every sense. Neither I nor anyone else can cut them short, and there is absolutely nothing to mar their course.

President Mubarak added that he and the Sudanese leader examined various aspects of bilateral relations, and pointed out that there is nothing new to say. The ties between Egypt and Sudan are good, Mubarak explained. They outlive individuals, as both countries are linked by a single artery.

President Mubarak was asked if he intends to visit Sudan in the near future. He replied by saying there are no problems connected with such a trip, and he could visit at the time of his choosing.

On his talks today with U.S. Senator Gary Hart, Mubarak said they discussed cooperation between Egypt and the United States and American economic aid to Egypt. We are asking them to take prompt action in order to lower the interest rates charged on our debt and thus lessen our debt service. We are also demanding that the agreements reached during the Egyptian economic delegation's recent visit to the United States be implemented swiftly.

President Mubarak emphasized that visiting U.S. congressmen have a good understanding of Egypt's points of view. We have many friends in the U.S. Congress, Mubarak concluded.

Al-Mirghani on 'Successful' Talks

NC051301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Speaking to journalists following his talks with President Husni Mubarak today, Sudan's State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani said that the leaders of both Egypt and Sudan are very anxious to strengthen the ties between the two peoples of the Nile Valley so as to bring prosperity to the valley.

Al-Mirghani pointed out that his visit to Egypt is in response to an invitation from His Excellency President Mubarak and that it is taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. He added that today's talks with President Mubarak were very successful. President Mubarak, Al-Mirghani said, looks upon Sudan with admiration and appreciation and gives it his particular attention. Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting and self-renewing, we are trying to develop and enhance them.

The Sudanese State Council chairman was questioned on his talks with President Mubarak and asked whether their views on the subjects discussed had corresponded. He said that the talks had been extremely successful. The points of view expressed had been similar on some matters and identical on others. He hoped that the two fraternal peoples would both benefit.

On his visit to Saudi Arabia, Al-Mirghani said that it had been highly successful. His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia had shown great interest in Sudan.

Asked about the problem of the south, Al-Mirghani said that a constitutional conference would be held on the issue. He expressed the hope that the problem would be solved peacefully and democratically.

Speaking about the Sudanese democratic experience and its effects on Third World countries and the Arab motherland, the Sudanese State Council chairman said that its effects were good.

Begins Private Visit

NC061132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Dr 'Iamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has described the atmosphere that has prevailed during the visit to Egypt by Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, as excellent. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that the talks between Egypt and Sudan were good. He added that the visit has been extremely positive and indicative of the fine relations between the two countries.

Ahmad al-Mirghani began a private visit to Egypt today after completing his official itinerary. His excellency was seen off at Al-Qubbah Palace by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and other senior state officials. Egypt's distinguished guest was accorded an official ceremony to mark his departure.

Holds Press Conference

NC061211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Speaking at a press conference at Al-Qubbah Palace today, Sudan's State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani said that integration [between Egypt and Sudan] will take a new form, in the interests of the two fraternal peoples, and that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are progressing well. He added: My acceptance of His Excellency President Husni Mubarak's invitation is a confirmation of this.

The press conference started with a statement by Ahmad al-Mirghani in which he said: I am pleased to welcome you to this meeting, and to tell you that I had several separate meetings with His Excellency Brother President Husni Mubarak, characterized by understanding, clarity, and cordiality. We discussed all issues of interest to the two fraternal countries, to our Arab and Islamic nation, and to African countries. Our views on all the matters we dealt with were identical.

Al-Mirghani said that he had told President Mubarak about the new democratic conditions in Sudan and the situation resulting from the expression of the Sudanese nation's will through free elections. He added: I briefed his excellency on our serious efforts to restore all aspects of life to normal in the new Sudan. He noted

that Sudan had inherited a heavy burden from the defunct regime, notably an economy that is suffering from numerous difficulties, desertification, and a fierce civil war in the south. He hoped that current attempts to lead the country to safety, through its own efforts and the help of brothers and friends, would be successful.

Al-Mirghani said that his meetings with President Mubarak dealt with ways of strengthening the eternal relations between the two countries. He described these ties as everlasting and unique, having their roots deep in history. He added that Sudan believes in popular integration between the two countries and is seeking to continue and strengthen the eternal relations between the peoples of the Nile Valley, to their mutual benefit. He thanked President Mubarak and the great Egyptian people for the reception accorded him.

mad al-Mirghani then replied to questions from journalists and news agency correspondents. Asked about his concept of bilateral relations, and whether there is a new formulation for integration on a revised basis, the Sudanese leader said: We in Sudan are very enthusiastic about integration, advancing Sudanese-Egyptian relations, and boosting them. A committee has been formed in Khartoum to discuss some of the problems of integration. It will submit its conclusions in a comprehensive report, which will be completed soon. In light of the report's recommendations, whatever is in the interests of the two fraternal peoples will be done.

Replying to a question on whether there are any new developments in the problem of the south, he said that a constitutional conference is scheduled to be held. He went on to say: I have repeatedly called on the south to attend his conference with open hearts and minds and without any preconditions. He expressed the hope that the problem of the south would finally be solved.

Regarding the visit by Sudan's Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to the Soviet Union in mid-July, Al-Mirghani said that the visit is in response to a Soviet invitation extended to a high-level Sudanese delegation. A date has been set for this visit. Talks will deal with bilateral relations and the possibility of the Soviet Union supplying some of Sudan's needs.

Replying to a question on whether Egypt could play a larger role with regard to the problem of the south, the Sudanese leader said: Undoubtedly, Egypt can help a great deal by cooperating with Sudan in solving this problem.

Asked whether this cooperation should take the form of negotiations with Ethiopia or the supply of weapons to the Sudanese Army, Al-Mirghani said he believes that both kinds of assistance are welcome. He added: Military aid both supports the Sudanese Army and protects democracy and independence in Sudan. He stressed that these weapons are not used for any other purpose.

Replying to a question on whether Sudan will mediate between Egypt and Libya at the present time, Al-Mirghani said: I would be pleased to see an improvement in relations between Egypt and Libya, but there are no plans for Sudan to mediate just now. Asked about the nature of the relationship between Sudan and Libya, and whether protocols had been signed, Al-Mirghani said that Sudanese-Libyan relations were frozen under the defunct regime, and are now brotherly. He added that no agreement had been signed with Libya regarding the Nile River waters. The only development is that Libya is making a financial contribution to a project to improve the capital's water supply. There is a trade protocol between the two countries, according to which Libya gives petrol to Sudan in return for Sudanese meat and some agricultural produce.

In answer to a question, he stated that relations between Sudan and the United States are good.

Asked whether the dialogue between north and south [Sudan] will result in a constitutional conference being held, which will lead to a solution to the problem of the south, he only replied: Yes.

Al-Mirghani was asked whether the visit to Sudan of an Iranian envoy had anything to do with a Sudanese initiative to end the Gulf war. He replied that it did not.

Mentions Numayri Extradition Case

NC061411 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, held a press conference at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning at the end of his official visit to Egypt.

Speaking about former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Al-Mirghani said: The Sudanese Lawyers Association has filed a suit in the Egyptian courts for Numayri's extradition. Our public prosecutor has handed the documentation for the case to the Egyptian Government, and he will attend the hearing when the date is set. The Egyptian and Sudanese Governments will abide by the verdict of the Egyptian judiciary.

Paper Notes States' 'Differences'

NC060722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* stresses that the current visit by Sudan's State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani to Egypt, the aim of which is to strengthen relations between the two Nile Valley countries, does not mean that relations between Egypt and Sudan have cooled. Rather, it means that bilateral relations are to be established on new bases in view of the new phase in Sudan, following the glorious April uprising and the start of a new democratic era led by representatives chosen by the Sudanese people.

In its editorial today, the paper refers to differences between the Egyptian and Sudanese viewpoints on some issues. It expresses the hope that the Sudanese brothers will put these unsubstantial differences aside and take action to achieve greater cooperation between the two countries, in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples.

Al-Akhbar also refers to the issue of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. It says that Egypt's view on Numayri's asylum

is logical, as is its position that to extradite him to Sudan would contradict our principles and constitution.

The paper welcomes the Sudanese regime's attempts to improve and strengthen relations with all countries without exception. It says: Egypt is willing to exert all efforts to contribute to the strengthening of the situation in Sudan and the furtherance of the fraternal Sudanese people's interest.

Sudanese Trade Delegation Arrives 4 Jul

NC041629 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, Sudanese minister of trade, supply, and economy, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this morning on a visit scheduled to last several days. A protocol on bilateral economic and trade cooperation will be signed by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, and Abu Harirah. The protocol deals with a 220 million pound transaction and seeks to encourage the development of trade exchange between the two countries. It also follows up on the achievements of the joint Egyptian-Sudanese committee session held in Khartoum last February.

MENA Cites Interviews With President Mubarak

AL-MUSAWWAR Interview

NC022144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized there can be no solution to the Middle East problem until the current state of disintegration among Arabs is ended and certain Arab parties cease their efforts to create disunity among the ranks of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

President Mubarak doubts whether Arabs are really interested in finding a solution to the Palestinian problem. He adds: With the exceptions of Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO, it is difficult to find any Arab party which is eager to discover a just and durable solution to the Palestinian issue. Some parties are more interested in the establishment of a submissive Palestinian organization that would become a substitute for the PLO. Other parties want to replace PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat with a more lenient leadership.

In an interview with Cairo's *Al-Musawwar* magazine, scheduled for publication this Friday, President Mubarak emphasized Egypt's opposition to any attempt to change the Palestinian leadership. It is up to the Palestinian people alone to decide that he should be replaced. No other Arab party can make such a decision.

President Mubarak also disclosed that he had recently sent several suggestions to 'Arafat in a bid to narrow the differences between Jordan and the PLO. He hoped that he would receive a positive reply from 'Arafat.

Responding to a question, President Mubarak expressed his belief that there was no reason to hope that the current state of Arab disorder would be ended in the near future. He noted that Arabs were not even able to meet and discuss their differences, despite the enormous difficulties facing the Arab world. The Arab League has been unable to hold a single meeting, he added, even in the face of serious problems. The only explanation for this state of affairs is that some Arab countries believe that continued disintegration will best serve their own narrow interests.

Referring to the Tabah problem, President Mubarak said that some progress had been made toward its resolution recently. He expressed his confidence that the issue of arbitration would soon be settled.

Responding to a question about a compromise submitted by the Americans to resolve Egyptian-Israeli differences over Tabah, President Mubarak stated that there can be no compromise as far as the Tabah issue is concerned. He added: Tabah is Egyptian, and all maps, historical evidence, and events prove this fact. Therefore, there can be no compromise on the fate of Tabah. President Mubarak noted, however, that the Americans are now trying to bring the views regarding the question to be referred to the arbitrators closer together.

President Mubarak announced that he is planning a trip to the United States. This visit, he added, will take place after Egyptian-U.S. consultations on the topics which were raised during the recent visits to Washington by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and by an Egyptian economic delegation begin to bear fruit. After such exchanges, a subsequent visit may then be able to achieve tangible results. Mubarak expressed his belief that in the wake of the recent talks in Washington the Americans are now moving toward a settlement of the issue of modifying the interest rate on old military debts to equal the current international rate. The Egyptian request is reasonable, he noted, in light of the fact that interest rates at the time the contracts for the military loan were concluded were high. Since 1981, he added, military loans have become grants.

President Mubarak said that dealing with the United States necessitates a continual dialogue with the U.S. Administration, the House of Representatives, the Senate, and various lobbies. This is a prerequisite for dealing with a superpower that has its own style of decisionmaking.

Commenting on reports that the IMF has advised Egypt to go to the Club of Paris [Nadi Baris] to hold negotiations with creditors for rescheduling Egyptian debts, President Mubarak stated that Egypt will only accept what it deems to be good for its own interests. The IMF can say whatever it likes. President Mubarak expressed his belief that Egypt will not go to the Club of Paris since it has so far not encountered any great difficulties in its negotiations with creditor states. He added: We would rather conduct bilateral negotiations with each [creditor] state for the rescheduling of debts than go to the Club of Paris.

Responding to those who call for a reduction in the military budget, President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt's independence and progress are directly related to the capabilities of its army. Egypt's security and safety first and foremost are related

to the ability of its Armed Forces to act as a deterrent. If they are successful, then those who bear ill will may think twice before they attempt any act of aggression. He added: We cannot look forward to establishing peace with the powerful unless we have a strong combat capability.

President Mubarak expressed his great astonishment at the calls for a reduction in Egypt's military budget. Some Egyptians have even responded to such calls. He noted that they were first adopted by a number of pro-Israelis who hoped that Israel would remain the only superior power in the region. Mubarak continued: This may serve Israeli interests, but I do not believe that it can possibly serve Egyptian interests. That is why I am so astonished at such strange and urgent calls for a reduction in military expenditure. It cannot bear any further reduction. President Mubarak affirmed that there has already been a big cut in Egypt's military budget if one compares the current budget with that existing before the October war. This reduction has reached the point where it is no longer possible to cope with increasing arms prices. As an example, Mubarak noted that a warplane which used to cost $700,000 a few years ago now costs $23 million and sometimes even $30 million if additional facilities are included. He added: Israel now has thousands [as received] of F-15's which cost $55 million each.

Pesident Mubarak then referred to recently published reports appearing in Egyptian opposition papers to the effect that commissions in the deal for Canadian Buffalo transport planes which Egypt purchased 2 years ago have reached $12 million. No Egyptian party is involved in this issue, he emphasized. The case only concerns the manufacturing company and certain other London-based companies in charge of selling the Canadian products in the international arms market. Mubarak said that the procedures for the purchase of weapons in Egypt are very complicated and require a number of guarantees. There are several committees responsible for following up the procedures involved in such deals, he added, and each committee includes more than 20 experts.

President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt had concluded the deal for the Canadian transport planes because it was one of the best offers submitted. He noted that the Egyptian Armed Forces had been the first to act when the commission issue was brought to their knowledge. Nevertheless, he added, Egyptian opposition papers have insisted on publishing incomplete and inaccurate reports on this case.

Commenting further on the purchase of Canadian-built Buffalo transport planes 2 years ago, President Mubarak said: We bought these planes through a distributing company which handles the products of the Canadian manufacturer. A dispute emerged between the producing and distributing companies. We thought that something had happened. It later transpired that a percentage of the commission had been paid to the foreign distributing company. Officials in the Egyptian Armed Forces were the first to ask the Canadian company to submit a complete explanation as to the size of the commission and the names of the beneficiaries, the president added. It was requested that the company deduct the amount of comission from the total price of the deal. However, the Canadian company informed us that it was still investigating the matter.

President Mubarak continued: The Egyptian Armed Forces responded by halting a $4 million payment, which represented the value of the spare parts for these planes. The Egyptian Armed Forces have insisted on being repaid another $8 million if it is proved that a commission worth this amount was actually paid to the distributing company.

President Mubarak asked: Whose interest does poisoning the atmosphere for new generations serve? These generations have lost confidence in their homeland because the opposition is telling them that Egypt has become a cradle for corruption. The opposition is fully aware that we will never remain idle vis-a-vis the corruption of any person regardless of his status.

President Mubarak reiterated that the civilian work which certain units of the Armed Forces are currently undertaking does not affect the combat formation of our forces. These units have been mobilized for public service independent of the Armed Forces as a whole. President Mubarak praised the civilian work which these units are completing in record time and with minimal expense. He pointed to the Armed Forces' cooperation in the renovation of the Cairo telephone network.

President Muabrak added: This unjustified criticism of the role of the Armed Forces in serving our society is designed to meet the interests of those who wanted to do this work instead of the civilian service in order to make tremendous profit.

Reacting to the calls made by some people for reducing the huge number of conscripts, President Mubarak said: It is not true that we maintain 800,000 conscripts. This would entail a cost beyond our capabilities. For some time now the Armed Forces have been thinking of reducing the number of conscripts. It must depend more on quality, particularly since technological developments in weapons have reached the stage where a special caliber of soldier is required.

Asked why he had not yet appointed a vice president, President Mubarak replied that such an appointment would not mean a bequeathal of the presidency. The people have the right to enjoy full democratic practice in Egypt. He added: In all candidness I say that if I ever do choose a vice president, then he will be my deputy. The appointment of a vice president should not be taken to imply heredity. President Mubarak emphasized that there was no problem with regard to appointing a vice president. He simply has not yet chosen a person whom he will present to the people as his deputy. He noted that there is no constitutional stipulation that a vice president must be appointed. The constitution, the president added, establishes a different set of rules for inheritance.

Regarding the concept of a presidential advisory commission to assist him in handling his duties, President Mubarak said that he does not want any commission to be formed which might some day develop enough influence to become a center of power itself. The president affirmed that he does not want to erect a barrier that would prevent him from having direct contact with the people or from solving their problems and concerns. He noted that he already consults a number of advisers about all sorts of problems; however, this does not mean that an advisory commission is needed.

Touching on calls for amending the Egyptian constitution, President Mubarak said that this is not among Egypt's current priorities. Any move in this direction, the president added, would pave the way for deep differences in opinion over basic issues which are still in dispute among the political powers in Egypt. Free education is one example.

President Mubarak reiterated that he does not seek power or authority. He said: If there are some people who think I am not considering amending the constitution because I wish to safeguard the article which deals with extending the presidential term, then I say to these people that I will be the first to change this article when the time comes for amending the constitution.

President Mubarak added: I often ask myself how many people can shoulder the responsibilities of the presidency for one or two terms under the extremely difficult circumstances through which our Third World is passing.

Reacting to reports about a possible cabinet reshuffle before the NDP Congress convenes on 23 July, President Mubarak stated: I believe that an official should remain in office long enough for his accomplishments to be judged. I am not an advocate of changing people every few months. President Mubarak noted that one factor leading to decreased efficiency in the Egyptian administration was the fact that the minister in charge did not spend enough time in his office to allow him to understand what was happening in his ministry.

President Mubarak affirmed that the current Egyptian Government was working under difficult economic conditions and doing its utmost to confront severe difficulties. I do not believe that performance would change all that much under these circumstances if we were to replace one person or ministry, he added.

When told that some people anticipated wide-scale arrests in the wake of recent cases of sabotage during which video clubs in Cairo were deliberately set on fire and an accusing finger had been pointed at members of the Al-Jihad Organization, President Mubarak emphasized that no one should expect a campaign of arrests similar to that of September 1981.

President Mubarak affirmed: I do not arrest people. I do not make mass arrests and I suspect no one. If I had wanted to arrest everybody — as happened in September 1981 — then the incidents involving the Central Security Forces would have provided an opportunity and a justification for me to do so. However, I did not respond in this manner. I profoundly believe that Egypt must complete its democratic march despite difficulties, despite one-upmanships, and despite the recklessness of certain young men in these groups who imagine themselves to be bigger than they really are.

President Husni Mubaraki added: We enforced the emergency law in order to arrest a number of people against whom there was evidence indicating their inolvement in these [word indistinct] actions. They are now being investigated. There have been full confessions.

President Muabrak affirmed that the law will deal with anyone who participated, engineered, or implemented these operations. However, we do not suspect anyone. The state has the right to enforce the emergency law to safeguard Egypt's security against the wave of violence and extremism aimed at the entire region and to protect Egypt's democratic system, he added.

President Mubarak expressed his belief that the entire matter is limited to the extremist Al-Jihad Organiztion, which only encompasses a few hundred youths.

He noted that a majority of the people accused of involvement in the recent acts of sabotage were members of the Al-Jihad Organization who had been arrested following the assassiantion of the late President Anwar al-Sadat but eventually released for lack of evidence. The judiciary suspected that their written confessions had been obtained under duress and (?released them). They have now returned to play the same role again.

President Mubarak emphasized that all the rights of the accused are guaranteed and that he has given clear instructions to the departments concerned to treat them well.

President Mubarak said that fanaticism exists throughout the entire region. He added: It is on the rise in Israel and it exists in several Arab states. However, certain Arab regimes are attempting to confront this fanaticism in a way that does not take into consideration either democracy or the supremacy of law [words indistinct] and in a flurry of prison arrests and detentions, as well as violent confrontations which approach the level of civil war, many innocent people fall victim. Mubarak continued: We do not and will not act in this way. We are determined to respect the supremacy of law.

Presidnet Mubarak said that he does not share the increasing concern which many people have about an escalation of fanaticism in Egypt. He expressed his confidence that cooperation among the democratic regime's institutions will ultimately led to the decline of this phenomenon. He added: As a state we know the volume, extent, and nature of the extremists' activity in Egypt. No matter how much people may believe that the voice of the extremists has become louder recently, this phenomenon is still limited to a minor organization which only has a few hundred members.

President Mubarak criticized some of the Egyptian opposition papers which — consciously or unconsciously — encourage the growth of extremist trends among the youth. This happens despite the awareness of these parties that fanaticism undermines Egypt's choice of democracy, as well as the very existence of the opposition and the party system as a whole. Mubarak noted that when some people exaggerate about corruption in Egypt, implying that the entire country is corrupt, they ignore the clear reality that the present regime cannot cover up any sort of corruption, whether big or small. The result of promoting exaggerated and largely false ideas is that a segment of the youth will lose confidence in their existence, in their country, and in everything. At that moment they see violence as their only hope and fanaticism as their only solution.

President Mubarak again emphasized that no sign of corruption will be covered up. The identity of the people involved does not

matter. He affirmed that Egypt is still in a good position in light of the fact that the volume of corruption in our country is nowhere near that prevailing in several other places.

AL-AHRAM Interview on Regional Issues
NC040714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has given a wide-ranging interview to the daily *Al-Ahram*. In this interivew, which will be published tomorrow, the president said Egypt is doing all it can to establish a unified Palestinian entity in confederation [ittihad konfidrali] with Jordan. He also revealed that two messages on this were sent to Yasir 'Arafat last month, and that they contain proposals designed to break the stalemate that has been the hallmark of recent relations between Jordan and the PLO.

The president expressed Egypt's rejection of a proposal it has received, which calls for the annexation of Gaza [damm Ghazzah ilayha] as in the past. The reason, he noted, is Egypt's belief that the Palestinian issue should be resolved in toto, and that the future of Gaza should be linked to that of the West Bank. Mubarak said that Egypt is careful to remain in constant touch with Jordan on this.

As for the Tabah talks, the president explained that we are standing by our rights to Tabah. This issue has dragged on thanks to party conflict within Israel, but we shall soon see some results.

Commenting on Egyptian-Arab relations, Mubarak said we have done everything possible with Al-Qadhdhafi, but in vain. The president pointed out that Egypt has never allowed and will never allow anyone to use its airspace for action against an Arab country. This, Mubarak declared, refutes Al-Qadhdhafi's allegations that Egypt supported the United States in its raid on Libya. That attack, he added, was condemned by every official and popular body in Egypt.

Turning to the country's economic situation, the president said it is truly difficult, and the people must know that. The government is doing what it must to overcome the economic crisis, but it needs the support of all through their work, hope, and participation. The contributions of the rich are required as well. Mubarak explained that any future measures to correct the economy will not hurt the poor. They will affect only those who can afford it, and will thus enhance social justice.

The president noted the government's work in agriculture and in increasing the quantity of arable land. These efforts, he said, reflect a sound view of the country's future.

In addition, Mubarak discussed "development for the future," the slogan for the upcoming NDP general congress. He noted that it means development should bring a better future for our young people and that they should be given greater opportunities to take part in agriculture, industry, and other productive activities.

Mubarak expressed the hope that he would be able to supervise the implementation of the first 5-year plan in keeping with the public interest. It would also serve to lay the foundations for the start of the second 5-year plan during the remainder of his first term in office.

President Mubarak called on critics of military spending to stop their one-upmanship and to be completely honest in all that affects the country. Mubarak said that were it not for the assistance we receive, we would be unable to maintain our current level of military expenditure, which is just sufficient for our needs. The president pointed out that he hates to discuss this question, but that those who raise it ignore the spectacular increase in the cost of the equipment necessary for Egypt to have a credible deterrent force.

As for Egypt's democratic experience, the president described it as rare and unique in the Arab world, but somewhat tainted by certain excesses in practice.

When asked if there were any signs of a renewed regional peace process, the president said that Egypt follows every trail that could lead to peace.

Mubarak stated that the problem lies in the PLO's position on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He explained that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has faltered, and that we are currently trying to break the resulting deadlock by convincing both sides to show greater flexibility in reconsidering the matter. This is better than allowing things to wither away and then wake up one day to discover that it is too late to retrieve what has been lost.

President Mubarak was asked about Egypt's attempts to reconcile the PLO and Jordan and thus end the existing stalemate. He replied: I sent two messages to Yasir 'Arafat. I will not reveal their content, but I hope they will receive thorough consideration so that something may be done to escape this impasse. I am also in constant touch with King Husayn. When I met with Rashad al-Shawwa for a discussion of the future of Gaza, I asked him if he had spoken with the Israelis. He said he did. Then I asked him if he had talked to King Husayn, for I will not make any decision in the absence of coordination with Jordan. Al-Sadat was once called names for proposing that self-rule begin with Gaza, and that the Israelis withdraw from Gaza to a new security line outside. At that time, Mubarak noted, some said Al-Sadat was seeking partial solutions and was responsible for the loss of Palestine.

President Mubarak added: I am not prepared to start with Gaza and work alone to the exclusion of the West Bank and King Husayn, who is a partner in this issue. An agreement between us is essential if our efforts are to be united, channeled in a single direction, and productive.

On Egypt's view of a solution to the Palestinian problem, President Mubarak declared: We want a solution to the entire matter under the terms of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. What I mean is the confederal union that the Jordanians and Palestinians had agreed upon. The old system, which had Gaza as our trust territory and the West Bank as Jordan's is finished. We are now aiming for a Palestinian entity that will be associated with Jordan. I have met with King Husayn and have spoken to him

quite frankly. We have agreed to link Gaza with the West Bank and thus deal with the issue as a whole.

President Mubarak touched on Syrian-Iraqi relations as well, and expressed his hope that King Husayn will succeed in narrowing the gap between the two countries. He added: I wish the king success, though personally I cannot see any way to do it. Both Syria and Iraq have firm opinions, and Damascus has special relations with Iran. When Iran felt an attempt was being made to reconcile Iraq and Syria, it was quick to pump oil to Damascus. For its part, Iraq has no hope of coming to terms with Syria.

Regarding the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, Mubarka ruled out the possibility of it being a blow to the Palestinian question. He emphasized that any reconciliation is a gain for the Arabs and their cause.

When asked if there was anything new in Egypt's relations with the Arabs, and particularly in its ties with Libya, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan, President Mubarak responded: Egypt has done the impossible with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but to no avail. Despite all our statements, Al-Qadhdhafi still says Egypt agreed with the United States and facilitated its attack on Libya. He tries to substantiate his claims with assertions that a member of the 'Ali Sons tribes who was arrested had confessed to spying for the United States. Does the United States, with all its resources, need anyone to give it information? The introduction of electronics into American Aviation makes any help from us totally unnecessary. Despite these facts, you can see that Libya is incapable of addressing itself to the United States, and talks about Egypt isntead. We have never attacked any Arab state, and we have not permitted and will not permit anyone to use Egyptian airspace against an Arab country.

President Mubarak added: As far as Egypt's relations with Saudi Arabia are concerned, I was stunned when some Saudi papers attacked us. I never imagined that a Saudi paper would ever write that the United States guides Egypt by remote control. I told the Saudis about this, and the paper in question stopped its attacks. I hope this will remain the case. In Saudi Arabia, the government can prevent anyonne from writing against Egypt. Although I might have some difficulty in doing the same thing here, I have succeeded in persuading our writers not to attack Saudi Arabia by establishing good relations with them and by giving them the facts.

Concluding his interview, President Mubarak said: There is absolutely nothing to mar our relations with Sudan. All Egypt has welcomed the visit by the chairman of the Sudanese State Council.

The Sudanese prime minister, brother Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, will be coming to Cairo soon so that together we may prepare our strategy for bilateral cooperation in the future.

[Cairo *Al-Ahram International Edition* in Arabic on 4 July 1986 carries on pages 3 and 6 the 5,500-word text of the interview with President Mubarak. Comparison shows that the interview incorporates the following exchanges not covered by MENA:

"Question: How does the president view the demands to amend the Constitution, particularly with regard to adopting the system of electing the president and the vice president and abolishing the system of election on the basis of lists?

"Answer: Such demands are not included in my list of priorities. At present I am striving to secure the people's livelihood. This is the priority that is preoccupying me at present. When we are through with it we will move toward dealing with the next priorities. I could deal with the demands for constitutional amendments but I do not wish to preoccupy the people with them because they take a long time. It is better to invest time in providing the people's needs and deal with the demands for constitutione! amendments later when conditions become suitable.

"Question: The opposition raised an uproar over the National Assembly's passing a resolution empowering you to issue decisions having the power of law in military and economic matters. What is the president's comment on this?

"Answer: I do not see the problem in the president of the republic acting with a mandate in certain matters which by their nature require urgent action. We are not working in the dark. Is there anything hidden so that from time to time we get involved in such controversy? I do not wish the country to get involved in such endless debates. We are a Third World country and so should dedicate our time to building ourselves.

"Question: Certain people at home and abroad have apprehensions about the activities of religious groups. How does the president evaluate these apprehensions? What is the policy with regard to confronting violations of this nature?

"Answer: Such violations are committed in both Arab and non-Arab countries. There are violations even in Israel. This phenomenon is not unique to Egypt. We deal with it in the manner we deem fit. What do we have to fear as long as we are alert and adhere to the laws?

"Question: Maybe the fear stems from reports that a large number of people have recently been arrested. I remember recently hearing the figure 700 being cited.

"Answer: It is not always 700; I believe that the figure at present is about 30 individuals. I do not wish to mention names now so that the current security measures will not be jeopardized. Also, we do not aim at capturing the ringleaders only. In the final analysis the matter, as I said, is an international phenomenon that is not peculiar to us."]

Tariq 'Aziz Addresses Conference on Gulf War

JN081530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Iraq's insistence on peace stems from its principles and from its responsible stand toward security and stability in the region, as well as from its concern to maintain factors of progress and prosperity for the regional peoples and countries. In a speech opening the rally organized by the international followup committee for the 2d anniversary of the international conference on the serious effects of the Gulf war on world peace and security, Tariq 'Aziz said: The course of Iraq, which is capable of repulsing the Iranian aggression, asserts its strategic superiority and steadfastness. Meanwhile, the Iranian regime is facing a series of defeats and failures on various political, military, and economic levels.

'Aziz added that for many years Iraq's political and diplomatic activities have affirmed that Iraq has accepted all of the Security Council resolutions on ending the war and resolving the conflict through peaceful methods. Iraq has always dealt positively and in cooperation with all international and Islamic mediation committees as well as with the mediation of the Nonaligned Movement which tried to stop the fighting and achieve peace. He added that this confirms Iraq's peaceful intentions and honest desire to coexist peacefully with all peoples in the region, as well as its belief in the sovereignty of international law over relations among countries.

Tariq 'Aziz noted the importance of the international conference because it represents an honest response to a broad international will stemming from a strong belief in peace and peaceful coexistence among peoples, respecting international charters and international law, the need for concerned international organizations to tackle problems and disputes among states, and the need to solve these problems through peaceful means.

'Aziz said: The importance of the conference is also represented in the basic facts it affirmed; namely, the Iranian regime is responsible for igniting this war, its continuation, and for the great human and material losses. This is in addition to the Iranian regime's continued refusal to resort to international law to resolve the conflict, and its rejection of the many international initiatives to resolve the conflict in a peaceful, fair, and honorable way. This Iranian stand exposes and affirms the Iranian regime's aggressive and expansionist objectives starting the war and insisting upon it.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister called on all brothers and friends, who expressed solidarity with the will of peace for which Iraq is struggling, for more effective action and for a broader mobilization against the real dangers of the Iranian aggression to isolate that aggresive regime and to stop supplying it with arms, military equipment, and technical experience so that it will respond to the will of the world, end its aggression, and resort to a just, permanent, comprehensive, and honorable peace.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the roar of war created by the Iranian regime is not a sign of strength or self-confidence, but evidence of fear of the future. He added that the Iranian regime thinks that through the roar of propaganda it can change the essential facts in the course of this strategic conflict.

'Aziz pointed out the four messages President Saddam Husayn addressed to the Iranian people in which he called for a fair, comprehensive, permanent, and honorable peace based on respecting both parties' sovereignty, rights, options, and on noninterference in the domestic affairs of the other party. He added that these messages will remain evidence of Iraq's intentions and concern for peace which will give Iraq and Iran an opportunity to contribute to serving the region and reinforcing its peace and security.

Sa'd Qasim Hamudi, secretary genral of the committee, also delivered a speech in which he noted that the memebrs of the international conference clearly expressed their strong condemnation of the Iraq-Iran war which the Iranian regime insists on continuing. [Passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in Gulf War

Communique No 2,283

JN071705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,283 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which embody Iraq's vigor and loftiness and its people's aspirations for a free and dignified life, are fighting to rebuff aggression and inflict further losses on the aggressors with the power of God.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. At 1115 [0715 GMT] today, an enemy force attempted to attack our forward units in the Mehran area within the II Army Corps operational sector. Strongly supported by the brave eagles of the air and the courageous artillery men, our tough men, known for extreme courage and meticulous, heroic perfornace, crushed the enemy attempt and wiped out most of the attacking force. The remaining few fled under strong Iraqi fire. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces. God bless every brave man loyal to Iraq's territory and concerned about the homeland's security and people's dignity. Praised be God for His support.

Elsewhere in the same sector, three tanks, one observation post, and several infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed.

2. Our gigantic Air Force continues to pursue the despotic Khomeyniites to pour down on them Iraq's wrath, further dismember their knaves, and destroy their resources and supplies. Our bold planes carried out 57 combat missions today, inflicting death on enemy concentrations and destruction on weaponry, equipment, and hardware. They also achieved the following:

a) At 1440 today our planes launched a bold raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.
b) At 1457 today other planes launched a new successful raid on Khark Island installations, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.
c) Late this afternoon our planes spotted 50 vehicles loaded with personnel and 15 trailers. Our good, brave pilots swooped down on them and succeeded in destroying them and their occupants. After carrying out all missions with great courage and accuracy, the true pilots returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care.

3. The cavaliers of the bold helicopter gunships continued to pour their lava down on the criminal knaves. They made 26 combat sorties today, destroying several concentrations of the despotic Khomeyniites and a number of their armor, vehicles, and weapons. The brave cavaliers then returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

4. Using intensive artillery, tank, and mortar fire, our brave fighters on the VII Army Corps front destroyed several enemy infantry positions and set them ablaze. They also damaged one shovel and destroyed one vehicle, one 106-mm gun, one ammunition dump, and three machine gun emplacements.

5. Our heroic patrols were carrying out their duties in no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector when they seized the following weapons which the enemy had left behind after fleeing recent battles: one 120-mm mortar, one 60-mm mortar, one heavy-caliber machine gun, one radio, and two Kalashnikov rifles. The Corps' loyal soldiers also killed 12 knaves elsewhere in this sector.

6. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, one boat and two infantry positions were destroyed, and fires were started in enemy areas in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Quantities of ammunition which the enemy left behind in recent battles in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan were seized and one ammunition dump and two infantry positions were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. The forces of the suspect despots shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 7 July 1986

'Third' Maritime Target Hit 6 Jul

JN061753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1743 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes delivered an accurate and effective strike against a third maritime target off the Iranian coast this evening. In a statement to INA this evening, a military spokesman said the Iraqi planes hit the target at 1948 [1548 GMT] today and returned safely to base.

This morning other Iraqi planes raided two maritime targets off the Iranian coast, scoring accurate and effective hits.

Maritime Target Hit 7 Jul

JN072003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a bold raid on a large maritime target near Iran's Khark Island at 2030 [1630 GMT] today. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi planes hit the target accurately and effectively and returned safely to base.

New Mehran Offensive Crushed

JN081032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — For the second time in 2 days Iraqi forces crushed a new Iranian offensive in the Mehran area this morning. An Iraqi military soruce told INA that the Iranian forces and the troops sent to reinforce them sustained huge losses in this battle, estimated at thousands of killed including large numbers of officers, among whom was a ranking Iranian commander. The source added that the Iraqi fighter planes, bombers, helicopter gunships, and artillery played an important role in wiping out the bulk of the attacking forces.

On Iranian claims that fighting took place with some Iraqi brigades, the source explained that the brigades mentioned were never in the sector and this shows the falseness of the Iranian claims. He also denied that the strategic Al-Basrah-Baghdad road was attacked by the Iranian forces. He said: Those who know geography know that this road is some 100 km away from the area of operations on the borders.

The source concluded his statement by saying that all this demonstrates that those who issue Iranian communiques are ignorant and base their communiques on their sick imagination.

Six Iranian Divisions Hit

JN081612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1532 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have wiped out most of six divisions of Khomeyni guards in addition to the guards' 21st Brigade, which is called the Imam al-Rida Brigade, during fighting this week in the Mehran sector. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the six divisions that were almost completely wiped out were Nasr, the 5th Division; Sayyid al-Shuahada', the 10th Division; 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, the 17th Division; Karbala', the 25th Division; Muhammad Rasullah, the 27th Division; and Tha'r Ullah, the 41st Division. The spokesman added that as a result the Iranians lost 10,000 troops and twice that number were wounded. The Iraqi forces continue to wipe out waves of Khomeyni guards which the Iranian rulers are sending one after the other.

The spokesman noted that the Iranian regime was forced to gather its remnant forces from the various sectors to offer them as fodder for the Iraqi fire, now that the Iranian forces have completely failed to reach an impregnable position to reduce the immense losses they are sustaining in their current positions.

The spokesman added that the current battles will be a scandal for the Iranian regime because of the grave losses it has sustained.

Communique No 2,284

JN081643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,284 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of truth, which are supported by God, are continuing their glorious defense of Iraqi borders, giving a great example in courage and valor and inflicting further losses on the gang of evil and aggression. Our men are supported by God and are full of vigor and pride. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Today the unjust enemy sent groups of its forces to attack our forward positions in the Mehran area within the II Army Corps sector. Our brave forces fiercely confronted all enemy attempts and inflicted grave losses on the enemy forces and their reinforcements. Our forces also destroyed large quantities of enemy equipment, weaponry, and supplies, and are now in absolute control of the situation. They are dealing the enemy further blows to inflict more losses on the aggressors.

2. The brave eagles of the air have continued to pursue enemy remnants, inflicting further losses. They flew 39 combat missions and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our Army helicopter gunships dealt successful blows on enemy remnants, weaponry, and equipment. They flew 24 combat missions after which they returned safely to base.

4. Six enemy troops were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector. In the same sector, one of our patrols seized two Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, one antiaircraft gun, and five pieces of communications equipment.

5. Our units on the VII Army Corps front have continued to confront enemy remnants, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They destroyed two vehicles, two infantry positions, and one ammunition dump. Our units also caused huge fires on the enemy side.

6. An enemy patrol attempted to advance on our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, but our brave forces captured one of the patrol members and seized a Kalashnikov rifle. Our men also killed a number of enemy troops and forced the others to flee.

7. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah tackled enemy positions and troop concentrations killing two, destroying one boat and two infantry positions, and burning one vehicle and two ammunition dumps.

8. A number of enemy troops were killed, and five infantry positions, two gun emplacements, and two observation posts were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

9. By their criminal acts, the tyrant Iranian rulers are affirming their immorality and their spite against our great people. The mean Iranian clique has committed a new crime by shelling Al-Qurnah city with long-range artillery, martyring one girl and another youth, and injuring another child and two other civilians. While asking God to have mercy on the souls of the martyrs and to heal the injured citizens, we affirm that this grotesque crime will not go without harsh punishment.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 July 1986

Commander on Iranian Losses

JN090711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi field commander has stated that the huge losses sustained by the Iranian forces in the recent battles have compelled the Iranian regime to carry out futile maneuvers with its units in its attempt to compensate for these losses. Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Zahrah Shakarah, commander of the 29th Division, has stressed that the Iranian forces in the Mehran sector are currently sustaining losses they never expected to sustain. In an interview with *Al-Qaidisiyah* here today, the Iraqi commander explained that the Iranian rulers have put their forces in a critical situation as they are now between the hammer and the anvil.

The Iraqi commander said that the Iranian people will realize the extent of the catastrophe that has befallen them when they come to know the real losses the Iranian forces sustained in the Mehran sector.

Air Force Commander on Mehran

JN090745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and Air Defenses has stated that the Iraqi Air Force destroyed more than 1,000 Iranian vehicles and armored vehicles before participating in the battles in the Mehran sector, not to mention the Iranian forces which are currently being wiped out on the battlefield. In an interview with *Al-Qadisiyah* today, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and Air Defenses, said that the Mehran area has become a big graveyard for the Iranian forces thanks to blows of the Iraqi Air Force which has wide experience and the necessary sophisticated weapons enabling it to perform over the entire battlefield under all circumstances and at all times.

The Iraqi commander stressed that the Iraqi Air Force has not introduced all that it possesses into the battle. He added: This is because our calculations and expectations are that a protracted war will be waged and we expect the Iranian regime to wage new offensives against Iraq at any time.

The Air Force commander added that the Iraqi Air Force will not allow the Iranian regime to catch its breath and will deal it effective and accurate blows that will destroy its vital resources and prevent it from using these resources in the aggression. He said that the Iraqi Air Force from now on will strike at the Iranian forces' hideouts in rear positions, communications lines, and economic and military targets which are far from the battlefield. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will not leave any

Iranian target or facility until it destroys it, no matter how remote they may be.

Talks Begin With Egyptian Foreign Trade Delegation

JN081127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — The meetings of the first session of the Iraqi-Egyptian Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation began here today. Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, chaired the Iraqi delegation to the meetings while Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, chaired the Egyptian delegation.

The heads of the two delegations exchanged cordial speeches expressing their two countries' desire to promote bilateral relations. Hasan 'Ali said the first session of the committee will be successful because it will discuss cases that will contribute to promoting economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Hasan 'Ali explained that Iraq continues to implement important projects within its development plan for bolstering the Iraqi economy despite the unusual circumstances of the war that is imposed on Iraq.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali stressed that cooperation with Iraq is vital and essential in these circumstances, particularly since such cooperation has historical roots which bind the two countries in various fields. He pointed out that Egypt is ready to put all its available resources at Iraq's disposal to enable it to attain its development plans and that it will postively respond to all the requirements for bolstering Iraqi development, whether in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, or other fields.

The two sides then discussed the items listed on the agenda such as economic cooperation, trade exchange, scientific and technical cooperation, trade exchange, scientific and technical cooperation, and issues dealing with agriculture, irrigation, industry, social security, and all other issues that bolster joint cooperation.

Three subcommittees were formed: the committee for trade exchange, the economic and financial committee, and the committee for scientific and technical cooperation. [Passage omitted on those attending session]

Husayn To Resume Iraq-Syria Mediation

PM090842 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Fayiz Tells *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*: Husayn To Visit Baghdad and Damascus in the Next 2 Days"]

[Excerpt] King Husayn of Jordan will this week resume his mediation between Syria and Iraq and will visit both states within the next 2 days. Jordanian House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has stated that he found Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad fully understanding and responsive in connection with the question of clearing the Arab atmosphere and pooling Arab resources at this stage.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, 'Akif al-Fayiz, who returned to Amman from Damascus yesterday, said that during his visit to Damascus he discussed current Arab developments with President al-Asad, whose views he found to be quite responsive to the requirements of the current phase.

On the mission of the Arab parliamentary delegation which will undertake Arab reconciliation, the Jordanian House of Representatives speaker and current Arab Parliamentary Union chairman said that this matter will be left to the Jordanian monarch, who will resume his mediation by visiting Damascus and Baghdad this week. [Passage omitted]

AL-RA'Y Reacts to Decision on PLO Offices

JN081059 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jordan has always taken care not to be affected by what has been or what is being said about its firm policy toward the Palestine question. In short, the Palestine question for us is a national cause; it is the cause of our past, present, and future; it is the cause of our land and people. Moreover it is the cause of the one family whose hopes and pains have converged, which has united in steadfastness and determination, and whose march has been characterized by unlimited suffering and unprecedented courage. Therefore, any accusations aimed against our firm stands and policy will continue to be unjust, illogical, and biased accusations.

The Jordanian Government stressed this care in its statement yesterday on the closing of non-PLO offices. The government's decision was based on a deep and more important consideration related to rejecting all attempts to cast doubt on the government's policies, and to rejecting attempts to undermine our national stand toward the Palestine question, our major and central cause, the cause of our present and future. The closing of these offices is based on the government's conviction of the wickedness and seriousness of the role played by these offices. The closing of these offices does not mean that Jordan has changed its stands that are well-known to all Arabs, friends, and even enemies, whether toward our recognition of the PLO or toward the continuation of our dealing with the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

Still, we believe that the Palestine question must not be an arena for accusations, defamation, and delusion, and that the sanctity of this question and our commitment to it should urge us to be concerned about cooperation and understanding with our brothers in the PLO. This concern is part of a major concern for Arab solidarity, and for mobilizing our potential and closing our ranks around this question and around our major, serious, and fateful conflict with the Zionist enemy, its plans and racism which are clear to everyone.

Jordanian Daily on Economic Plan for West Bank

JN080837 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1, 16

[By Ahmad al-Nusur]

[Text] Amman — *Sawt al-Sha'b* has learned that a plan for economic and social development in the occupied West Bank which is being prepared by the Planning Ministry is in its final stages and that overall investment in this plan amounts to approximately 461 million Jordanian dinars and will cover health, education, housing, agriculture, and industry. This plan is in line with the Jordanian Government's efforts to improve economic and social conditions in the West Bank and is the first comprehensive Jordanian plan for the West Bank since it became occupied.

The plan seeks to channel the development move in various fields to bolster the steadfastness of the citizens on their occupied lands by regulating Jordanian expenditures in these fields. The plan also calls for completing the economic integration of the West Bank economy with the economies of neighboring Arab countries, mainly with the East Bank.

Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry sources said that official efforts are being exerted to attract the necessary funds needed for the plan from various international sources, the IMF, and Arab investors to secure the sum of 90 million dinars which represents the total expenditure needed annually for implementation of the plan.

Press Comments on Occupied Territory Meeting

SAWT AL-SHA'B

JN030832 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Preserving Territory and People"]

[Text] Jordan, which has worked hard and struggled long in order to formulate a comprehensive pan-Arab stand to bolster the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, is destined to continue to assume this historic, pan-Arab responsibility with all of its resources and efforts for the sake of preserving the sacred land and the Palestinian Arab identity before all opportunities are lost and before the Zionist octopus completely engulfs and swallows up the occupied Arab territory in the absence of a comprehensive Arab stand.

This historical fact of Jordanian policy emerged very clearly yesterday from His Majesty King Husayn's review of the Palestine question before the Higher Committee for Occupied Terri-

tory Affairs during two decades of Israeli occupation and his assertion that priority must continue to be given to the territory and our steadfast kinfolk in order to strengthen their steadfastness, attachment to the land, and preservation of their national identity.

When King Husayn turns with his whole heart, mind, and struggle toward our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territory at this critical and sensitive phase, this means, among other things, that the Jordanian leadership is concerned about joint Arab action and Arab solidarity and has logical reasons and pressing justifications that prompt it to immediately respond to the appeal stemming from the conscience of the occupied territory, which is facing the danger of being carved up and removed from the Arab map, and also from the conscience of the steadfast Palestinian people there, who the occupation authorities are about to completely uproot from their land and obliterate their identity and thus eliminate any trace of the Arabism of the territory and people.

Two decades have passed since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, yet our kinfolk remained patient, steadfast, and militant. Two decades have passed while the Israeli occupation authorities continued to carry out their Judaization plans stage by stage in the absence of any joint Arab action against this fait accompli, which is being enforced on the territory, the people, and the cause.

All that took place while our kinfolk in the occupied territory waited for serious action and real, sincere assistance and support. King Husayn's stands have come as a translation and an embodiment of Jordan's response to and interaction with our kinfolk. They have come to save our kinfolk, bolster their steadfastness, and strengthen their attachment to their territory and homeland. This response is based on a realistic and objective understanding of the circumstances of the occupied territory and the suffering of its people. This response reaches every field through a 5-year development plan within the comprehensive Jordanian development program and also through real participation in the burden of confrontation as well as in national and pan-Arab responsibilities whenever resources permit.

We and our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied terriotry hope that His Majesty King Husayn's initiative and efforts will be the beginning of a concerted Arab effort within an integral plan to preserve the land and entrench our kinfolk on it. Pan-Arab responsibilities transcend all borders and regional and personal interests and rise above all wounds, pain, and suffering.

AL-DUSTUR

JN030914 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Proceeding From Commitment to Our Kinfolk"]

[Text] The meeting of the Higher Committee for Occupied Territory Affairs which his Majesty King Husayn chaired yesterday constitutes an important slogan for a special phase of intensified pan-Arab approach toward the kinfolk in the occupied territory with the aim of bolstering steadfastness in the face of occupation, entrenching the Arab identity of the land, and protecting the cohesion between brothers on the two banks of the Jordan River.

Jordan, which during the previous years of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank fully carried out its pan-arab duty and fulfilled all its national commitments, completely realizes that without a stand that faces up to the level of heavy responsibility and that confronts the various ramifications resulting from 2 decades of occupation, the identity of the land will be subjected to all possible dangers and the fate of its inhabitants will be exposed to the gravest possible challenges.

Based on these commitments, and out of awareness about the specific traits of this critical phase, Jordan has prepared the first 5-year development plan for the occupied territory despite the sparsity of its intrinsic resources and despite the lack of financial capabilities — capabilities which have been subjected and are still subjected to continuous reduction due to the economic, oil, and financial crisis being experienced by all Arab region countries.

However, this country, which has been accustomed to sharing the daily bread with its brethren, not to mention the joint danger and destiny, has not taken into consideration the mere accounts of material profit and loss, now that the fate of the Arab land and the future of the Palestinian arab people are in jeopardy.

His Majesty King Husayn, who has carried the Palestine question within his great heart to the entire world, explaining, warning, and cautioning against the consequences of the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab land, today returned from his recent trip which took into account the facilitation of suffering being experienced by the kinfolk, bolstering the citizens' steadfastness, and preserving the land's identity pending possible practical alternatives that will allow the return of the land that is free, dear, and purged from the filth of the occupiers.

While preparing to carry out its national and pan-Arab duty toward the kinfolk in the occupied land, Jordan is looking forward to its Arab brethren extending support and backing to those who are steadfast, patient and who are stationed near the Al-Aqsa Mosque and in the West Bank and Gaza. By so doing, the Arab brethren will be carrying out part of their duty toward the kinfolk, brothers, and sons in the occupied territory.

Omani Sultan Qabus Leaves for Cairo 7 Jul

JN071136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Aqaba — His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman left Aqaba for Cairo at noon today following a 3-day private visit to Jordan. His Majesty King Husayn saw off His Majesty Sultan Qabus at Aqaba airport. Also present were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

Airport Official Details New Security Measures

NC081242 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Samil al-Shaykhah, head of Beirut airport's security service, has announced that new security measures have been implemented in and around the airport. Checkpoints have been established to arrest any armed men and the entire area is being patrolled to ensure the safety of roads leading to the airport, he noted. Al-Shaykhah added that the airport parking lot has been rearranged with certain areas being allotted to specific groups. To ensure maximum security, no cars will be allowed to remain parked within airport areas. Only passengers will be allowed inside the airport itself, and entry will be restricted to official gates, he stated.

Syrians Prevented From Deploying in Southern Suburb

NC081852 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] We would like to point out that the Syrians have not been able to spread out to the southern suburb, the stronghold of Hizballah. Sources at the joint Syrian-Lebanese security force say that obstacles prevented the security patrols from spreading out into certain additional areas, particularly in Burj Abu Haydar, Al-Nuwayri, Al-Khandaq Al-Ghamiq, Al-Bastah, and Suqaq Al-Balat. The sources add that communications are continuing with Hizballah and other organizations to have them close their party offices in these areas before expanding the jurisdiction of the security force. This is so as to avoid clashes with the gunmen.

According to Hizballah sources, the organization's leaders refuse to close their offices in these areas on the pretext that they are too close to the contact lines.

The security sources express fears about the new plan, which is designed to protect the residences of politicians, former prime ministers, and diplomats, because of potential embarrassment resulting from the possible rejection of this protection, particularly as the plan provides for the participation of Syrian intelligence.

Nasirites Order Strict Security Measures in Sidon

NC071406 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0130 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, returned from Damascus today. While there, Sa'd met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as well as leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Sa'd's talks in Damascus dealt with the various aspects of the current situation in Lebanon.

Sa'd issued instructions today for strict security measures to be taken at the northern entrance to Sidon, near the Al-Awwali roadblock, as it is the gateway to the south. This will prevent the entry or infiltration of suspicious Palestinian or Lebanese elements, which would undermine and harm nationalist activity.

Sa'd pointed out that the aim of these measures is to prevent individuals from coming to Sidon and the south to carry out sabotage and to strike at the unity of the nationalist ranks, as they have repeatedly tried to do in West Beirut, the camps, and the southern suburb.

Amal, Security Forces Clash on AUB Campus

NC090857 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] At approximately 1100 today, Amal gunmen, who were escorting the wife of Minister Nabih Birri, and members of the security force exchanged fire on the American University of Beirut [AUB] campus. The incident led to tension in the area.

AL-NAHAR on Implications of Syrian Entry Into Beirut

NC090946 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Emile Khuri article entitled: "The Return of Syrian Forces to West Beirut Raises Several Questions; Syria Would Be Able to Restore Its Role in the Framework of a Comprehensive Deal If It Manages To Bring About the Release of Hostages, Stamp Out Terrorism, and Find a Solution to the Problem of the South"]

[Excerpts] The full political and security implications of the Syrian Forces' entry into West Beirut are as yet unknown. However, the return of these forces has raised several questions within official and political circles. These questions are as follows:

1. Will the Syrian forces' return to West Beirut, and probably to other parts of the country as well, restore the situation to what it was before 1982? Some Palestinian fighters have already come back, and certain militias and armed groups are replacing the legitimate security forces. [passage omitted] If this continues, how will the Lebanese authorities react?

2. Knowing that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut without obtaining prior official Lebanese authorization, will this return receive the same international and regional support enjoyed in 1976, when these forces also entered Lebanon without permission from the Lebanese authorities in order to enforce discipline on the Palestinians and to stop the fighting in the country? [passage omitted]

3. Will the Syrian forces' return mark the beginning of the implementation of the tripartite agreement's security clauses? [passage omitted]

4. Does the return of the Syrian forces fall within the framework of a comprehensive regional and international deal that provides for the release of all foreign hostages, security arrangements in the south leading to Israel's full withdrawal from the country in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 425, and a clampdown on terrorism and terrorists in all areas under Syrian control? If Syria manages to accomplish this, it would then be in a position to restore its role in Lebanon and the region, and thus once again gain control of the Lebanese and Palestinian cards.

The release of the U.S., French, and UK hostages would tempt the powers concerned to give Syria a free hand in choosing whatever methods it deems appropriate to achieve these objectives. Syria will have to tighten its military control over those areas which serve as a venue or route for acts of kidnapping and terrorism, something which Syria has already begun to do. [passage omitted]

According to an official source, Syria has been flirting with the West lately in the hope that this will restore its role in Lebanon and the region. The flirtation will only succeed, the source adds, if the hostages are freed, security measures for the south are formulated, and terrorism is stamped out before a deadline of next October [tishrin al-muqbil]. Will Syria, with its established policies and known strategy, be able to do this?

According to the same source, Syria will find it difficult to secure the release of the hostages without Iranian cooperation. Iran may have its own calculations which differ from those of Syria. Iran fears a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement following the release of the hostages, and it may act to stave off such a development.

Syria also cannot grant security safeguards to Israel unless this falls within the framework of a comprehensive solution put forward at an international conference. The presence of numerous resistance groups in the south further complicates Syria's task in this regard.

As for clamping down on terrorism and terrorists, this may be feasible in the areas under Syrian control; however, terrorism would only move to other areas. Syria would then either consider its mission accomplished, or it would have to expand its areas of influence, with all the dangers inherent in such a move.

Karami on Ministerial Committee Meeting, Security

NC081328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a Ministerial Committee meeting at Karami's home on 8 July — recorded]

[Text] The Ministerial Committee has discussed current developments in the country, particularly those taking place on the security, economic and social levels. Members of the committee also reviewed the political aspects of the present situation, as well as what can be achieved in this domain now that the security plan has been successfully implemented.

It goes without saying that the Ministerial Committee takes great interest in matters which are of concern to all citizens. We will continue to follow up the implementation of the security plan until the situation settles down completely in a way that will realize our citizens' hopes and wishes. These are the topics which were discussed at today's Ministerial Committee meeting.

[Question] It has been reiterated that an expanded Islamic meeting will soon be held. Has an understanding been reached on a date for this meeting yet?

[Karami] We are prepared to respond to an invitation when it is issued by the people concerned. As for myself, I am not aware of contacts taking place in this regard.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will the security plan include the road to the south?

[Karami] Undoubtedly, since security is demanded by everyone and for all areas. We must eventually expand the security plan to include all these areas so that they may enjoy its good effects; that is, if we can do so.

Phalangist Party Leader on Boycott, Syrians

NC071325 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau and Central Council today, party leader Dr George Sa'adah said that Lebanon is suffering from a terrible lack of confidence in the prime minister and certain Cabinet ministers. These people have declared a boycott against the government and its citizens in a way which is unacceptable as far as national responsibility is concerned. He stated: I fear that this is meant to partition and fragment Lebanon and its sovereignty.

Dr Sa'adah questioned the decision of the prime minister and the so-called Ministerial Committee to send the Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs on a tour of the Gulf region following the president's recent visits. The tour by the Foreign Ministry official only means continuing domestic fragmentation, he added, and the possibility of increasing its dangers on Arab and foreign levels. The decision by President al-Jumayyil to tour the Gulf was prompted by a widespread and nonfactional belief in the need to increase efforts toward finding a solution and to revive Arab and international interest in Lebanon and the legitimate Lebanese Government. These recent moves and positions, however, will only increase the negative aspects that govern Lebanon's economic and financial position, he affirmed decreasing the rate of the Lebanese pound and leading to a continual deterioration of the various economic sectors. [passage omitted]

Regarding his recent visit to Ihdin, Dr Sa'adah emphasized that both he and former President Franjiyah were in complete agreement on a number of basic principles. He said that efforts are currently underway to broaden the scope of this meeting in order to reach agreement and attain unity among the Christian leaders as a prelude to comprehensive national dialogue.

Dr Sa'adah reiterated that the situation in West Beirut is abnormal and that the reentry of Syrian forces into the city was not a Lebanese decision. He said: What we want is to return the security role to the legitimate Lebanese security forces alone. He asserted that the Chamber of Deputies is the backbone of Lebanon, its regime, and its existence. The Phalangist Party will continue to support this body, he emphasized.

'Secret Contacts' To Release French Hostages

NC090520 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Quoting a diplomatic source, *Al-Nahar* reports today that secret contacts have recently been undertaken to secure the release of French hostages in Lebanon. According to this source, French diplomat Marcel Carton, who was kidnapped in West Beirut on 12 March 1985, might be set free this week.

Sha'ban Receives Iranian Government Delegation

NC090609 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran visited the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] leader, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. The delegation included Mohammad Lavasani, Foreign Ministry director general for foreign relations; the foreign minister's adviser on financial and administrative affairs; and the Iranian ambassador in Syria. The meeting was attended by Malik 'Allush, IUM official in charge of political affairs, who later stated that the two sides had exchanged views on the political and security situation in Lebanon. Both parties expressed support for the West Beirut security plan and affirmed the need to strengthen the unity of Islamic ranks in Lebanon.

Amal Holds Palestinian, Kidnaps Socialist

NC082007 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] In West Beirut, Amal Movement gunmen arrested a Palestinian who belongs to Fatah's Force 17 near the entrace to the Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1800 today. The gunmen took him to the movement's central security headquarters in Bi'r Hasan.

Meanwhile, Amal Movement gunmen, followers of Abu Khadr, kidnapped socialist Jihad Mahrum on Abu Shakir square at approximately 2115 today and took him in an orange BMW to an undisclosed destination.

Resistance Man Killed in Israeli Attack

NC081901 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] In the indomitable south, national resistance fighters have carried out three attacks on the positions of the occupation forces and their agents in Al-Tayyibah on the border, Rshaf in the central sector, and 'Alman in Al-Nabatiyah area. The Lebanese resistance has also announced that a resistance fighter was martyred and two others wounded when the enemy discovered one of its groups outside the town of Bayt Lif and attacked it with tank and shell fire for about 2 hours.

'Responsible Source' Condemns Madrid Airport Attack

JN081437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following:

Syria has always supported acts of national struggle for freedom and against aggression and occupation. Syria regards the people's struggle for liberation and dignity as a basic, legitimate right. Syria will continue to support all kinds of struggle against the occupying enemies. However, Syria always distinguishes between struggle against the enemy and acts that are opposed to struggle and its aims. Therefore, Syria condemned and continues to condemn such acts which serve the imperialist and Zionist policy of branding national struggle as terrorism, and of confusing world public opinion regarding the forces of freedom and progress.

The Madrid airport explosion and similar acts greatly harm the pan-Arab struggle and the Arab nation, and therefore, will always be condemned by Syria. Although Israel has been accustomed to practicing acts of terrorism and to holding world public opinion in contempt, Arab strugglers should not imitate it in this regard.

Israeli Claims Denied

JN081912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers, this week's issue of *Al-Tala'i* magazine, organ of the Al-Sa'iqah organization and the PLO, was published in Damascus today. The editorial in this week's issue, which is headlined "Madrid Airport After Heathrow Airport," says: Yitzhaq Rabin, minister of the enemy army, claimed that Syria is behind the explosive charge which detonated at the Madrid airport. This is the same allegation voiced by Yitzhaq Rabin after an alleged operation at the British Heathrow Airport a few months ago. This is an operation that did not occur. It was said that it was aimed against an Israeli El Al plane.

What Israel wants here is absolutely clear. First, it wants to brand Syria as a terrorist before world public opinion. Second, Israel wants to fabricate in advance a group of pretexts to justify an aggression against Syria for which it is awaiting an appropriate time. As for terrorism, Syria has frequently announced that it is against terrorism. Syria did not make this announcement to satisfy the United States and Israel or out of fear, but because Syria actually rejects terrorism, stemming from the fact that Arab rights — which Syria represents — do not need terrorism to be achieved but in fact contradict terrorism. Moreover, while condemning terrorism Syria affirms that U.S. imperialism and Zionist Israel are the hotbed and source of international terrorism. To make things clearer, Syria, while condemning terrorism, always distinguishes between terrorism and the national struggle against colonialism and racism; that is, while rejecting terrorism Syria accepts and supports the Arab resistance against Israel whether in occupied Palestine or in Lebanon. Therefore, Israel's terrorist accusation against Syria is only a bubble which founders and disappears on the rock of the Syrian Arab commitment to support every Arab resistance against Zionism and every resistance against imperialism and Zionism throughout the world.

This is our comment on the silly charge of terrorism which Israel attempts in vain to accuse Syria of before the world. However, this same charge — the alleged terrorism — is an Israeli justification to launch an aggression against Syria. In this regard, we remind Israel of an important issue: Any country in the world can launch aggression against another country. However, no country can guarantee the result in its favor. What is more important is that not all aggressors are able to bear the results of a war. Israel itself has proven that it is the entity in the world least able to bear the developments, losses, and woes of wars. This happened in the October [1973] liberation war which was remembered by the entire world last week or the week before last when the British military magazine *Jane's* published a study saying that Syria will initiate a war against Israel to liberate the occupied Syrian Arab Golan heights. This is Syria's stand. After this, let Israel explain aggression and terrorism as it wishes.

Talas Meets Soviet Air Defense Forces Official

JN072024 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Colonel General Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Defense Forces, and his delegation this evening. The meeting was attended by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; the commander of the Air Force; the deputy commander of the Air Force for air defense affairs; and the chief of staff of the Air Force. The talks revolved around the current situation and cooperation relations between the two friendly armies and ways to promote them. The current situation in the region was also reviewed. Col Gen Yurasov and his delegation arrived in Damascus at noon today on an official and cordial visit to Syria lasting several days.

Al-Asad Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN031436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1408 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan on the anniversary of America's independence:

On the anniversary of the U.S. declaration of independence, it gives me pleasure to send to you and to the American people my sincerest and hearfelt congratulations. Independence is closely connected with the liberation of land, the right of self-determination, and freedom from colonialism and occupation. I believe all those who struggled for independence must sympathize with peoples who are struggling against occupation and for their liberty and self-determination and must adhere to the supreme ideals whose application leads to realizing peace and justice. I hope these supreme ideals are the basis of relations between our two countries.

Please accept my wishes of good health for you and prosperity for the American people.

Reportage on Visit of Lebanese Parliamentary Group

Received by Khaddam

JN051136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at 1000 today. The talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon and the successful implementation of the security plan in Beirut. Khaddam affirmed that Syria will help in every possible way to achieve security in Beirut.

Speaker Meets Counterpart

JN051646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker, has hailed Syria's prominent and distinguished role in the Arab region under President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as its huge efforts to support all important Arab causes and to achieve Arab liberation objectives. He also lauded in particular Syria's great endeavors and sacrifices for the sake of our people in Lebanon to extricate them from their tribulation on the basis of a national accord.

Al-Husayni asserted that Lebanon and its coming generations, as well as the Arab nation, will always remember the beneficent, merciful hand of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, who has exerted every effort and capability to keep Lebanon an Arab country whose people and land are united and also to keep it independent and an effective member of the one Arab family, whose sons are united by amity, cooperation, and harmony in the march of construction, progress, and liberation.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Al-Husayni at noon today. During the meeting, they dealt with a number of current issues and stands toward them, particularly developments in the Lebanese arena and the implementation and success of the recent Damascus agreement under Syria's kind patronage.

Al-Zu'bi and Al-Husayni also discussed a number of bilateral parliamentary affairs and issues of mutual interest, as well as coordination of stands. Talks also dealt with a comprehenisve assessment of the work of the council of the organization of parliamentarians of Arab origin, which was held in Brazil recently, and its results. They also discussed ways to promote the work of this organization and its plans for the forthcoming phase to achieve its objectives in the service of Arab causes, particularly in countries where Arab expatriates are present. They also discussed consolidating ties with Arab expatriates so they will be good messengers for their nation while combining their love for their Arabism with their love for their new homelands and societies.

Reportage on Visit of Tunisian Assembly President

Received by Al-Asad

JN031143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi and the accompanying delegation at 1200 today. Attending the meeting were People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and the Tunisian ambassador in Damascus.

Further on Al-Asad Meeting

JN040627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has emphasized Syria's eagerness to consolidate bonds and relations with fraternal Arab countries in all fields in a manner that will serve the Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism. President al-Asad said this when he received Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi and the accompanying delegation yesterday.

The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and the Tunisian ambassador in Damascus. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the current state of affairs in the Arab homeland and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Departs 4 July

JN041550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus today following a weeklong visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker; several People's Assembly members; the People's Assembly secretary general; 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union; Mohamed al-Sharif, the Tunisian ambassador to Damascus; and the embassy staff. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit of Cypriot Parliamentary Group

Arrives 6 July

JN061230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, arrived in Damascus today at the head of a parliamentary delegation on an official visit to Syria. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi; a number of Assembly members; Sulayman Haddad, head of the Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Yeoryios Likourgos, Cypriot ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA, Lissaridhis expressed pleasure at visiting Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly speaker. He said that this visit falls within the framework of reinforcing relations between the two countries on all levels, especially on the parliamentary level. He said that these historic relations are deep-rooted and constantly developing to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples. He also praised Syria's distinguished role under President Hafiz al-Asad in the region as well as Syria's liberation course, its firm, courageous stand against the challenges and hostile designs. He affirmed that Syria's struggle on all fronts should be an example to be followed by all the nations which aspire to a better, brighter future. He expressed the hope that the visit and the talks he will hold will achieve positive, fruitful results and further reinforce and fortify their joint struggle.

The Cypriot parliamentary delegation comprises prominent members from the Democratic Rally, the Socialist, and the Communist Parties.

Received by Khaddam

JN070913 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, and the accompanying delegation at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Shakir al-Sa'id, president of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly. The talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

Legislative Talks Begin

JN081503 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 8 Jul (SANA) — A round of talks was held at noon today between a People's Assembly delegation led by Mahmud al-Zu'bi and a Cypriot House of Representatives delegation led by Vasos Lissaridhis. The Cypriot ambassador to Damascus also attended the talks.

The talks dealt with relations between the two friendly countries, the situation in the region, and the two countries' positions on what is taking place in the region. At the beginning of the session, the People's Assembly speaker welcomed the Cypriot House of Representatives president and praised Cyprus' stands on Arab issues and support for the Arab people's just struggle. Al-Zu'bi then viewed the economic, agricultural, industrial, and cultural situation in Syria, pointing out that Syria is shouldering development and defense responsibilities in addition to the burdens of confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at aggression, domination, and hegemony. He also referred to Syria's firm stand alongside the Arab people in Lebanon and its determination to help them restore tranquility and stability in Lebanon, achieve national harmony, and liberate their land from the Israeli occupation.

Al-Zu'bi gave a detailed review of the achievements realized in Syria at all levels, especially after the corrective movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad. He referred to the People's Assembly's activities and relations with parliamentary unions, leagues, and organizations throughout the world, stressing the importance of continuing to promote and bolster the relations of cooperation between the two countries, particularly at the parliamentary level.

Vasos Lissardhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, expressed his thanks for the hospitality he and his delegation were accorded during their visit to the country. He praised Syria's positions and its brave struggle on all fronts under President Hafiz al-Asad, affirming his country's support for this struggle. He also emphasized that the two countries' relations at party, governmental, and parliamentary levels are historical, and continue to develop to serve the two peoples' interests. He referred to the importance of exchanging expertise and delegations, and coordinating parliamentary stands on all issues of joint interest.

Lissaridhis pointed out that his visit to Syria bears special meaning since it provided him with the opportunity to establish intimate relations with the Syrian People's Assembly and his dear friend Mahmud al-Zu'bi, and since it acquainted him with new, unexpected surprises — such as the great developments in all fields — despite his numerous previous visits to Syria. He said that the Syrian people are more determined, revolutionary, militant, and supportive of all forces of liberation in the world under a brave, wise leader who does not struggle for Syria's sake alone, but for the sake of peoples struggling for their just causes. He affirmed that the Syrian Arab people's struggle is just and part of the struggle of the region's peoples and the forces of liberation in the entire world. [passage omitted]

Received by Al-Asad

JN071024 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The talks revolved around the situation in the Mediterranean Basin and issues of mutual interest.

Cypriot Finance Minister Signs Protocol, Departs

JN031616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, and Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis today signed two documents for joint cooperation between Syria and Cyprus. The two ministers also exchanged speeches expressing pleasure at the results of the meetings of the Syrian-Cypriot joint committee for economic and scientific cooperation. They affirmed the importance of bolstering bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields to meet the joint interests of the two countries.

The Cypriot minister expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Syrian Arab Republic — president, government, and people — for their gracious hospitality and welcome and praised Syria's

stand supporting the search for a peaceful and just solution to the Cypriot issue.

Cypriot Finance Minister Mavrellis and his accompanying delegation left Damascus for Cyprus this afternoon, concluding a 5-day visit to Syria during which he met with the prime minister, the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the ministers of planning, economy, supply, tourism, and transport. He also chaired the Cypriot side during meetings of the third session of the joint committee for economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation, which reuslted in the signing of a new protocol for bilateral cooperation. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by the minister of state for planning affairs.

Al-Asad Receives Greek Prime Minister's Wife

JN081513 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jul (SANA) — At noon today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Mrs Margaret Papandreou, the Greek prime minister's wife, on the occasion of her visit to Syria. Mrs Papandreou conveyed Andreas Papandreou's warm greetings to the president who thanked her and asked her to convey his warm greetings to mr Papandreou.

Their talks dealt with the world women's peace initiative, which Mrs Papandreou came to discuss with the General Women's Federation in Syria. The president praised this initiative, which is aimed at serving mankind through working toward saving it from a nuclear disaster, and expressed his support for it. Mrs Papandreou raised the issue of the hostages in Lebanon. It was agreed that Syria and Greece would carry out future contacts in this regard in accordance with the new developments.

Khaddam Leaves for Vienna Meeting on Namibia

JN070920 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left for Vienna today to participate in the international symposium on the independence of Namibia at the invitation of the UN secretary general. The vice president will deliver a speech before the symposium in which ten political figures from various parts of the world will participate.

Ba'th Party Delegation Returns From Warsaw

JN071952 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Comrade Fayiz al-Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party regional command, and his delegation returned to Damascus from Warsaw today after participating in the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. Comrade al-Nasir read the Ba'th Party speech at the congress in which he conveyed greetings from the Ba'th Party and President Hafiz al-Asad to the PZPR leadership and the Polish people.

During their stay in Warsaw, the delegation met with Comrade Jozef Czyrek, member of the party's Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Majid Abu Salih Named Ambassador to Jordan

JN090808 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Foreign Ministry sources have said that the Syrian Government has recommended that Majid Abu Salih, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman, be appointed Syria's ambassador to the Royal Court.

The Jordanian Government had appointed 'Ali Khurays as Jordan's ambassador in Damascus.

Peres Said To Reveal U.S., Israel Behind Attacks

JN040811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* comments on enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' threats and the psychological warfare he is waging. *Al-Ba'th* says: Officials in the Zionist entity have gotten accustomed to making threats and holding Syria responsible for the absence of security and peace in the Middle East. However, the threats made by Shim'on Peres this time are of a different nature. He did not limit his threats to one aspect, that of armed aggression, but volunteered to reveal the intentions which explain part of the many U.S. conspiracies against Syria. With his threats, Peres explicitly revealed the joint responsibility of U.S. and Zionist intelligence services for the series of terrorist operations against civilians in Syria.

Al-Ba'th adds: Perhaps Peres, like other Zionist officials, has become convinced that it will be too difficult to tackle Syria this time with the usual Zionist method, that of resorting to force. That's why Peres resorted to threats, but in a new way, which shows that the two strategic allies, the United States and Israel, will resort to some of their agents in the region, as past experience has shown, when the two allies exploited the Muslim Brotherhood gangs and the fascist regime in Baghdad to harm Syria and its steadfastness.

Al-Ba'th stresses that the experience of steadfastness against all challenges has made this country a force whose decisionmaking is to be reckoned with and that all the schemes and hostile plans concocted by Syria's enemies will not find any open door or any mercy on the Golan Heights.

Al-Ba'th says: Peres' expressions are a warning to all the Arabs because Zionism, which is basking in the shade of the United States, tries to make the Arabs believe that Zionist infiltration has even reached Arab circles. This proves that the Zionists use such expressions within the framework of the psychological warfare they are waging against the Arabs in the hope that this method will defeat the Arabs from within.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Now that Peres has invented a new method for threatening Syria, he has to wait for something for which neither he nor his allies have made calculations — to personally realize that Syria is not a morsel that can easily be swallowed.

U.S. Official's Visit to Israeli Settlement Decried

JN071702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: The U.S. Embassy in the Zionist entity, in other words, the United States itself, has committed a heinous new crime against the Palestinian Arab people and their firm, inalienable national rights. Recently, a senior official of the U.S. Embassy in Israel, who might be the U.S. Embassy counselor [mustashar], paid a visit to the malicious Zionist concentration in the occupied Palestine Arab city of Hebron — a concentration which, since its establishment, has been a den from which Zionist snakes crawl to bite the sons of our Palestinian Arab people in the Palestinian city of Hebron. By concentration we mean the so-called Zionist settlement of Qiryat Arba', which lies in the center of the occupied Palestinian Arab city of Hebron.

This U.S. diplomat did not, naturally, ignore what he had done. He claimed that his visit did not have any political significance and that it was merely a visit to some Zionist Americans residing in the settlement of Qiryat Arba'. Certainly this U.S. official lied when he denied the political significance of this conspiratorial visit. His visit to the malicious Zionist concentration in the occupied Palestinian city of Hebron, in other words, his visit to the settlement of Qiryat Arba', means that the United States supports the Zionist invasion that always aspires to be an invasion in the name of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In other words, the United States adopts and supports Israel's naming of the West Bank and Gaza Strip Judaea and Samaria. The U.S. diplomat's visit confirms this. If there are some who imagine that we are biased against the U.S. stand, then we remind them of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' explanation of President Reagan's plan which frankly provides for the need to retain the Zionist settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as for keeping Jerusalem a united city — according to the Israeli expression — in other words, to keep it Judaized under the yoke of Israeli annexation.

This U.S. crime against the Arab nation is a U.S.-Israeli violation, or even cancellation, of the Palestinian Arab people's right to their national land. This matter requires a U.S. explanation. At present, we are content with a word of explanation because some official Arab circles that are biased toward the United States still become intolerant when asked to take a firm stand, or even a slightly firm stand, on greater Israel, known as the United States.

TISHRIN on Syrian, Israeli Roles in Lebanon

JN070905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — In its commentary today, *Tishrin* says that the security plan for Beirut which is being implemented with direct Syrian assistance has led to some sort of satisfaction now that armed manifestations have disappeared and nationalist parties all agree that things are progressing with good intentions and on the right path. This is because the security of Beirut is part of Lebanon's security and the Lebanese security is part of Syria's security and the common denominator of all this is Arab security. The paper adds: in order to clarify and examine this matter, we need to accurately evaulate the Arab reality and Arab policies, whose owners have turned their backs on the joint Arab interests and the unification of Arab efforts to serve the Palestine question. This state of affairs reflects the necessity and importance of Arab security which was repeatedly violated and rindiculed by Israel with U.S. support. The paper says: As Lebanese accord begins to loom throughout Lebanon, Israel has begun to sound the alarm to the tune of raising slogans as to how to reply to the Syrian advance. The paper explains that Syria fully realizes that its role in Lebanon will not be at the expense of Lebanese nationalist role, nor will it replace this important and essential role. The Lebanese crisis began when the enemies of the Arabs began to interfere in the internal Lebanese affairs. It began when Israel tried to manipulate this crisis and the Israeli-Western imperialist attempt continued through to the armed invasion. Israeli interference has not yet ended. *Tishrin* concludes: This Israeli game will not end unless it is completely blocked, whether on the level of defeating a number of ridiculous wagers by some sides, or by possessing a real deterrant force against Israel that would force it to reassess its calculations in Lebanon and the region. However, the Lebanese crisis must not be allowed to remain a bleeding wound until the strategic balance with Israel is finally achieved. The Lebanese crisis must be resolved in a way that would make all of Lebanon one of the strategic confrontation positions against Israel and serve the interest of a united Arab Lebanon.

On Success of Damascus Agreement

JN060600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt][Passage omitted] In a comment, *Tishrin* deals with the Lebanese issue. It says: It is clear that the determined security step in Beirut is an important one on a path full of obstacles and plots. Yet this path is the shortest one to reach the real Lebanon. The Lebanese people are today called upon to move on to the next step with the aim of preparing the atmosphere to reunify Lebanon, formulate the best relations among its various groups, and lay the firm political, social, and economic bases that will guarantee its steadfastness vis-a-vis the plots of Israel and the United States. This emphasizes the implementation of the tripartite Damascus agreement, which is the national framework for a comprehensive solution. This will end the abnormal socio-political situation and put things in order. Concluding, *Tishrin* says: Now that the Lebaense people have successfully started to implement the Beirut security plan under Syrian auspices, they can always rely on Syria to realize the unity of the Lebanese people and territory. Syria will continue to extend all possible assistance until this noble, sublime aim is realized. [passage omitted]

Tabah Talks End; Cautious Optimism Expressed

TA081815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The round of Tabah talks has ended in Jerusalem and the Egyptian team in Cairo will be informed of the conclusions tomorrow. At today's talks the Israeli and Egyptian [as heard] delegations began discussing moves to take place after the arbitration. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports from the studio:

For the first time in today's talks the Israeli and U.S. teams began discussing arrangements in Tabah after the arbitration concludes. The intention is to come to an arrangement that will enable the side that loses in the arbitration to enter Tabah and use the installations there. As for the texting of the arbitral compromis, for the time being the Israeli team has concluded its discussions on the new U.S. proposal brought by Abraham Sofaer that relates to the appendix to the arbitral compromis. The Israeli position is to be given to the Egyptian team in Cairo tomorrow; developments in the texting of the document now depend on the Egyptians' reaction. It is not yet clear whether Abraham Sofaer will go to Cairo tonight, or perhaps tomorrow morning. He may not go at all, but his deputy, (Alan Kretchko), will make the trip to Cairo and bring the answers to Jerusalem. This evening Abraham Sofaer went to the Prime Minister's Office and reported to Shim'on Peres on the conclusion of the talks with the Israeli team. Optimism is still being expressed by the Israeli delegation, although it is very cautious optimism. If the answers from Cairo are positive, the texting of the arbitral compromis may be completed next week.

Further Reportage on Shin Bet Affair, Investigation

POST on Moda'i Affidavit

TA080620 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Reprt by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday responded to a High Court order by presenting the details leading up to the June 25 presidential pardon of General Security Service (Shin Bet) Chief Avraham Shalom and three top aides.

Later in the day, Moda'i told *The Jerusalem Post* that he recommended suspending all Cabinet or public debate on the Shin Bet matter until after the High Court rules on the orders nisi that it has before it on the affair.

"I am not a party to suggestions that the government preempt the court's decision by calling for a judicial commission of inquiry," he said.

According to the Moda'i affidavit, co-signed by senior Justice Minister adviser Dr. Yosef Ben-Or, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had known of Shalom's intention to resign from the Shin Bet in exchange for a presidential pardon before senior Cabinet members learned of the option at a June 24 meeting in the Prime Minister's Office.

Moda'i's statement seemed to contradict Peres' Knesset statement last Monday in which the premier claimed he had been taken by surprise by attorney Ram Kaspi's proposal of resignation in exchange for pardon.

Moda'i was brief and vague in his affidavit to the High Court, which is hearing five petitions challenging the presidential pardons and the postponement of a police investigation into the Shin Bet affair. He wrote:

"During the course of discussion in which the attorney-general said that (former attorney-general Yitzhaq Zamir's) complaint needs to be investigated by a judicial commission of inquiry, we were informed by lawyer Ram Kaspi that the Shin Bet chief, after receiving permission from the prime minister, had gone to the president because he had decided to resign and to ask the president to pardon him and three other Shin Bet men."

Moda'i did not specify how long in advance Peres had been aware of the impending resignation/pardon deal.

Only after Kaspi had informed the ministers of Shalom's plans had the justice minister, accompanied by Kaspi and attorney Ya'aqov Ne'eman, approached the president to discuss the matter, Moda'i worte.

According to the affidavit, Herzog had told Moda'i that he would be willing to consider pardoning Shalom and the three other Shin Bet men if: a) the Cabinet, after thorough debate, recommended such a move; b) the Cabinet received an opinion from the attorney-general on the president's authority to pardon persons not yet convicted; and c) the justice minister, after consultations with the attorney-general, recommended such a move.

After hearing Herzog's response, Moda'i wrote, he had asked Peres to convene the Cabinet. It was at the June 25 Cabinet meeting that Harish had ruled that Herzog could pardon those not yet convicted. Shortly afterwards, according to the affidavit, the Cabinet decided to recommend presidential pardons.

Following the Cabinet meeting, Moda'i, at 9 a. m. on June 25, submitted to Herzog submitted his personal recommendation, the Cabinet decision, and Harish's opinion [sentence as published].

Speaking during a visit to the National Labour Court in Jerusalem yesterday, Moda'i said it was "unwise" to try to predict the High Court's decision on a police investigation into the Shin Bet affair.

We will abide by court procedure and submit all necessary affidavits," Moda'i said, referring to next week's High Court hearing of show-cause orders (nisi) explaining why a Shin Bet investigation should not take place.

The High Court will decide whether to issue a show-cause order — a move that may eventually render President Herzog's pardons invalid — after studying the justice minister's affidavit and other affidavits to be submitted today by Shin Bet attorneys Dov Weisglass and Yig'al Arnon.

Campaign Against Shalom

TA071220 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'er-Li Shahar]

[Text] Over the weekend, associates of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir decided to step up their campaign against Avraham Shalom, the head of the Shin Bet, and portray him as unreliable, unstable, and a liar. Shamir's associates will resort to Shalom's past in the PALMACH [Haganah's pre-state strike force] to argue that he is a MAPAMnik with leftist inclinations, in a bid to sabotage Shalom's letter to the president and his statement in the pardon request to the effect that he had acted with authorization and permission. It has been learned that Shamir has been exerting pressure on Shalom to dissuade him from launching a personal campaign against him.

This is how members of Shamir's close circle, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo, are trying to strengthen Shamir's case that he had known nothing about the affair until he heard about it from the prime minister. Shamir's associates are uncertain of whether to await the ruling of the High Court of Justice or to precede it with a counteroffensive, including a possible television appearance by Shamir on the "Moqed" program in which he would give his own version of the affair.

Hadashot has learned that there has been a rapprochement between Shamir and Arens following the tension created in the wake of Shamir's remarks that Arens had known about the affair and had decided on the establishment of the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions contrary to his position.

In reaction, associates of the Shin Bet director told ministers that in the affidavit he will submit to the High Court of Justice tomorrow Shalom will elaborate on the responsibility of the political level led by Shamir. According to them, the Shin Bet director will provide details about the instructions he received directly from Shamir.

In a meeting of the Alignment ministers held yesterday at the Prime Minister's Office, Minister Bar-Lev said the police would have no choice other than to go ahead and investigate the Shin Bet affair in view of one of the appeals submitted to the High Court of Justice against halting the police investigation following the pardon granted to the Shin Bet director and three senior officials. Increasing support for the establishment of a state judicial commission of inquiry emerged in the meeting. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, however, persisted in his opposition to the establishment of such a commission.

Over the last few days, Attorney General Yosef Harish has been holding consultations with the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the justice minister with a view to drafting the government's response to the court's order. *Hadashot* has learned that in his meetings with leaders of the political echelon and senior ministers, Harish raised the possibility of setting up a judicial commission of inquiry even before the High Court of Justice has issued its ruling to preclude a possible reprimand or denunciation by the Supreme Court.

The prime minister and most of the Alignment ministers tend to accept such a move on the part of Harish, while Shamir and most of the Likud ministers bitterly oppose it. It has been learned that if the attorney general proposes the establishment of a state judicial commission of inquiry such a proposal would be supported by at least two senior Likud ministers.

Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin yesterday refused to sign the government's affidavit in response to the High Court of Justice. Beilin told *Hadashot*: "The justice minister is the one who has to respond to the court. When the Justice Ministry approached me and asked me whether I would be prepared to sign the affidavit instead of the justice minister I replied that I could see no reason why I should. I do not see any room for surprise in this matter. I was not told that this is the procedure. The instances in which former Cabinet Secretaries Arye Na'or and Dan Meridor signed such affidavits to the High Court on behalf of the government are not clear to me."

Shamir met yesterday with Knesset Members [MK's] Dan Meridor and Ehud Olmert, who are lawyers, and Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo to consult with them about the affidavit he is supposed to submit to the court next Tuesday. He also conferred with the attorney general on the issue.

Shamir conferred with the MK's because they are attorneys and, being members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, they are by law entitled to know about confidential matters related to the Shin Bet affair. It has been reported that Peres and Shamir may hold a meeting today on the eve of the presentation of Shalom's affidavit to the court tomorrow.

Shamir Interviewed

TA080845 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir "interviewed by Ran Edelist in the upcoming issue of *Monitin*," — date and place not given]

[Text] [Edelist] Did you, back in 1983, issue an order that any terrorist who infiltrated Israel intending to carry out an attack and capture hostages to be used as bargaining chips should be killed?

[Shamir] That was not an order as such. There was a conversation, but this is not to say that if tomorrow you capture someone who had escaped or come out unscathed you should kill him. This should be the general idea in battle, but it does not mean: kill under any circumstances.

[Edelist] Was this a new policy?

[Shamir] It was not a new policy; it was horse trading.

[Edelist] How would you react if Peres should tell the commission of inquiry that during the transition period before his premiership he knew nothing about this case?

[Shamir] You can rest assured that Peres would not touch upon that. Anyway, the story has no importance and has nothing to do with the system.

[Edelist] So there was no order?

[Shamir] There was no order, we only talked about it. This could have been the prevailing mood, as so often happens on many occasions, but there was no such order.

[Edelist] And if Avraham Shalom is pressed hard, will he not pull some rabbit out of the hat?
[Shamir] He could do that, but the question is how true it would be. I want you to know that the men in the security service are courageous and sophisticated fighters, but they are not used to fighting for their own lives, and in the criminal sense, they are just like anyone else. I therefore say that they should not be pressured in that regard at all; in fact, this is what I said when the matter first surfaced, irrespective of what I knew or did not know.

[Edelist] At what stage were you briefed?
[Shamir] Depending on what briefing you mean. But, really, I have no intention of starting the investigation, or answering a commission of inquiry, through you.

[Edelist] But you are no fool. Is there any chance that an investigation, or a commission of inquiry, could be stopped?
[Shamir] If we overcome the media, we will be able to do that. That is all. Many such affairs happen in the world, but they are kept secret, and it is best that way.

[Edelist] Is this only something concocted by the press, or is the public to blame as well?
[Shamir] The media brought it to the public. Do you know that 90 percent of the public do not want to know anything about it, that they are fed up, and have no desire to know who killed whom? Completely uninterested. What do they care? They absolutely do not want to know.

[Edelist] Is that so?
[Shamir] But everyone knows instinctively that this dissection of the matter is harmful and damaging. Besides, what good would it do? Would it bring anyone back to life? They do not want it, and that is that!

[Edelist] But should the system itself also be kept in the dark?
[Shamir] Internally, lessons should be drawn. Look, the principle in such systems is that any report should be accurate and correct. When I worked there, I told my men: outwardly, and that meant anything really external, lie to everyone and about everything; but internally only the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

[Edelist] My question has to do with lies disseminated inside the system.
[Shamir] I did not say that; you did.

[Edelist] But Zore'a has confirmed this.
[Shamir] I do not know what Major General Zore'a said. I had no idea that Zore'a was misled, just as I did not know they wanted anything from Yitzhaq Mordekhay.

[Edelist] You did not know what they wanted from Yitzhaq Mordekhay?
[Shamir] I knew that he was being interrogated because of some beating up that he was involved in; that is all.

[Edelist] How would you have reacted had Yitzhaq Mordekhay been found guilty?
[Shamir] With deep concern, because I think no one should have been convicted! What happened there? Did he beat up the terrorists? And what if he did beat them some? After all, we only judged him for the beating up, that is all.

[Edelist] In other words, you either knew or understood that he would not be given a harsh sentence?
[Shamir] But Yitzhaq Mordekhay was only tried for the beating up. I had no idea at all that there was anything beyond the fact that he was suffering from pangs of a guilty conscience.

[Edelist] So what, in fact, did you know?
[Shamir] What did I know? I knew that there was some lynching there. All sorts of people beat up the two men: military personnel,policemen, Shin Bet people — how could you ever ascertain who beat them harder, or who caused their death? That is all.

[Edelist] That was the original Shin Bet version of 6 months ago.
[Shamir] This was also the version that I accepted — that there was lynching. We did not think that it was our job to examine and investigate whose hand dealt them the death blow.

[Edelist] But that would mean that a case of lynching would not have been investigated?
[Shamir] But the lynching was only the result of the disorder, the commotion and hullabaloo there. No one cordoned off the area or guarded it, and I believe someone was rebuked.

[Edelist] That was [former] commander of the Southern Command, Major General Bar-Kokhba.
[Shamir] Yes. That is all. I believed that all the others involved in the beating and in the atmosphere that prevailed there should not have been dealt with, that this was unnecessary. These men should be set free, and care should be taken that no such circumstances and commotion occur in similar cases.

[Edelist] How would you react if the public applies heavy pressure to you?
[Shamir] I am never pressured, I have a different disposition. One cannot press me to the wall when I am so sure of myself and of the justness of my cause. Then I feel that I am the strongest of them all, and that nothing can happen to me.

[Edelist] Will that be true even if Avraham Shalom pulls out a document on that meeting in 1983, for example?
[Shamir] He never raised any argument on the matter to my face. Supposing something did happen, can that be called killing everyone during a terrorist attack for the sake of capturing hostages for a trade-in? This is something different, here was lynching. So afterwards, one should report on it, tell what happened.

[Edelist] And what did happen?
[Shamir] But everyone today says that it does not matter that people were killed; what is important is what happened later, the testimonies and such. Is that not so? So it is clear that some form of lynching took place, and all the participants should be cleared.

[Edelist] But during all that time, Yitzhaq Mordekhay was standing trial.
[Shamir] That came later, and he, along with all the others who were charged with beating up people, stood trial.

[Edelist] What would have happened if he had been convicted?
[Shamir] Was he as guilty of beating up the men as the others?

[Edelist] But what if he, specifically, had been found guilty?
[Shamir] What has this got to do with me?

[Edelist] Since it bothers me, as a civilian, then surely you, as prime minister, must be bothered, too.
[Shamir] What could I have done? After all, I objected to all of them being investigated, including Mordekhay. I never showed any preference to him. He was the one who found himself on the scene of the action and who dealt blows. Mr Zamir and Mr Blatman, for some reason, picked on him and wanted him to be convicted of the killing. I do not understand why they did it, but I was not the judge and could not pull him out of their claws. I never thought that he, of all people...

[Edelist] He was the only one who admitted to having beaten them up.
[Shamir] So what could I do? I knew nothing about it.

[Edelist] Did this not smack of some scheme?
[Shamir] I do not know. I did not care what the others said. I knew that all of them were being interrogated.

[Edelist] In retrospect, would you have acted any differently?
[Shamir] What could I have done? I could do nothing. Perhaps I would have taken firmer measures against that man Zamir, and would have told him "go to hell." Perhaps I would have dismissed him there and then, when he started pestering. It was obvious that they were up to something and were picking on someone. There were plenty of soldiers and Shin Bet and police men, and even rank-and-file civilians who beat them up.

[Edelist] What or whom were they picking on?
[Shamir] I do not know. Why did they have to pick on Yitzhaq Mordekhay?

[Edelist] But he admitted to having dealt blows, while the others did not.
[Shamir] So is that reason enough to victimize him? When the judges rule incorrectly, can you do anything about that? What are all these people who put the Yitzhaq Mordekhay affair the focal point saying? They say the following: Some people knew who actually killed them, and they were interested in putting the entire blame on Mordekhay. I say: I was not among these people; among those people who knew who, more than anyone else, was responsible for the manslaughter. Therefore, I cannot be held responsible for the suffering Yitzhaq Mordekhay had gone through, either, and I say this whole business should be brought to its end.

[Edelist] How?
[Shamir] I believe that the pardon would be a perfect ending. If anyone was responsible, they have been pardoned. Then they resign, and finished. This would have been a perfect conclusion.

[Edelist] In other words, everything that happened subsequently was purely politics?
[Shamir] Why should politics come into the picture in the first place? What has this got to do with politics? It is a tragic event of the past, and that is it.

[Edelist] Will it have a detrimental effect on the Likud?
[Shamir] Nonsense! It bloaters us! These [not further specified] strengthen us. However, I would not like to be nurtured on lies, and I do not wish to seek culprits. Why do you think the president granted the clemencies? This country is suffering from some sort of trauma: The operational echelon always comes out guilty, while the political echelon emerges clean.

[Edelist] Have there been any precedents to such a trauma?
[Shamir] Yes, but so what? The real reason is that there is no one to judge the political echelon. Only the public can. How can a judge decide whether this policy was correct and that one wrong? I felt the same already during the Kahan Commission and it is a very uneasy feeling. What do they know about conducting war? Do they know any better than the others?

[Edelist] So what you are suggesting is that once every 4 years the public should judge the political echelon and that that should be its entire contribution to conducting state affairs.
[Shamir] Yes, once every 4 years, and as far as I am concerned the public can go on judging as much as it wants.

[Edelist] But if the public should want to do that through the media?
[Shamir] The media does not represent the public.

[Edelist] So whom does it represent?
[Shamir] Itself. Business. This is a profession the same as any other profession. Do you mean to say that you represent the public? You appeal to the public, but you do not represent it.

[Edelist] Am I harming state security to promote my own interests?
[Shamir] When you reveal things that should be kept secret, you are harming state security.

Affidavit Submitted

TA081755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The affidavit submitted by the Shin Bet head to the High Court of Justice today details the reasons for the pardon request and the moves that preceded the president's signing of the pardons. There is no mention of the political echelon's responsibility. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar is here in the studio with more details:

In his affidavit the Shin Bet Head enumerates three reasons for the pardon requests: first, that justice be done to him and his staff. In his opinion, it would not be fair to him or his staff, who carried out orders and acted for the benefit of the country, to be investigated as though they were criminals. The second reason is the restrictions he says are imposed on the ways Shin Bet members can defend themselves during investigation. The third

reason is, as he phrases it, the blow that would be dealt to the war against terrorism through the exposure of security secrets in the course of the investigation. These are the reasons which, he says, he also put forward to the president when he asked for the pardon.

As for the pardon request itself, in his affidavit the Shin Bet head says he regarded this request as an admission of guilt. He added that there is nothing in the text of the request that could serve as judicial justification for canceling out the crimes. This explanation should be regarded as a response to the judges' questions during the discussion about the meaning of the words: with authorization and permission, which appeared in the pardon requests.

In the affidavit the Shin Bet head reveals that as far back as 2 June, about a month before the pardon was granted, he spoke with the president at the latter's initiative about the affair and the damage already caused the Security Service by publicity on the issue, and the further damage that would be caused if secrets were leaked. During that conversation the matter of a pardon was not mentioned at all. The pardon issue was first raised to him on 24 June at the initiative of attorney Ram Kaspi. The same day the Shin Bet head phoned the prime minister and asked for permission to meet with the president, tell him all the details, and ask for a pardon. The meeting with the president was held that same day at 1900. At that meeting the Shin Bet head briefed the president on the actions he and his staff had taken. The president then said he would be prepared to consider the matter of a pardon only after he had made sure that he had the authority to grant one. Minister Moda'i and attorney Kaspi gave the president their views, to the effect that he did have the authority, that same night. The president said he would consider the matter favorably if he were presented with a recommendation by the justice minister approved by the Inner Cabinet and the attorney general. At about midnight the prime minister announced that the Inner Cabinet would discuss a pardon only after the requests had been written down. Later that night the Shin Bet head requested his three colleagues' agreement to also request a pardon. As we know, he received their agreement. The next morning the Inner Cabinet met and afterward the requests were submitted to the President.

So much for how matters developed according to the Shin Bet head's affidavit to the High Court. The other affidavits submitted today are shorter and are mainly covered in the one by the Shin Bet head. One of them contains details of the crimes committed by the person submitting the affidavit.

Within the next few days the High Court, in the wake of the affidavits submitted by the justice minister and Shin Bet members, will decide whether to issue an interim order on the matter of the pardon. The state's answer to the order issued on the matter of an investigation will be submitted to the High Court next week.

Alignment on Shamir Interview

TA081523 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Shahal of the Alignment, who is among those insisting on the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair, reacted to Shamir's interview on the Shin Bet affair by saying that Mr Shamir had better hire a good lawyer and ask his recommendations regarding the published interview. Shahal says that Mr Shamir must explain the precise contents of his talk with the Shin Bet director, a talk regarding which Shamir said: "There was not an order as such; there was a conversation." Moshe Shahal says that this issue is critical. Mr Shamir's remarks confirm the finding of the Zorr'a Commission that the security elements in the field [during and after the storming of the No 300 bus] deviated from the regulations, and he as prime minister and the only one responsible for the security services did not deem it necessary to take action.

Sources in the Alignment assess that Mr Shamir's remarks in the interview will not change the situation regarding the High Court of Justice discussion. At this point the position presented by the police and the attorney general to the court is that the police will have to investigate the complaints lodged in this affair if a commission of inquiry is not established. These sources say that since at this point there is a majority in the Cabinet against the establishment of a commission of inquiry, it will be impossible to avoid a police investigation. We should await the beginning of such an investigation, they say, and then the dynamics of the investigation will make commission of inquiry inevitable.

Police To Investigate

TA081055 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'erli Shahar]

[Excerpt] The police intend to continue to investigate the Shin Bet affair. This is made clear by the affidavit submitted by Inspector General David Krauss to the High Court of Justice. Senior jurists last night expressed their belief that as a result, the High Court of Justice will honor the police request to carry on with the investigation. The police will summon for questioning the people involved in the affair, including Yitzhaq Shamir and Shin Bet Chief Avraham Shalom. [Passage omitted]

U.S. Smuggling Accusations To Be Investigated

TA090454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Israel is again being accused of having smuggled technological know-how out of the United States. This time reference is to technology which is used for the production of cluster bombs. Subpoenas were sent out to more than 10 U.S. companies and to several employees in the Israeli purchasing mission in New York who have no diplomatic immunity. Also, searches were conducted in two companies in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and another search is planned for a company in Erie, Pennsylvania. One of the Iowa companies is the Vector company which produces technology for compressing and coating medicine capsules. This technology can be applied to the production of cluster bombs. The investigation is being conducted jointly by the customs authorities, the federal prosecutor, and the FBI.

Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer reports that Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy yesterday urgently summoned Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and Attache Elyaqim

Rubinstein. Representatives of the federal prosecutor and the FBI also attended the meeting. The former submitted a list of questions and the Israeli Government was asked to respond to them. The administration is now awaiting replies from the Israeli political echelon on how to treat the affair and whether the members of the purchasing Mission can be subject to interrogation.

Our correspondent notes it was agreed at the meeting that the matter will not be leaked to the media before Israel submits its answers, but every detail of the affair was publicized in the U.S. media nevertheless. Israeli Embassy officials expressed disappointment with the reports, emphasizing they were leaked intentionally. Sources in the defense establishment told our military correspondent this morning that the entire affair will be thoroughly examined by the Defense Ministry this morning.

Defense Ministry: Claims 'Baseless'

TA091044 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1020 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman says that following an investigation conducted at the Defense Ministry this morning, there is no basis to the claims publicized in the U.S. media yesterday which again involve Israel's name in illegal export of means for the production of weapons. The Defense Ministry claims that raising this subject gives rise to surprising questions and may unjustly harm Israel's good reputation and threaten the good relations which prevail between Israel and the United States. The Defense Ministry takes a grave view of the fact that this matter was publicized before an investigation was conducted and the facts learned., In this affair, reference is to equipment for the production of minibombs [petzatzonot] for a cannon shell which were developed independently by the Israeli Military Industry. The Defense Ministry wishes to emphasize that the entire development process was independent, that the minibombs are genuinely Israeli, and that their production was begun some time ago. The Military Industry sought to purchase various types of industrial equipment in the United States for the production process. The Defense Ministry states that in order to purchase this equipment, the ministry's mission in New York, while following procedures and regulations, appealed to the U.S. State Department to obtain export licenses. The ministry states that all appeals were made legally and no item, be it big or small, connected with this matter was exported from the United States to Israel illegally. The Defense Ministry further and categorically states that there was no case here of illegal exporting of technology. As said above, the entire development process and the know-how involved are genuinely Israeli. This is the statement by the Defense Ministry spokesman.

Austrian President's Inauguartion To Be Boycotted

TA080430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] There will be no Israeli representative at Waldheim's inauguration. A Voice of Israel reporter says Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has instructed the charge d'affaires at Israel's embassy in Vienna not to attend the ceremony. At present, Israel's ambassador to Austria is in Jerusalem for consultations. He will return to Austria for a short time before leaving his post as ambassador. A new ambassador will not be appointed, and so Israel will not be represented at ambassadorial level in Vienna.

The Knesset is marking Waldheim's inauguration with the screening of Claude Lanzmann's film entitled "Shoah," meaning holocaust. The move comes at the initiative of the Knesset Education Committee.

No Congratulations From Herzog

TA090426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] At the recommendation of the Foreign Ministry, President Herzog has not sent a congratulatory telegram to Kurt Waldheim, who was sworn in as president of Austria yesterday. Waldheim this morning begins his first full day as president. Last night he gave a reception in Vienna to mark his inauguration. [Passage omitted]

Knesset, High Court View Convert I.D. Card Issue

TA080520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Knesset last night discussed five motions to the agenda attacking the decision by the minister of the interior, Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz, to enter the word "ger," convert, on the identity card of any immigrant who had been converted to Judaism. The objections came from all sections of the house, except Rabbi Peretz' own party, SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Torah, Torah Observing Sepharadim]. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] The Labor-Alignment and the left-wing opposition parties charged that Rabbi Peretz' proposal will be a breach of the basic human rights of the convert who immigrates to Israel. This is also the view of the small coalition party Shinuy and its leader, Cabinet Minister Amnon Rubinstein:

[Rubinstein] This is obvious, I mean this is something which is foreign and strange to any democratic society. It has racist undertones or overtones; it's against the status quo; and it's not supported by a decision made by the Government. It is to the best of my knowledge against the present law of the State. In other words, preposterous.

[Katzenell] The religious parties and the right-wing opposition Tehiya are also opposed to the proposal. Prof Avner Sciaki of the National Religious Party says Rabbi Peretz will be doing reform and conservative converts a favor to register them in the same category as orthodox converts and his party is against this.

[Sciaki] It puts on equal footing all conversions, orthodox and non-orthodox, and this goes counter to the general policy obtaining in this country for about 20 years now, that only orthodox conversions are the ones recognized, because that's the interpretation we used to give and the courts used to give to the word "giyur", or conversion, in the Law of Return.

[Katzenell] Professor Sciaki says it is also against halakha, Jewish law, to remind someone that he is a convert. The only party supporting the move is the four-man ultraorthodox SHAS party, led by the interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz himself. In his reply, Rabbi Peretz complained about quickie-conversions by American reform rabbis, for example of basketball players who wanted to acquire Israeli citizenship quickly. They would not be registered as converts on their identity cards, Rabbi Peretz promised the other religious parties. As for those who were denoted "ger", convert, it was not a humiliation, but a mark of honor, Rabbi Peretz said, as the halakha enjoins Jews to honor converts. [end recording]

All the motions against Rabbi Peretz' decision were moved to committee for further discussions. The registration of the converts is also being challenged in the High Court of Justice.

Rabin Denies Report on Imminent POW Exchange

TA080510 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Tunis — The PLO's Fatah organization has offered to turn over one Israeli soldier and three bodies of Israeli soldiers to Israel in exchange for the release of 1,100 to 1,500 Palestinian prisoners, the PLO's Tunis-based WAFA news agency reported on Sunday.

Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin categorically denied the report to *The Jerusalem Post* defence reporter, saying that the only Israeli prisoners now in Arab hands are being held by the Lebanese Shi'ite fundamentalist Hizballah organization.

Meanwhile, PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat told reporters in Vienna that the prisoner swap, "is only an idea. We are ready." 'Arafat made the remark after addressing the United Nations Conference on Namibia.

ASL Soldiers Kill Terrorist 8 July

TA081525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] today interrogated residents of several villages north of the security strip. During the investigation they were attacked by a terrorist squad. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht was told that there were fire exchanges during which one terrorist was killed.

Released Terrorist Sentenced for Selling Rifle

TA071438 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] A terrorist who had been released in the deal with Jibril was sentenced to 5 years in prison today on charges of having sold a rifle to a Gaza resident.

Jewish Underground Members' IDF Service Investigated

TA081609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Only one of eight officers who were members of the Jewish terrorist organization and whose sentences were reduced has so far been given the position of a divisional commander in his reserves duty. None of the other officers in that group has been incorporated into the reserves. Of the 12 soldiers who were members of the organization and whose sentences were reduced, 9 have been incorporated into reserves units. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that this emerges from an investigation carried out at the instruction of the defense minister.

Military Source: 'Only 150' Syrian Troops in Beirut

TA090531 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] An Israel military source said yesterday that Syria had sent only 150 troops to Beirut to maintain order in the Lebanese capital. This contradicts agency reports from Beirut putting the number of Syrian troops as high as 500.

Damascus has described its troops in Beirut as "observers," but they are known to be crack commandos under the direct command of Syrian army intelligence chief Ghazi Hamdan. He is said to be the man behind terror attacks directed against Israel and the south Lebanese Army.

Peres: U.S. Agrees To Support Lavi for 6 Months

TA071621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that an agreement had been reached with the U.S. Administration that it would continue to support the Lavi project for another 6 months and, if it desired, offer alternatives. However, as Mr Peres pointed out to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, so far the United States has not raised any proposal. Even if Washington suggests stopping the aid, the Americans will not interfere with the conversion of $300 million into shekels, a move intended to continue to provide support for Israeli technological institutions.

Peres: Jordan, Egypt Interested in Marshall Plan

TA080820 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Jordan and Egypt are interested in the plan for regional economic development (the Marshall plan for the Middle East). Prime Minister Shim'on Peres revealed this last night in a talk with Prof Waldemar Schreckenberger, state secretary in the West German Chancellor's Office, who is currently visiting Israel.

Peres suggested that the plan first be implemented in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the leadership of President

Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Chancellor Kohl. The guest said that the matter is currently under scrutiny in the West German Government.

Peres expressed his satisfaction over the involvement which the residents of the territories have recently dsplayed, with Jordan's encouragement and assistance in the running of their lives, and over their willingness to assume much more responsibility in many civilian spheres.

Al-Ja'bari Backs Down on Hebron Mayoralty

TA090739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Muhammad Rashad al-Ja'bari, the son of former Hebron Mayor Shaykh al-Ja'bari, does not intend to submit his candidacy for the Hebron mayoralty at this time. Rashad al-Ja'bari is the head of Hebron Chamber of Education and has visited Jordan recently. Our correspondent says that during this visit he discussed the possibility of submitting his candidacy for mayoralty but apparently changed his mind due to the Jordanian Government's measures against the Fatah organization.

Soviet Official Says Renewal of Relations Sought

TA081240 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by Hana Qim]

[Text] M. Vinogradov, foreign minister of the Belorussian SSR, last week held a meeting with three members of the "Oriental Front" [organization of Israeli Jews of Oriental extraction]: Kokhavi Shemesh, Yemini Ben-Dror, and Vicki Shiran. According to the three, Vinogradov told them that "the Soviet Union is looking for a way to renew relations with Israel." The meeting with Vinogradov was held in Vienna, where the UN Subcommittee for Middle East Affairs was in session. Vinogradov, who headed t he Soviet delegation at the session, told the three Israelis that "Israel was closing the doors in the face of the Soviet Union while the latter wants to open them."

Bulgaria Wants To Strengthen Tourism, Relations

TA071210 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 7 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Tzahi Noga]

[Text] Bulgaria wants to strengthen its tourism relations with Israel as a first step toward resuming relations between the two countries. Israeli journalists who visited in Sofia during the last few days were told by representatives of the Bulgarian Tourism Ministry that they believe the day is near when El Al planes will be able to land in Sofia. The government officials emphasized that they are awaiting an Israeli appeal which may pave the way to the resumption of relations.

In the talks, the Bulgarians promised to make it easier for Israelis wishing to visit in Bulgaria to receive visas. The Bulgarian Tourism Ministry officials also emphasized that they would be glad to host an official representative of the Israeli Government in their country to discuss the strengthening of tourism relations between the two countries. At present, Israelis wishing to visit Bulgaria must fly via Greece.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem is not aware of any possible initiative on the part of the Bulgarian Government to thaw its commercial and political relations with Israel. There have hardly been any political contacts between Israel and Bulgaria in the last few years, most contacts having been related to matters of commerce.

There have been secret diplomatic contatcs between Israel and some East European countries in the last few months, and progress was mostly made in the contacts with Poland. Both countries secretly agreed — and at Poland's request, without any official publicity — to open diplomatic representations, at a low level at this point. An Israeli delegation is due to leave for Poland soon to prepare the building of the Israeli representation in Warsaw for its upcoming reopening.

Shamir Receives Belize Premier Esquivel

TA081030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel, has asked for Israel's help in influencing Guatemala to improve relations with his country. In a meeting with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the prime minister of Belize explained the details of the dispute between the two countries and asked Israel to exercise its clout with the Guatemalan Government to have the latter stop the hostility toward his country.

Among other things, the guest asked for Israel's assistance in agricultural matters. The vice prime minister promised that Israel would send an investigative delegation to look into Belize's needs as well as agricultural experts. Minister Shamir also asked the visiting prime minister that Belize support Israel in international forums.

Shamir: Ties With South Africa 'Reduced'

TA081125 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Israel has somewhat reduced the scope of its relations with South Africa since the institution of the emergency act there.

This was stated by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday in an address to the association of government ministry spokesmen in Jerusalem.

Minister Shamir said that one of the most important factors in our relations with South Africa is the problem of the Jews. "We must be, and we are, concerned about them." Minister Shamir said that Israel's ties with South Africa do not constitute an obstacle to our relations with other countries on the black continent. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

FLN Central Committee Discusses Economy

LD022050 Algiers APS in English 1317 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 02/07/86 (APS) — The works of the FLN Party Central Committee wound up yesterday here by the adoption of four resolutions on the world economic crisis and its repercussions on the national economy.

Closing the session, President Chadli Bendjedid insisted on the need to see to the implementation of the decisions taken and urged party militants to conduct and put some life into the works in progress in close collaboration with party instances. We should see to it that holidays do not have a negative impact on the national economy in view of the particularly unfavourable context, President Chadli said. The head of state called on government officials and (?executive) at all levels to strive harder to control consumption and gain increased managerial skill. The current world economic crisis is not cyclical; only an austerity package and judiciously planned actions designed to increase production, improve quality and streamline consumption will help face up the situation, President Chadli underlined.

It will be recalled that the FLN Party Central Committee reviewed the actions that have been taken up to strengthen the economic social and cultural development of the country. The central committee examined the results achieved by the second five-year plan. It underscored the need to give priority to agriculture and water resources. On the other hand the Central Committee attached particular importance to the national development strategy and its strengthening to cope with the crisis. This strategy requires the buttressing of the material basis of the country and sustained creative efforts to increase production and productivity. The industrialized world which witnessed a large-scale technological revolution wants the effects of the crisis to be borne by the Third World to scuttle their efforts to get rid of their dependency.

The Central Committee further examined the latest developments on the regional and international levels. It called in this respect for the carrying on of [word indistinct] actions undertaken by Algeria to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with other states.

The Central Committee expressed its conviction that a just and lasting [word indistinct] Sahara conflict and a spirit of constructive neighborliness between all the countries of the region would help build up homogeneous gathering where peace, stability and prosperity will prevail.

The situation on the Arab scene, the Central Committee enlighted the party's secretary general unremitting efforts for the reunification of the Palestinian resistance and for greater cohesion of the Arab ranks. It reasserted Algeria's readiness to make further efforts to settle the differences between Palestinians, and restore understanding and solidarity within the Palestinian ranks.

Ibrahimi Talks With Omani Foreign Affairs Official

LD022200 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, arrived this morning in Algiers. His talks with Dr Taleb Ibrahimi during the first session today dealt with the situation in the Mashreq, Maghreb, and southern Africa. The two ministers, who also discussed bilateral relations, expressed the political will of their countries to further strengthen relations between Algeria and the Sultanate of Oman in all spheres, and to set up the necessary mechanisms for this purpose.

Bendjedid Receives Official 2 Jul

LD021847 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 2 Jul (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, received at his office today Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, the Sultanate of Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Algeria.

PRC Delegation Tours Guelma Province

LD062154 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party delegation, which is on a visit to Algeria, made a familiarization tour of the province of Guelma today, and became acquainted with a number of economic, social, and cultural achievements which aroused its interest and admiration.

LIBYA

JANA Reports 8 Tunisians Sentenced to Death

LD071456 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 7 Jul (JANA) — The death sentence has been passed against 8 — including a Tunisian Army first lieutenant — of 20 Tunisians who were tried recently for violating public order.

Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat Meets

LD080905 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0732 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul (JANA) — The Council of Delegates at the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress met yesterday evening to prepare for the Permanent Secretariat's second session which will be held to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the [Egyptian] 23 July [1952] revolution.

The conferees reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and the imperialist-Zionist aggressive escalation, particularly the abortive barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and the steps that should be taken on the level of the Arab liberation movement to mobilize the Arab people for

the realization of Arab unity, the liberation of Palestine, and aborting capitulationist solutions.

The Council of Delegates praised the Yemeni unity meeting held on the soil of the great 1 September Revolution and the positive initiative made in this respect by the brother commander of the revolution for the realization of unity between both parts of Yemen.

It was agreed to prepare a working paper to be submitted during the forthcoming Secretariat meeting to the Arab liberation movement for staging a pan-Arab popular confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression.

Japanese Official Stresses Support for Libya
LD031447 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The director general of the Africa and Middle East Administration of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stressed that his country will not be bound by the statement issued by the Tokyo economic summit, and is absolved from it.

Miyake informed the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps in Tokyo when he met him yesterday that Japan strives to establish good relations with the Great Jamahiriyah and the countries of the Arab homeland and that Japan does not and will not agree to American aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He said that the Japanese foreign minister previously declared at the Japanese parliament, following the Tokyo summit, that Japan does not support the American administration in its aggression against Great Jamahiriyah which is playing an important role in the region and considers it one of the peace-loving and and anti-terrorist countries. He stressed that, during his visit to America, he stressed the need to deal with the cases of violence in a fundamental manner by recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and in building their own state on their own usurped land.

JANA Editor on Crist Mideast Tour, Anti-Arab Stands
LD071446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] George B. Crist, the commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command, arrived in Kuwait today on an official visit after a visit to Bahrain. KUNA said that Crist will hold talks with Kuwaiti officials on bilateral relations and on topics of interest to the two countries. The U.S. official made a statement in which he said that the U.S. Marines deployed in the Gulf area play an important role. He also stressed the importance of the presence of the U.S. naval forces in the Middle East. These forces comprise five U.S. warships.

The JANA Arab affairs editor commented on this and said:

This visit stresses the credibility of our analyses and the far-sightedness on which our attitudes are based concerning the issues that affect our area and the destiny of our Arab people. Neither Kuwait nor [illegible]rs now [illegible] Libya. There is no scope to re[illegible] the one[illegible]ps and allegations concerning Syrian and Libyan attitudes toward the war that is going on in the Gulf area.

In the face of this, we are entitled to ask: What are the criteria with which Arabism is judged and through which the Arab stand is defined? Should not the true Arab stand, the sacred concepts of Arabism make an immediate meeting of Arab rulers imperative in order to take a firm and clear stand toward the direct reply of the barbarous U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the Libyan Arab people, an aggression, the target of which was children and the abomination of which aroused the conscience of the entire world? Does Arabism have other concepts that spring from Washington and drive one to clamor around the black house for nothing, save to underline allegiance and prove constant readiness to servce U.S. policy in the area?

In the face of the cocnepts which have been turned upside down and the twisted logic we also ask: Where is Arabism and what remains of it? The United States now deals with us as a flea in the body of this U.S. ghoul. All the roles that rival one another have been exposed before the Arab masses. They have fallen in the face of the existing categorical proofs. [as heard]

No one has the right to wave with one hand, raising the slogan of Arabism and the interest of the Arabs, while he extends the other hand to shake hands with the enemy of the Arabs and the murderer of the children of Arabism.

The issue has become clear. Arab rulers allied themselves against the Arab nation and began to have joint coordination through successive meetings with the Americans. In the face of these meetings, one-upmanship has become cheap and exposed. There is no longer the possibility of covering it up or wrapping it up with slogans of Arabism and cliches about united ranks.

Al-Qadhdhafi Shows Diplomats Effects of 'Aggression'
LD091053 Tripoli JANA in English 1015 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 3, Shahr Nasser 9, *Jamahariyah News Agency* — The ambassadors of Arab and Islamic states accredited to Great Jamahiriyah went to the house of the leader of the revolution to see the effects of the [words indistinct] and barbaric aggression waged Al-Tayr 15th last.

They have expressed their resolute condemnation of this imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab people stressing that it comes within the framework of the new prejudiced crusade against the Arab and Islamic nation directed mainly against the stances of the Libyan Arab people and its revolution. Such a resolution they have asserted is defending strongly the cause of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The ambassadors have also paid tribute to the steadfastness displayed by the Libyan Arab people, its courageous repelling of this aggression and its foiling it thanks to the brave leadership of Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhafhi the leader of defiance and triumph.

Romania's Gison Denounces U.S. Talks During Meeting

LD081510 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul (JANA) — Nicolae Gison, president of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, during his meeting with the brother assistant secretary of the General People's Congress in Bucharest yesterday, reiterated Romania's denunciation of the failed barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. Gison added that the U.S. aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah has created tension in the whole Mediterranean region. At the same time, he pointed out the need to make the Mediterranean a lake of peace for all peoples.

The president of the Romanian Grand National Assembly has stressed the deepness of the existing relations of friendship between the two countries and the need to consolidate and develop them for the benefit of the two friendly peoples.

The brother assistant secretary of the General People's Congress gave the president of the Romanian Grand National Assembly additional explanations on the application of the Third Universal Theory on the soil of the Great Jamahiriayah.

Further Reportage on Al-'Attas-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

Al-'Attas Says Meeting 'Useful'

LD041941 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 28, Shahr Nasser 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas the president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

A big farewell was given to Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas at the head of which was Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud. Also took part were the secretary of the General People's Congress, members of the General People's Committee, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Great Jamahiriyah.

Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas gave the following statement to JANA:

First of all I would like to express my great pleasure for this visit we made to sisterly Great Jamahiriyah on an invitation from Colonel Mu'amnar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the Great Al-Fatih of September Revolution and the historic Libyan leadership. Our meetings with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and the historic leadership were beneficial and useful.

They enabled us to review all issues of concern to both our peoples and to our Arab nation. We witnessed and sensed ourselves during this visit, the traces of the U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on Libyan Jamahiriyah. That aggression was aimed at the dignity and pride of our Arab nation.

The marvelous Libyan steadfastness filled our hearts with joy when it confronted this barbarous attack by the USA, the biggest imperialist state, which thought that by this aggression it will scare the steadfast Libyan Arab people and our Arab peoples which aspire the liberation of the Arab land and our struggling Arab peoples for freedom. But the really regrettable thing is that the reactionary regime, Arab regimes and the deterioration of the already bad Arab situation could not stand in denounciation of this U.S. aggression which as I said was aimed at the dignity and pride of our nation.

Also during these meetings we discussed with our brother Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih the methods and possibilities of the re-unification of our Yemeni people. One took a series of wide strides which will help us to continue our Yemeni unity march. At the same time we see that the Yemeni unity, and any other Arab unity between two Arab countries, is a strength and invincibility given to our Arab nation. Through the unity of the Arab nation and the unity of its peoples we can face all imperialist and Zionist plots.

We see that the Arab union project which Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi proposed is good and the Arab nation can re-establish itself if this unionist project was put to practice. It will return integration between the Arab nation, re-instate its glory and re-unite it.

We in PDRY see that this project can be carried out and march forward in realising it in reality. We very much discussed the issues of concern to us and felt greatly relieved by the fraternal friendly atmosphere that prevailed all through our discussions on various levels.

On this occasion I would like to express our great thanks and consideration to the leader of the Great al-Fatih of September Revolution, the Libyan historic leadership and the Libyan Arab people for the generous hospitality and the good reception we received in our second home — Great Jamahiriyah.

Al-'Attas Describes Talks

LD030948 Tripoli JANA in English 0914 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 27, Shahr Nasser 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In comments he made to JANA on the conclusion of the unionist talks conducted between the sides of the two parts of Yemen, Engineer Haydar al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council of Democratic Republic of Yemen has said:

Our meeting with the leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has been both sincere and brotherly. We have discussed the overall present Arab conditions and Arab nation due to the increase of intensity of the plots and schemes concocted by imperialism and Zionism being directed against the sovereignty, security and stability of our Arab people and its progressive forces spearheaded by sisterly Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It has faced the unjust military U.S.-NATO aggression and has set a living example of Arab capability of steadfastness, repelling and sacrifice against the most arrogant imperialist state.

We, while reiterating the solidarity of our country and people with Al-Jamahiriyah, feel that the present Arab conditions and situation make it necessary to reinforce Arab unity to face up to these schemes. Therefore, viewpoints have been exchanged for the best means to achieve this noble and eminent objective. While supporting the call of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to realize Arab union to encounter the dangers threatening Arab presence and sovereignty, and within this framework, our positive and fruitful meeting with Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of our fatherland, has had a great importance to pursue the unionist efforts to reunify our Yemeni fatherland on the road of Arab unity which represents force and immunity of our Arab nation. We will exert all efforts and do our utmost nationally and on the pan-Arab level to achieve this noble objective of our Arab nation.

Thanks Al-Qadhdhafi on Departure

LD041847 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 28, Shahr Nasir 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas sent a cable to the leader of the revolution on his departure from Great Jamahiriyah. It reads as follows:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the Al-Fatih of September Revolution, it gives us pleasure as we are leaving Libyan air space to express our thanks and appreciation to the courteous reception we received and the sincere fraternal feelings we were met with during our visit from you personally and from the brotherly Libyan people.

We wish you good health and happiness and your people progress, prosperity and victory over the enemies — enemies of the Arab nation.

Your Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council — People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

'Text' of Libyan-PDRY Communique

NC050757 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Text" of communique issued on 4 July in Tripoli and Aden following the visit to Libya by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, members of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council]

[Text] At the invitation of Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, paid an official visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the head of a high-level delegation from 26 to 28 Shawwal, year 1395 from the death of the Prophet, corresponding to 2-4 Shahr Nasir [July] 1986.

During the visit, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas held cordial and fraternal meetings with Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution. The meetings dealt with a number of issues related to the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist pan-Arab liberation struggle. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi briefed the PDRY delegation on the hostile plots by U.S. imperialist and the NATO alliance against the Great Jamahiriyah. Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed the solidarity of the YSP and the PDRY people and government with the steadfastness of the great Jamahiriyah people in the face of U.S. imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies and threats. He strongly condemned the tyrannical U.S.-Atlantic military aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which was also aimed at the person of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This aggression is a new example of unethical international terrorism. It is the epitome of the officially sponsored terrorism that has been and still is practiced by the United States against the sovereignty, security, and stability of independent countries. It is also directed against the progressive and independent line pursued by the great 1 September Revolution in the pan-Arab liberation struggle, which is hostile to world imperialism and Zionism and their allies.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also expressed his admiration for the spirit of courage, gallantry, and sacrifice displayed by the masses of the great 1 September Revolution, and the glorious example they set in foiling this ugly form of international terrorism by U.S. imperialism against a state which is a member of the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. This terrorism amounts to a violation of international law. It indicates contempt of the Arab nation and the international community, and constitutes a challenge to them.

He stressed that the PDRY condemns all forms of terrorism, aggression, and the economic blockade to which the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and other progressive countries are subjected. The PDRY sees the terrorism practiced against sovereign countries by the United States as a dangerous sign in international relations, imperiling world peace and the life of nations. It affirms that it supports and stands beside the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and all other countries that are defending their national sovereignty, independence, and progressive choices.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas affirmed that the PDRY stands with all its resources in the same trench as the Jamahiriyah in its brave resistance to all forms of aggression and threats, and that it stands alongside the great 1 September Revolution in its steadfastness against imperialism. The PDRY calls on European countries to drop their economic, political, and other measures against the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The two sides declared that the struggle of peoples and liberation movements could not be labeled terrorism.

Concerning current developments in the Arab world, the two delegations reviewed the intensification of and increase in the ferocity of the imperialist onslaught, and the continued Zionist aggression against the Arab national liberation movement and its patriotic and progressive regimes. These are aimed at imposing capitulationist schemes, so that the entire Arab homeland

may be subjugated to U.S.-Atlantic imperialist strategy, and at escalating the confrontation with international revolutionary forces in order to dominate the world militarily, economically, and politically.

In this context, Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi strongly condemned the attempts and plots that the imperialist forces and their allies are hatching against the PDRY, its revolutionary course, and its national and pan-Arab options. He hailed the serious unionist efforts being exerted by the PDRY leaders to ensure the peaceful and democratic restoration of the unity of the Yemeni people.

In this regard, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed his deep appreciation to the Great Jamahiriyah for hosting the Yemeni summit meeting between the presidents of the two Yemens under the auspices of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said that this meeting had achieved positive results that will contribute to the consolidation of the Arab Yemeni people's security and stability, an essential condition for the realization of Yemeni unity and the aims of the Yemeni revolution's strategy. As a step in this direction, on the basis of the sublime unionist objectives of the pan-Arab progressive movement, and inspired by the principles of the Arab union project put forward by the great 1 September Revolution to confront the dangers threatening Arab existence and sovereignty, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the achievement of Yemeni unity and the establishment of a unified democratic Yemen respond to the unionist objectives of the Arab union project. They consider it a great pan-Arab achievement for the Arab nation on the road to achieving pan-Arab unity and confronting the deteriorating situation experienced by the Arab nation in the absence of unity. This is the radical solution for the problems facing the Arab. It will enable him to defend himself and exploit his resources and will allow him to play his progressive role in defense of his culture and his existence. In this regard, they call on all strugglers and Arab masses to revive the pan-Arab spirit and mobilize their powers and resources to achieve this great objective.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council, speaking on his own behalf and on that of the accompanying delegation, expressed his deep thanks and appreciation to the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and their historic leadership, led by Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution, for the warm reception and generous hospitality they received. He invited Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit the PDRY. The invitation was accepted and the date will be arranged at a later time.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives ICO Secretary General

LD051329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution received today Brother Sharaf al-Din Pirzada, ICO secretary general, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Islamic Call Society.

Pirzada Departs Tripoli 6 Jul

LD061746 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Sharaf al-Din Pirzada, secretary general of the ICO, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

DPRK Delegation Arrives in Tripoli 6 Jul

LD061744 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA) — Mr Chong Song-nam, the minister of external economic affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on an official visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Protocol on Cultural Accord With USSR Signed

AB081025 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 7 Jul (AFP) — The Mauritanian minister of information, telecommunications, and culture, Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Weddadi, and the Soviet ambassador to Nouakchott, Mr Ivan Spitskiy, on Sunday signed an executive protocol on the implementation of a cultural and scientific accord, signed by the two countries in December 1967, it was learned in Nouakchott on Monday.

This protocol concerns the university training of Mauritanians in USSR, and the exchange of delegations in the field of culture, information, science, and sports.

South Korean Minister Concludes Visit

AB021540 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Chong Kwan-yong, the South Korean minister of government administration, left Nouakchott this morning after a few days' visit to our country. He had brought a message from President Chon Tu-hwan to Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state.

During his stay in our country he was received on behalf of the head of state by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, member of the CMSN and minister of interior. He also held several rounds of talks with Soumare Oumar, minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports.

MOROCCO

Niger Foreign Minister Arrives 6 Jul on Visit

LD062140 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mahamane Sani Bako, arrived in Morocco this evening on an official visit to our country at the invitation of his Moroccan counterpart Abdellatif Filali. The visit will last for several days.

At the airport's VIP lounge Mahamane Sani Bako made a statement to the radio in which he noted the excellent relations linking Morocco with the State of Niger, recalling the fraternal and friendly relations which link His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency the President of Niger Seyni Kountche.

He added that his visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation between Morocco and Niger in all fields, in accordance with the wishes of the two leaders of the two countries.

The Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was welcomed at Sala airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, the director of the African and Asian section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Moroccan ambassador to Niger.

Meets With Filali, Comments

LD071455 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ahmed Osman, the speaker of the parliament, today received Mahamat Sani Baku, the Niger foreign minister, at the premises of the parliament. Earlier Sani Baku was received by Abdellatif Filali, the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

At the end of his talks with his Moroccan counterpart, the Niger foreign minister affirmed that relations between the Niger and Morocco are good. In a statement to the press, he said their talks had been lengthy and in depth and had covered the various bilateral issues. He declared that the results of the talks were good and that ways were discussed to bolster and strengthen these relations and to expand them so as to include trade, agricultural and cultural fields.

On the political level, Sani Baku affirmed that there was complete identity of views between Morocco and the Niger on all matters pertaining to the African Continent.

He added that he agreed with Filali on the need to intensify contacts between the two countries to coordinate stands toward the challenges facing the African Continent. He highlighted the role the Niger should play within the ICO in support of the causes of the Islamic nation.

Bahraini Defense Minister Arrives on Visit

LD082255 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and minister of defense, arrived this evening at Muhammad V airport on a private visit to Morocco. [Passage omitted]

Transport Minister Confers With Romanian Counterpart

LD081329 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, July. (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Transports Mohamed Bouamoud Monday conferred with visiting Romanian Vice-Minister of Transports and Telecommunications Alexandru Dobre.

The meeting reviewed the various aspects of cooperation between Morocco and Romania and explored the possibility to enlarge the scope of this cooperation.

The Romanian official voiced his country's willingness to consolidate bilateral cooperation and to work to extend it to air, road, and railway transport.

M. Bouamoud said it was important to increase contacts and exchanges between the two countries' officials, to promote vocational training, and to develp the sector of transports owing to its role in promoting economic and trade exchanges. The Romanian vice-minister of transports and telecommunications arrived in Morocco last June 30. He held meetings with a number of Moroccan officials, including the Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj, and visited several telecommunication facilities.

SUDAN

Numayri Guard Arrested on Arrival in Country

JN090933 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July, 9 (SUNA) — Security has arrested one of ousted President Numayri's guards upon his arrival to the country from outside, the daily *Al-Ayyam* today reported.

The inviestigation is secretly carried out with the arrested, the daily said, adding that the investigation is expected to reveal very important information. The authorities have declined to give further information in this regard, the daily added.

Al-Mirghani Discusses Ties With USSR, U.S.

EA061922 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Ahmad Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sovereignty Council, held a press conference in Cairo at 1000 today in which he stressed the concurrence of viewpoints between Sudan and Egypt over many issues of bilateral interest. He pointed out that he had briefed President Mubarak on the democratic situation

in Sudan and its efforts to restore everything to normalcy. Mr Ahmad al-Mirghani stressed Sudan's faith in integration between the peoples of Sudan and Egypt, pointing out that there are committees working to evaluate the integration experiment so as to come out with defined recommendations on it.

With regard to the question of extraditing the tyrant Numayri to Sudan, his excellency said the issue was now before the Egyptian judiciary and Sudan was awaiting the verdict.

As to the issue of the south, Mr al-Mirghani stressed the importance of a peaceful solution and the role of the Armed Forces and the importance of supporting them both politically and militarily.

In reply to a question about Sudan's relations with the United States and the USSR, Mirghani stressed the good, balanced relations with the two superpowers. He referred to the scheduled visit of Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister, to the USSR. He stressed that the visit would take place to discuss the development of bilateral relations. He said relations with the United States were good and stressed that Sudan hoped U.S. aid would continue.

Committee To Regulate Cabinet, Council Coordination

JN061813 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 6 (SUNA) — A committee has been set up today to draw regulations aimed at coordination between the Cabinet and the State Council, Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said today. He said regular meetings will convene between the Council and the Cabinet for consultations.

The move came on the heels of what the premier termed "a misunderstanding" between the acting State Council chairman and the journalist-turned Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Tawfiq.

The "misunderstanding" started when technicians of the National TV and Radio Corporations threatened to stage a strike unless their demands of salary increase were met. The State Council acting chairman has intervened to settle the issue, while the culture and information minister considering the question as being of the resort of his ministry.

Chevron Company Official on Security in South

JN051730 Khartoum SUNA in English 1650 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 5 (SUNA) — The Chevron-Sudan company director today stressed that circumstances that led to the suspension of the company oil prospection operations in the southern part of the country were still existing.

The director who expressed hope over vanishing of these circumstances which he said were related to insecurity in the prospection areas asserted that his company did not desire to resume its operations under Army protection.

The official denied that Chevron-Sudan had or thought to contact any foreign body to protect its installations in the south adding that his company had nothing to do with mere internal Sudanese affairs and that it signed contract with the government and therefore this later should provide security for the company.

Also he denied that the former transitional or current government had proposed amendment for the basic agreement signed between Sudan and Chevron which he [said] was subjected to five amendments during the period between 1979 to 1985 pointing [out] that the former transitional government had examined previous amendments for the agreement but it had not presented any new amendments.

The director further affirmed that the quantities of discovered oil in the two wells of Sharif and Abu Jabirah which are away from war active areas were not sufficient for economic exploitation adding that these quantities could not be used but in generating electricity.

The company has prepared necessary technical studies regarding these two wells and gave them to the transitional government which had not enough time to study them he added.

Meanwhile the official said that a delegation from Chevron overseas will arrive here during next week to meet with prime minister and minister of energy.

The delegation's talks with the Sudanese Government officials would concentrate on general aspects indicating that the current government had not enough time to be acquainted with the situation details.

Finally the official expressed his company's desire to establish grounds of understanding and cooperation with the government affirming that Chevron-Sudan would remain in the country till vanishing of the said circumstances.

SPLA Claims Nile Battalion Blows Up Second Bridge

EA071627 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Units of Nile Battalion under the overall command of Major Paulino Deng Ajuong have blown up (Geter) bridge on Wau-Aweil road following the demolition of Serkweng Bridge on the same route earlier last month. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent with Nile Battalion, the destruction of (Geter) bridge was accomplished by an engineering unit forming part of the task force under the command of Captain Bagat Aguot. [Passage omitted]

Briefs

Cooperation Protocol With Egypt — A 160 dollars million new protocol of cooperation between Sudan and Egypt was signed here Saturday. Commerce, Cooperation and Supply Minister Muhammad Abu Harira signed for the Sudan while the Egyptian Minister for Economy and Foreign Trade 'Ali Sultan signed for his government. [Text] */Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Jul 86 JN/*

Agreement With FAO — An agreement was signed between Sudan and the World Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] on implementing a project for promoting the dairy products in the national capital and also for rehabilitating the livestock — fattening project executed for the same purpose in Sowba Region. According to this agreement FAO will provide Khartoum Dairy Products Company with powdered milk and butter at the total cost of 36-million Sudanese pounds. The agreement was reached during a meeting held yesterday between Animal Wealth Minister Isma'il Abkar Ahmad and a FAO delegation currently on visit to the country. [Text] *[Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Jul 86 JN]*

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Replaces Prime Minister Mzali With Sfar

LD081842 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, has decided to dismiss Mohamed Mzali from his position as prime minister and secretary general of the party, and to appoint Rachid Sfar as his successor; that is, prime minister and secretary general of the party. The president of the Republic also decided to appoint Ismail Khelil as minister of planning and finance.

Discusses Economy With Ministers

LD082312 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2125 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session at the Presidential Palace in Skanes this morning with [Prime Minister] Rachid Sfar, [Interior Minister] Zine Labidine Ben Ali, [Plan Minister] Ismail Khalil, and Mohamed Skhiri, governor of the Tunisian Central Bank. The session was devoted to the study of all aspects of the economic situation in the country and the government's plan of action to face this situation and to pave the way for activation of the economic activity.

Sfar Makes Statement

LD091205 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning had talks at the Presidential Palace at Skames with Rachid Sfar, whom the president and party chairman has appointed prime minister and party secretary general, and with Ismail Khelil, whom the grand combatant has appointed minister of planning and finance.

Following the meeting, Rachid Sfar made the following statement:

I have had the pleasure of meeting with the president of the Republic, to whom I have expressed my thanks, gratitude, admiration and cherishment of the trust he so dearly bestowed on me by appointing me prime minister and secretary general of the Socialist Destourian Party. These are all heavy responsibilities. I have pledged to him to do all I can to live up to the trust he has shown in me and to serve the nation. The president has given me his clear sound guidance with regard to perfecting the work of the government as we approach the 7th plan so that we can triumph over all challenges within the policy of dialogue with all parties and the increasing of the participation of all Tunisian potentials; so that Tunisia will always be for all Tunisians; and so that all people with true good wills and all patriots will contribute to the collective work of overcoming all difficulties thereby insuring the continuation of the development march and the attainment of the aspired prosperity, which the president has decided to be the slogan of the party's forthcoming conference.

We will exert our utmost together with the government team of the president so that we can bolster Tunisia's invulnerability politically, economically, and socially through the bolstering of the national upsurge, which will always remain our sublime objective.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique on Abdelaziz Visit to Congo

LD021416 Algiers APS in English 1440 GMT 2 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 July (APS) — Congo and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic reaffirmed their conviction that direct negotiations between the two belligerents — SDAR and Morocco — are the key to a solution of the [words indistinct], a joint Congolese-Saharan communique released following the official visit of President Mohamed Abdelaziz to Congo underlined.

The two sides denounced Morocco's warlike attitude and its stubbornness which obstructs OAU and UN all-out efforts for the full implementation of OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolution 405.

"The Congolese side reiterated its steadfast support for the Saharan people's struggle under the leadership of the Polisario Front for the recognition of their sovereignty and the respect of SADR's territorial integrity, the communique rpeorted.

The two sides reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian and the South African peoples for freedom and independence and voiced forceful support for the legitimate struggle against the apartheid regime and strongly condemned Pretoria's destabilizing manoeuvres and repeated aggressions against the Frontline States.

The Congo and the SADR commended the African countries efforts toward the setting up of solidarity and cooperation in line with the ideals of their peoples and reiterated their faith in the OAU which remains an efficient and privileged tool for the attainment of freedom, progress, and development as stated in its charter.

The two countries reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the setting up of a

sovereign and independent state under the leadership of the PLO and reasserted full solidarity with Arab states fighting for the recovery of their usurped lands.

The two countries renewed their deep commitment to the goals and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and said they are confident that the movement would come up to the expectations of their peoples.

Congo and the SADR also expressed solidarity with peoples of Asia, Latin America and especially with the Nicaraguan people facing imperialist oppression.

'President' Ends African Tour With Talks in Mali

LD031314 Algiers APS in English 1044 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bamako, 3/7/86 (APS) — The working and friendly visit paid by President Mohamed Abdelaziz, SADR president and Polisario Front secretary general, in Mali ended yesterday.

Talks between Saharan head of state and his Malian counter part President Moussa Traore and between the Saharan delegation headed by Mr Abdelkader Taleb Omar and home minister with a Malian delegation headed by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation were the main events which marked this visit.

The President Mohamed Abdelaziz, has ended a tour he started from 24th June and 2nd July in Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Congo, Angola Sao Tome Principe, and Mali. During this tour, SADR president had talks with the respective leaders of the visited countries, which dealt especially with Saharan people's struggle against Moroccan expansionism and also with Namibian and South African peoples' struggle against Pretoria's regime the situation prevailing in Africa in general and in the world. These countries heads of state reiterated their firm will to the Saharan cause and their solidarity with Saharan peoples struggle under the leadership of Polisario Front for their freedom and independence.

GHANA

Immigrants in Nigeria Advised To Get Jobs

AB081725 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The ratification of the second phase of the ECOWAS treaty by Nigeria does not imply an indefinite stay in that country by all aliens. This was stressed by Ghana's high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Adu Bediako, in a speech read for him at the inauguration of the National Association of Ghanaian Communities in Bauchi [Nigeria]. He said the conditions under the treaty have been made clear and that only immigrants with specified professions could benefit from the concession. Such persons will be screened to verify the authenticity of their qualification and if they do not have any jobs, they must obtain them within 6 months of their entry into Nigeria.

Brig Adu Bediako advised Ghanaian immigrants who do not fall into the categories of the specified professions to start thinking of returning home before the Ghana mission is called upon again to intervene on their behalf. He said the mission is seriously concerned about Ghanaian detainees in Nigerian cells and prisons and is working relentlessly to have those without proven cases released.

LIBERIA

LAP Says Johnson-Sirleaf, Others Arrested

AB081552 Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Jul (AFP) — One of the major leaders of the Liberian Action Party (LAP), Ms Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, and several members of that opposition party were arrested in Buchanan on the Atlantic coast, on Saturday, a communique issued by the party on Monday in the Liberian capital said. These arrests were made upon the orders of the senator of Buchanan constituency (140 km southeast of Monrovia), Mr Charles Williams, during a political meeting which he said was "illegal," the LAP pointed out.

On his part, Senator Williams confirmed on Monday that he had ordered these arrests because of the "illegal organization of a political meeting," but maintained that the persons sought had run away. According to him, the LAP should have obtained permission from the Ministry of Justice before holding the meeting. The party's communique contests this version of the story, however.

Meanwhile, a delegation of six FRG parliamentarians led by Professor Kar-Heinz Hornheus, (the ruling Christian Democratic Party), arrived on Monday evening in Monrovia for a 3-day visit to Liberia.

Government To Pay $1.7 Million Arrears to ECOWAS

AB082211 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Liberia is to pay $1.7 million to the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, in October this year, toward the partial offset of the $3 million due the community. This was disclosed in Monrovia yesterday by finance minister Robert Tubman. *The New Liberian* newspaper, quoting Mr Tubman, said the balance of $1.3 million will be paid between March and April next year. At the just-ended ECOWAS summit of heads of state and government in Abuja, Nigeria, it was agreed that all delinquent arrears to the Community be paid to ensure its survival.

MALI

President Traore To Visit USSR 14-19 July

AB082051 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Soviet Government, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic, will, from 14 to 19 July, conduct an official friendly working visit to the Soviet Union accompanied by (?Mrs Moussa Traore) and an important delegation.

NIGERIA

AFP: Government To Boycott Commonwealth Games

AB091118 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lagos, July 9 (AFP) — Nigeria will boycott the Commonwealth Games to protest British sporting links with South Africa. A government spokesman called the move "a major foreign policy decision" and said it was "irrevocable." The boycott, reported in the *Guardian* newspaper, is believed to be the first step in a package of measures to protest Britain's failure to impose sanctions on South Africa and is also linked with the inclusion of a white South African born-runner, Zola Budd, in the English team.

Nigeria, the Commonwealth's largest black member state, boycotted the Commonwealth Games in 1978 and the Olympics in 1976, also on the issue of links between participating countries and South Africa.

Babangida Discusses IMF Loan, Unemployment

MB081627 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Babangida's military government in Nigeria is going through a sticky patch at the moment. There have been the

recent student troubles sparked off by killings on the campus of Zaria University in the north when police opened fire. Unofficial reports strongly criticize the police tactics.

At the same time, the country is going through an economic crisis arising from the slump in world oil prices. Perhaps surprisingly, Nigeria has turned its back on a big IMF loan, although it has complied with most of the terms, such as devaluation and the lifting of subsidies on basic commodities, measures not likely to endear the government to the people.

In Lagos, Alexander Thompson asked President Babangida why he had said no to an IMF loan.

[Begin recording] [Babangida] What I think is important is that we believe very strongly that we should be able to solve our own problems by ourselves, at our own pace, and our own volition and that is why we thought it is not necessary to accept the IMF loan at all. We should be able to do it ourselves and this is what we are trying to do.

[Thompson] What if it turns out that you can't and that the IMF does not approve of what you have done so far and particularly, for example, if the West is still reluctant to reschedule without some kind of IMF deal, might you turn to the IMF in the months to come if the economic crisis continues?

[Babangida] The straight answer to it is no, we do not accept the IMF loan and I think that they have also realized that we are not going to accept this, but the most important thing of all, I believe very strongly, is that no country lives on its own. I feel very strongly that the West will show a lot of understanding for the efforts we have been making to get our economy to the path of growth and I don't believe that they would like to see us fail in this crusade that we are doing. The potential for our economy taking off is quite great and I believe very strongly that the West needs us and we need the West so I believe we should come to a settlement.

[Thompson] Now, one effect of the economic recession in Nigeria is growing unemployment and more specifically youth unemployment, graduate unemployment. Now, (Mutato Abasoya), in his recent report on the student troubles here, spoke of students being left in the lurch, jobless, frightened, confused, and aggrieved. How worried are you about the fact that many talented young men just cannot find a job?

[Babangida] Well, I think the government has taken a lot of measures now to provide employment for the graduates, for the primary school, and for the secondary school students. So what we have done quite recently, we have taken up a census of the unemployed in each of the ... [changes thought] in every one of the states of the federation and we are mapping out a strategy where we will encourage people to become self-employed and I think the problem is appreciated by the government and the government is doing quite a lot now to try to bring down the question of unemployment within the country. [end recording]

Akinyemi Receives GUNT's Oueddei, Discusses Peace

AB081558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, today in Lagos met with the former Chadian leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei. The talks are seen in diplomatic circles as being in conformity with Nigeria's policy to maintain contacts with all factions in the Chadian crisis. Details of their discussions are not known but our diplomatic correspondent said there is a possibility that the former Chadian leader will go along with Nigeria's peace initiative in the conflict.

At today's meeting between the minister and the former Chadian leader were the permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, (Alhaji Hamza Ahmadu) and other Nigerian officials. The delegation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, which is controlled by Mr Oueddei, visited the country last February. That team was led by Mr Oueddei's minister of state for coordination, Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar, and met with the minister of external affairs.

U.S. Asked To Help Combat Drug Peddling, Abuse

AB081732 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has called for the assistance of the United States in her effort to combat drug peddling and drug abuse. The minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, made the call in Lagos today when the outgoing United States charge d'affaires, Mr Herbert D. Gelber, paid him a farewell visit. Col Ukpo also called for exchange of visits between Nigerian and United States Government officials stressing that this is the only way they could work together in fostering cooperation and understanding between both countries. He explained that the relaunched War Against Indiscipline would take care of all the ills of the society including the problem of drug peddling. Col Ukpo stated that this was one area where Nigeria could share America's experience and assistance to contain the menace of drug trafficking. He said that the government had already set in motion the appropriate machinery for educating the public on the evil effect of drug peddling and abuse.

Replying, Mr Gelber assured the minister that America's concern for drug abuse was not a selfish one. The outgoing charge d'affaires disclosed that the particular newspaper which had been carrying damaging reports about Nigeria has now changed its negative attitude to the country. Col Ukpo recently undertook a tour of the United States to explain government's feelings about such negative reports.

CONCORD Favors Military 'Devoid of Politics'

AB070820 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* calls on the Nigerian Armed Forces to reassess its role with a view to returning to its tradi-

tional function of defending the territorial integrity of the nation. The paper believes that military administration is not the answer to social, economic, and political problems. After examining the performance of the Armed Forces for the 15 years it has ruled the nation, the *Concord* submits that the military has proved a harbinger of political instability and official tension. It therefore wants to see a force that has a strong striking capability devoid of politics.

Papers Comment on Ban on Former Politicians
AB031005 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers, the *New Nigerian*, the *Concord*, and the *Nigerian Voice*, comment on the state of the nation broadcast last month by President Ibrahim Babangida. The papers examine extensively the political aspect of the speech, particularly the ban on former politicians of the Second Republic from taking active part in politicis for 10 years.

The *New Nigerian* says although the decision to ban the politicians is well intentioned, it is nevertheless mistaken. It points out that the decision is based on several assumptions, none of which will stand the test of logic or fairness. The *New Nigerian* wants the ban to affect only those who have been found guilty of one thing or the other, whether they are politicians, police, or military personnel.

The *Voice*, on its part, supports the ban and advises the government to vigorously enforce it to achieve its noble objectives. The paper believes that if properly enforced, the ban will ensure a full break with the nation's inglorious political past, and give new-breed politicians the opportunity to develop an attitude toward public office as a call to service. The *Voice* expresses the need for government to groom the new politicians to be made to respect the virtues of accountability, magnanimity in victory, and equality in defeat.

For the *Concord*, the ban is only one of the many steps that ought to be taken toward a full and stable political order. The paper contends that while the former politicians may have participated in the corruption and immorality that are tended to the Second Republic, the roles played by other groups also need to be identified and analyzed. The *Concord* stresses that any meaningful move toward a new political system must include decisive measures in respect of roles played by the press, the judiciary, the police force, and indeed the military. Nonetheless, it hopes that the Babangida administration will create a kind of society from which an entirely new breed of politicians can emerge.

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Comments on RSA 'Destabilization'

MB081522 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The main ceremony of the Army Service [Servicos da Tropa] Day celebrations was held in Luanda today under the chairmanship of Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha. In a festive atmosphere, the ceremony began with the reading of messages of congratulations from the amateur parachuting committee and the Mayanga members of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

In his speech on the army service, Lieutenant Colonel Nero, head of the FAPLA forces army service department, referred to some of the activities carried out by his department to maintain military discipline and public order. In order to carry out their duties successfully, all armies must be guided by norms of conduct. The MPLA has always paid great attention to strengthening army discipline and created the army service and other organs for that purpose, Col Pedro Maria Tonha said when he delivered the closing speech of the main ceremony to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the creation of the army service.

[Begin Tonha recording] Throughout the 9 years of your existence, you comrades have carried out productive work. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate all the army service officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who have demonstrated a high degree of responsibility in carrying out their duties. We understand that you comrades do not yet have all necessary conditions to carry out all your duties effectively. However, the steps which have been taken so far encourage us to continue our work towards improving the quality of your service.

Comrade officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers, the celebration of this 9th anniversary takes place at a time when the political and military situation in our country and in southern Africa remains tense. Imperialism, which is naturally hostile to the freedom of the peoples, continues to seek the overthrow of progressive systems in Africa, thus seeking to maintain the exploitation and domination of the African peoples. Regarding the destabilization of progressive countries, imperialism uses the racist South African regime and its puppet gangs as satellites. Racist South Africa is seeking to place the blame for its crisis situation — which is the result of the uprising of the oppressed people in the country — on neighboring states. As a result, its army violates the borders of neighboring countries, kills defenseless people, destroys economic centers, and arms, trains, equips, and infiltrates puppet gangs to spread terror in neighboring countries. Recently, to demonstrate its power as the gendarme of imperialism in southern Africa, the Pretoria racist regime attacked Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. This action was strongly condemned by the international community. This regime also resorts to countless ploys to prevent the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. We have no doubt that this regime is the main obstacle to peace in southern Africa.

The war situation imposed on us by imperialism, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has reiterated, leaves us no other option but to defend ourselves by all available means. The FAPLA forces, hardened by the difficult years of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and aggresive imperialist policies, have fulfilled their enormous responsibilities with dedication and courage and they have inflicted increasingly hard blows on the declared enemies of the Angolan people. [end recording]

MALAWI

External Affairs Secretary Evaluates RSA Relations

MB090638 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1925 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Interview with Secretary for External Affairs Ron Nkomba by correspondent Cliff Saunders on the "Network" program presented by Michelle Alexander — live]

[Text] [Alexander] The introduction of sanctions against South Africa will be a negative development for the entire southern African region, according to the Malawian secretary for external affairs, Mr Ron Nkomba. He discusses sanctions and other issues pertinent to the subcontinent in this exclusive interview with Cliff Saunders:

[Begin recording] [Nkomba] I think that the problem, the problems, that we have because of our relations with South Africa are more of a political nature. The OAU, and some African countries — some of whom we know have dealings with the Republic of South Africa — have never understood, appreciated, nor accepted the rationale behind Malawi's close relationship with South Africa. I think you know the background. For a long time Malawi was considered the odd country out, for having established relations with South Africa. As far as we are concerned, it was for pragmatic reasons that we established these relations with the Republic of South Africa, and we are quite happy to maintain those relations. We do get criticized, mainly because we do not hide the fact. We do not deal at night with South Africa. We deal with it during the day. And, to give you an example of the most topical problem that we have now, because of our relations with the Republic of South Africa, is the allegation, the incessant allegation that South Africa is using Malawian territory to infiltrate bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, MNR, to destabilize Mozambique. We have made consistent and unequivocal denials to these allegations, regrettably to no avail. What we have said to the perpetrators of these allegations is for them to realise how ridiculous it sounds for Malawi to support the very organization that is reported to be responsible for the dislocation of our transit routes through Mozambique.

[Saunders] Mr Nkomba, what general philosophy do you apply in your relationships with South Africa?

[Nkomba] The best way to answer that particular question is to take you back to the founding summit of the OAU back in May 1964 in Cairo, and here I am going to quote my president because it was at that meeting that his excellency the life president, then prime minister of this country, defied such legendary figures as

Egypt's Gammal 'Abd al-Nasir, Ahmed ben Bella of Algeria, Sekou Toure of Guinea-Conakry, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. The Ngwazi, the life president, told the meeting that as far as he was concerned, his great grandfathers had dealt with these countries and he would not come home and reverse that trend. The philosophy behind our relations with South Africa is based on the concept of contact and dialogue. We advocate discussion and negotiation as a more practical form to deal with countries than isolation and boycott. We do not condone racial discrimination and my life president has been emphatic that, in fact, we abhor the policy of apartheid. But we are convinced that isolating and boycotting South Africa will only harden the government, prolong the violence, and slow down the process of political change and constitutional reform.

[Saunders] Speaking about boycotts, what effects fo you think there would be on Malawi should sanctions be applied against South Africa and should the South African economy be hit hard as a consequence of sanctions?

[Nkomba] We are not in favor of imposing economic sanctions on South Africa because we feel, as I have said earlier, that if South Africa were to take reprisals against the neighboring states, if as your foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, said last week, if South Africa were to cut off the transit routes and stop exports of goods to the neighboring countries, our economy will be affected.

[Saunders] In view of the conflicts between the West and the East in southern Africa in particular, what is Malawi's position? What do you value most highly, your economic relationships with the West or with the East?

[Nkomba] Malawi deals with any country on an economic and commercial basis regardless of its political persuasion. We believe in isolating politics from economics and commerce.

[Saunders] What is your attitude towards the presence of foreign forces in southern Africa, for instance the some 35,000 to 40,000 Cuban troops who are active in Angola? Do foreign forces in southern Africa concern you at all?

[Nkomba] It does to the extent that we feel that of these problems on the African Continent would be solved easier, faster, and probably better if there were not so much foreign interference. We have always advocated that foreign interference confuses the local picture.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Wing Reports RSA Soldiers Killed

EA082305 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, SWAPO's [word indistinct] military wing, have stepped up military operations against the South African occupationist forces in Namibia. On 4 July, the Department of Information of SWAPO issued the following war communique:

The brave combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, have again successfully attacked another fortified South African military base in the area of (Gongo), northeastern Namibia. PLAN artillery units again took the enemy by surprise on the night of 2 July, shelling the base heavily with mortars. Twelve racist soldiers were killed and 16 others seriously wounded. Fuel depots, ammunition and food storages were set ablaze. The living quarters and several army vehicles were completely destroyed. [Words indistinct] tanks used by the enemy were also destroyed. [Passage indistinct]. We of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, are determined to leave no stone unturned in our patriotic duty to liberate our motherland. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Conference on Namibia Opens 7 July in Vienna

For coverage of the international "conference on the independence for Namibia" which began 7 July in Vienna, Austria, with addresses by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Council of Namibia President Paul Lusaka, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, and Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, among others, see the International Affairs section of the 9 July Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela Comments on Ban, Husband's Release

MB090858 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Winnie Mandela says the lifting of her banning orders is no particular achievement. Quoted for the first time since the lifting of the restrictions, Mrs Mandela has told *Business Day* that she does not regard her new freedom as being of great significance. She says the lifting of the ban is not a human gesture by the Botha government, and ultimately it is her own unrelenting fight that has won through. Mrs Mandela is angry at speculation that her husband Nelson Mandela and Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov are to be freed as part of the East-West prisoner exchange. She says that it is an insult to the liberation struggle to compare leaders in the struggle to Russian dissidents and spies.

Deputy Defense Minister Interviewed on Bombings

MB081006 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Defense and of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, Minister Vlok, in our Pretoria studio, and welcome to our program. Mr Vlok, recently there have been several bombings all over the country. Is one to deduce from this that the police and the Defense Force have lost control to a certain extent?

[Vlok] No, not at all, Freek. I think we can say with conviction that the Defense Force, the security forces, are fully in control of the situation. But we also have to keep the proper perspective here. We have to remember that the ANC, which is responsible for these bomb blasts, wants these explosions to take place. It is important to them. And in the same breath we must say that the ANC is a barbaric organization of murderers who have no concern for the destruction of human lives. Let us remember that it is the ANC which issued the orders for the planting of these bombs. They are the ones who have issued instructions for these necklace murders. They want the bombings, and I believe we can also add that the explosions, and the apparent intensification of this, is important to them, because they want to create the impression that they are more powerful than they actually are. So, let me say that the security forces are very successful, and that is why the ANC is trying so desperately to create the impression that they are more effective than they really are.

[Robinson] According to statements from government, other forms of violence have decreased but it seems that there is now an increase in bomb attacks. Why particularly bomb attacks? Does this fit into a certain strategy which you may be aware of?
[Vlok] It is true to say that, according to the information provided by the bureau, the number of incidents is decreasing daily. We are very grateful for that. But bomb attacks in themselves is a means of instilling fear in people that the bombers are more powerful than they actually are. So I think this fits into their planning for causing fear among the people.

[Robinson] Would you say one can link this directly to the ANC, or is it true, as some reports say, that certain members of the ANC have got out of control?
[Vlok] I link this directly to the ANC because it is the ANC which has given the order; it is the ANC which has sent these people to South Africa; it is the ANC which plans that bombs are transported to South Africa via our neighboring states; and it is a further indication that the ANC not only has no control over its members when it states that these acts of terrror do not take place on its direct order, but that is a story because the fact of the matter is that the ANC has very clearly indicated and acknowledged that it would attack any target, soft as well as hard.

[Robinson] Is there reasonable clarity on the origin and type of bombs used?
[Vlok] I want to say very clearly that the ANC does not have a base within South Africa. It does not have a weapons arsenal inside South Africa. These bombs are of Russian origin and are imported into South Africa through our neighboring states.

[Robinson] Generally, Mr Vlok, how can the public be certain that action will be taken to put a stop to this type of thing and what can the ordinary man do to contribute to it?
[Vlok] I want to assure the public that the security forces will leave no stone unturned to protect them against attackers and killers. The public can be alert, cool-headed. I want to give an example. You know in Israel, for example, it is a fact that no package will lie for longer than 2 minutes without it being observed. Someone will observe it, report it, and action will be taken against that package. The public in South Africa who are alert can help us tremendously if they are watchful, alert, report vehicles, report suspicious persons, report packages so that the security forces can investigate them immediately.

[Robinson] Mr Vlok, to digress for the moment, could one, in these times, say that while there are bomb attacks and the government is busy implementing the state of emergency, other initiatives are suffering to some extent?
[Vlok] Definitely not. I think the state of emergency was declared so that the government could restore order, that the government could get the reform initiatives going, to get them on track, because you must remember that the reform initiatives of the South African Government do not fit in with the style of the ANC. They do not want reform in South Africa. Therefore, we regard the state of emergency as an opportunity to regulate, to arrange, to create infrastructures inside which political initiatives can get going and people can live normally, work, attend school, commute and do their shopping. Thank you, Freek.

Communist Threat to Southern Africa Outlined

MB081246 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Communist Threat to Southern Africa"]

[Text] A South African academic study pointing to the similarities between communist methods of subversion in Central America and those in South Africa is of significance to the whole of southern Africa. The study by the Institute for American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg says that the so-called liberation theology now being used by the ANC and its fellow travelers was first applied with great success in Nicaragua by the Sandinistas. In both cases the [words indistinct] took place in Moscow and in both cases the leaders are Marxists who believe in a Marxist-Leninist system of government. The study points out that the communist Sandinista government in Nicaragua came to power in 1979 with the support of liberal Roman Catholics and other leftists. Numerous Western governments also lent moral and material support. This sort of support for the ANC and SWAPO is also rife in western capitals.

American opponents of aid to the rebels in Nicaragua contend that the Sandinista government does not constitute a threat to neighboring states or the United States. The fact of the matter, however, is that Nicaragua under the Sandinista government already constitutes a threat to its neighbors and to the United States. Its army is supported by military advisers and others from Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Libya. Together the armies of Nicaragua and Cuba form the greatest anti-American force in the Western Hemisphere.

The buildup of Soviet weapons and a large number of communist advisers in southern African countries follows the same pattern. The number of personnel in Soviet embassies in southern Africa seems excessive: 100 in Mozambique, 65 in Zimbabwe, 130 in Zambia, where the military attache is a KGB general, 45 in Angola, and 27 in Lesotho. As in Central America, the communists' presence in southern Africa is not for the benefit of the region. It is there purely in the interests of bringing about a

communist world, a world in which there will be no individual or community freedom let alone prosperity.

COSATU Condemns Johannesburg Meetings Ban

MB081500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 8, SAPA — The ban on meetings in the Johannesburg and Roodepoort area, along with all the other sweeping restrictions under the state of emergency, is further confirmation that the government has shunned democratic solutions to the country's crisis, the confederation of trade unions [as received] (COSATU) said in a statement today. The statement issued to SAPA, Johannesburg, said the organisations affected by the ban are legitimate democratic organs of our people. The ban on meetings will seriously hamper the work of COSATU and its affiliates in the affected areas, said the statement. "COSATU is a democratic organisation and our legitimate activity cannot continue effectively without meetings for broad discussion and reports back," the statement said. The ban is also a further blow to the labour relations system which unions are trying to maintain under extremely difficult conditions, it added.

One-Third Striking Kimberley Miners Back at Work

MB081224 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] About one-third of the nearly 2,000 black mine workers of the De Beers company's four mines in Kimberley returned to work this morning after being on strike since last Thursday. A company spokesman said the mine management and leaders of the strike were still conducting negotiations. The mines affected by the strike are Wesselton, De Beers, Du Toitspan, and Bultfontein.

Free State Mines Still Closed by Strike

MB090723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 8, SAPA — The number 4 and 7 shafts at Free State Geduld gold mines near Welkom are still closed due to the safety hazards caused by a go-slow by workers at the mine, an Anglo American spokesman said today. He said the shafts are still closed and discussions between mine management and the National Union of Mineworkers are continuing.

The spokesman said the employees at both closed shafts have been informed that they will remain closed until they undertake to return to working normally. A spokesman for Amcoal said there has been another day of two-hour stoppages at Kriel colliery involving both morning and afternoon shifts involving about 1000 employees. The spokesman said the stoppages were apparently in support of a call for the release of union members detained under the emergency regulations.

Press Reviews Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English prints "no comment" and goes on to say "the facts speak for themselves." Among others it says that since the emergency clampdown "criminal charges including murder, arson and assault are to be laid against 780 people detained under emergency regulations" according to the Bureau for Information, "130 people have died in unrest, and 13 blasts have rocked the country killing 3 and injuring 117 people."

European Community Demands

"In all the heat engendered by the European Community's threats to impose sanctions within three months if certain demands are not met, nobody has bothered to question the demands that are being made," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 July. The demands are that the government free Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC, and commence without delay" 'national dialogue with the authentic leaders of the Black population.' " A parallel is drawn with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the editorial says that if Nelson Mandela must be freed "why not demand that Britain free IRA leaders so that the peace of Northen Ireland can be negotiated with the IRA?" Similarly it should be demanded of Britain that the IRA be unbanned. Concerning the national dialogue with the authentic leaders of the black population, it is asked why everything "should revolve around Nelson Mandela and the ANC." "The EC also speaks out strongly against the state of emergency and the 'indiscriminate arrest of thousands of South Africans.' Yet a country faced with an insurrection, with radicals planning to burn and kill in an outburst of violence around the June 16 commemoration of Soweto '76 and Freedom Day on June 26, simply had to declare a state of emergency." Concerning the customary demand that South Africa end apartheid, this is being done by having representatives of all race groups in the provincial executive committees which will run the provinces. At the national level, the new National Council, "which will advise the State President and the Cabinet on eliminating discrimination and creating machinery for a new constitution to include Blacks in the central government process, will be formed later this year." "Instead of threatening to impose sanctions on South Africa, foreign governments should be awarding the State President a prize for being the Great Reformer and the man who is doing most to bring about peaceful change."

ANC Terrorism

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 7 July comments on the call by 8 top business executives to free Nelson Mandela immediately and unconditionally, unban the ANC , and negotiate with the ANC on the country's future. The editorial advises the executives to tell the ANC "brutally and frankly" to "cut out the terrorism. Stop killing or maining people. Your hands drip with the blood of the innocents." Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American, is urged to tell Oliver Tambo and his fellow ANC executives of his "revulsion over the terrible atrocities being committed in the ANC's name" and that it should stop its attacks on soft targets. Tony Bloom, chairman of

the Premier Group, is also urged to "stop telling the Government what it should do and for a change address some demands to the ANC." Referring to Chris Ball's newspaper article wherein he says " 'the pattern of violence against the White sector has for the most part not involved soft targets,' " the editorial says the "ANC has been hitting at soft targets with a viciousness that should shock anyone with any spark of humanity." "The executives can't be so naive as to believe that the ANC wants to negotiate South Africa's future when all it wants is the handing over of power to the Black majority. To agree to the ANC's demand would mean capitulation — and no government would capitulate to terrorists."

Ministers of State Counted

"A political study has shown South Africa and the homelands it spawned have 153 Ministers of State. All are paid salaries and allowances from taxpayers' coffers," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 July. This has come about through the "deliberate fragmentation of the country under grand apartheid" and "more proliferation of government came with the tricameral system." It is asked whether their combined salaries at a cost of at least R7.5 million has provided "effective political administration." "The multiministerial malady affects us all, regardless of political affiliation, including the majority vote. If voters and non-voters demand a better deal from those in public office — and demand it loudly — this could, at least, slow down the ministerial birth-rate."

Revision of Customs Agreement

John D'Oliveira writes on the same page that government officials in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) are studying a technical report which is aimed at recasting the 1969 Southern African Customs Union Agreement, of which the payout for most recipient governments is their biggest source of income. "South Africa would like to see the emphasis of the agreement shifted from revenue-sharing to the encouragement of development. Whatever the studies now under way will produce for each of the governments involved, the resulting international negotiations will take place against a background of greatly increased tension in Southern Africa."

CAPE TIMES on Reform

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 4 July says the "Government is sensitive about the reception being given to its reform programme, both at home and abroad." The government is "upset at the lack of loud cheers around the world for its latest reformist measures, including the scrapping of the pass laws. And as usual it blames the press, such as the way foreign correspondents portray this country abroad" but the reality is that government itself "undercuts the impact of genuine and welcome reforms by other actions," such as imposing the state of emergency. Even though the "pass laws have gone and South African citizenship has been restored to some black people deprived of it by homeland partition, black people now have freehold tenure and people of colour have been included in the four provincial administrations" there are "reservations, limitations and government actions which make people go back to study the fine print" and the "credibility of what is being done is immediately undermined." People are still being prosecuted for giving shelter to Crossroads refugees, prosecuted under the Group Areas Act, and "forced removals have not ended when other ways are found of removing people." Therefore the state president's appeal to black South Africans to come forward and negotiate in peace is met with suspicion. "This suspicion results not from what anyone else says, but from what the government itself does to create the impression that all its reforms come wrapped in apartheid string."

CAPE TIMES on Bomb Blasts

Another editorial on the same page refers to the recent bomb blasts throughout the country as "city life in South Africa since June 16." Despite the blasts it is "comforting to have official assurances that the incident level is dropping, that things are improving and that reform is about to win the day. Since the authorities have all the information, and the public and newspapers only officially approved snippets, the ordinary public, will of course, conclude that officialdom knows best. It is greatly liberating to dispense with one's personal discretion to assess what is really going on." Those who have "surpressed their natural instinct to know hat is going on around them, will walk cautiously through the streets. And they will hope that Bishop Tutu's passionate call for an end to the bombings will have some effect."

Emergency Strains Labor Relations

Phillip van Niekerk writes on page 6 of the *Cape Times*: "The most severe crackdown on the labour movement in a decade has jeopardized one of the genuine areas of change in an undemocratic society — industrial relations between largely white employers and predominantly black workers." However, the Labor Monitoring Group "notes three ways in which the unions are coping with the high number of detentions and unionists on the run: Shop-floor workers have stepped into the breach left by officials and administrative staff; shop-floor workers have become directly responsible for important negotiations; and office bearers are taking leave to fill the gaps left in negotiating teams." "In these political times routine negotiations have been bedevilled by a climate of mistrust, disputes have been more difficult to resolve and relations between frontline management and workers have deteriorated." Some employers are "tempted to watch the clash between the state and the unions from the sidelines" while others are genuinely anxious as they see that peaceful change in South Africa depends on negotiation. "They believe that in the labour arena they have been talking to the genuine representatives of their workers for seven years," an example which should be extended to the political arena. Yet, the government has "squashed the labour movement and jailed the very people employers believe they should be talking to."

Western Interest in RSA

John Battersby in his "London Dateline" column on the same page says the United State's intention to have ministerial contact with the ANC will "consolidate Western recognition of the ANC as an indispensable part of the South African solution and as a cohesive vehicle for the aspirations of predominantly African nationalists." President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have made it clear that their shift in position "does not indicate any softening in their opposition to general economic sanctions or their commitment to the necessity for a black-white dialogue and a suspension of violence." The mood in western capitals has hardened dramatically: "Apartheid must go, and if that means that the Botha government must go with it, then so

be it," but the dilemma is how to replace the government with a non-racial democratic order without destroying the economy. The West does not want to risk forfeiting its "influence and leverage on a post-apartheid government — increasing the likelihood of an independent Azania falling into the Eastern bloc sphere of influence." The West cannot also risk losing its supply of strategic minerals or the crucial sea lanes. Now a debate has begun as to whether the West should support ANC guerrillas if Pretoria refuses to compromise but "even given the fast-changing backdrop to the South African crisis it is difficult to imagine one of the major Western powers giving overt or covert aid to the ANC." "The point is fast approaching where the present government in South Africa itself will represent a threat" to the strategic interests the West has in southern Africa and which it does not want to jeopardize.

Disdain for Foreign Views

A page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 7 July says "Foreign Minister Pik Botha's defiant comment on sanctions — 'let them come' — reinforces the message conveyed by the State President's rude rebuff to Sir Geoffrey Howe's peace mission." The state president's "brushing aside international peacemaking efforts does convey a message: for good or ill, the Nationalists have decided that they can no longer meet the expectations of foreign opinion, and they have stopped trying." The reason guessed at for this shift towards disdain for foreign views is that the "security situation has deteriorated to the point where government no longer feels it can afford to let foreign views inhibit the pressing task of restoring order." The ANC too, "conveys a message of profound change of outlook. There is no longer any pretence of avoiding civilian targets, nor of using selective violence to induce a change of heart in the white population. The policy is to kill." Even though the conflict in South Africa has gone beyond "civil commotion, and perhaps beyond insurrection," "moderates have no option but to try to keep alive the chances of liberalising reform, but they will be more effective if they recognise the prior need to restore a semblance of order."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

An editorial on page 8 of the *Business Day* says: "A prediction at the weekend that full sanctions will cost SA a million jobs, and that most of the victims will be black, is the sort of forecast that tends to come before a horse race — informed, probably sound enough, but subject to suprises." However, if South Africa must suffer unemployment then "repatriation might compensate for almost half the predicted loss of jobs among black people." It is also expected that black trade unions will have to negotiate in conditions of huge over-supply of labor. "The notion that sanctions offer easy answers is about to be tested."

Unease Among Foreign Bankers

Economics editor Gerald Prosalendis writes on the same page on South Africa's debt position and its willingness or ability to repay. The unease among foreign bankers about South Africa revolves around the issues of whether SA is "able or willing indefinitely to maintain a current account surplus, at great cost to the local economy and with no tangible payoffs, merely to transfer capital to the industrialised world," and whether the growing threat of mandatory sanctions against SA could push the country to the "point of retaliating against opponents." Nerves are "fraying under the sword of sanctions." Because of the "present political impasse between SA and foreign governments, some say that the chance of successful financial negotiations next June are diminishing. Unless common goals can be restated, both bankers and the SA authorities appear to be heading towards a collision course."

Success of Security Forces

In a page 10 editorial Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans says: "Because of the restrictions placed on the media by the emergency regulations it is difficult to determine how successful the security forces' actions have been. But two things are notable. This week's bomb explosion in the center of Johannesburg showed once again that the revolutionary forces are applying themselves to violence in earnest, regardless of the consequences. And that means that drastic and intensive action is needed to counter the violence and if possible restore law and other so that people can carry on with their normal daily lives." It would also appear that the security forces are able to "stem the violent onslaught to a considerable degree." The fact that 780 detainees are to be formally charged is welcomed because now the law can take its course. "Stripped of political excuses, the offenders' deeds can be exposed for what they really are: criminal transgressions of the most gruesome sort, intimidating the innocent, damaging property, and murdering under the cloak of liberation. In this way the state's allegations can be supported by proper witness and evidence ...or proven wrong."

Negotiations With Black Leaders

A second editorial on the same page says: "President P.W. Botha has in the recent past made several appeals to moderate black leaders to work togehter for peaceful change. His latest appeal, however, is given added significance because the authorities have acted so strongly against violence and intimidation that it practice it is easier for black leaders to come forward. For the government, it is important that it be seen to be negotiating with black leaders as this is precisely what is being demanded of it by more responsible section of the international community, in order to avoid sanctions." "A new constitutional, economic, and social system must come in this country. It is not enough that apartheid laws are repealed. The cooperation President Botha is asking for is in the interests of the black people themselves. And of the whole of South Africa."

Abolition of Pass Books

"The formal end of the pass book system this week, and the issuing of the first uniform identity documents, is a historic event in South Africa's national politics," says Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 4 July in a page 18 editorial. "Suddenly the reference book — or 'dompas' — which for millions of blacks was the nucleus around which their lives turned from the cradle to the grave and which was a symbol of the policy which regulated people's lives and movements, is no more." It has been replaced by an identity document without "the stigma of servitude." A massive information program is needed to remove the mistrust of the government's sincerity in creating a new future for all.

ZAMBIA

UK Secretary Howe Arrives to 'Chilly' Welcome

MB091024 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's southern Africa visit got off to a shaky start in Zambia. Reports say Sir Geoffrey received a chilly welcome in Lusaka this morning after Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said he agreed to meet the foreign secretary only because he represented European countries. When asked why he had agreed to see the foreign secretary when others, notably the ANC, were outspokenly critical of the so-called peace mission, Dr Kaunda emphasized he was seeing Sir Geoffrey in his capacity as a messenger from the EEC. Dr Kaunda said the EEC needs to be told what African countries had told the British Government on a number of ocassions in the past.

Comments on EEC Representation

MB091149 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has said the apartheid system in South Africa must go. The British minister was speaking on arrival today at Lusaka's international airport to begin a tour of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. He said that his mission must be viewed in the light that he is not representing Britain alone, but the whole European Economic Community which has [words indistinct] to promote dialogue between South Africans. Sir Geoffrey said even South African President P.W. Botha, who has refused to meet the British Minister during his tour of the region, as other prominent South Africans have done, has admitted that apartheid is outmoded.

Kaunda Receives Saudi Envoy, Comments on Israel

MB082009 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda declared today that Zambia's relations with Israel will remain broken until that country vacates Arab land and grants the Palestinian people their rights. Dr Kaunda said Zambia is not against the State of Israel but it is against (?its actions) which he likened with those of racist South Africa.

The president was speaking when he met the Saudi Arabia special envoy, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz (al-Thunayan). He said Zambia was pleased at the warm relations that exist between her and Saudi Arabia, (?adding) [words indistinct]. President Kaunda told the envoy that Zambia and Saudi Arabia faced similar situations which he said have been precipitated by the actions of the racist South Africa republic in this region and Israel in the Middle East. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said he was in the country to discuss (?various problems) at the request of King al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister

MB081856 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs in Afghanistan, Comrade (Shawa Yurish), today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Comrade (Yurish), accompanied by Comrade (Cassim Ahmed), briefed Comrade Mugabe on the situation in this country in view of the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JULY 1986

Israel

Border Clash — Two IDF soldiers were killed and nine were injured in a clash with a "terrorist" squad which landed from a boat in Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon early 10 July, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Israeli naval and ground forces killed four members of the squad, which landed on a beach near the Rosh Haniqra border post, according to the radio. The PFLP and the Syrian Social National Party claimed responsibility for the attack in a communique reported by Radio Monte Carlo.

Denial on Cluster Bombs — A Defense Ministry statement cited by Jerusalem radio denied U.S. allegations that Israel illegally obtained U.S. technology connected with the manufacture of cluster bombs, stressing that the cluster bombs made in Israel are an original Israeli development and that U.S.-made equipment used for their manufacture was exported from the United States in accordance with U.S. regulations. The radio broadcast a Defense Ministry spokeswoman's remark that the "unfounded" U.S. media claims on this issue arouse "serious astonishment" and could tarnish Israel's reputation and cloud the good relations between Israel and the United States. Israeli politicians on both sides of the Knesset viewed the accusations as part of a deliberate campaign against Israel in the United States, the radio noted, and Israeli sources in Washington accused personnel in the U.S. Department of Justice of seeking to tarnish Israel's image. In a Jerusalem television interview, Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i spoke of an "atmosphere of suspicion toward Israel" currently prevalent in the United States.

PLO-Jordan

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir left Jordan for Baghdad 10 July in accordance with the Jordanian Government's expulsion order, AFP reported, adding that Al-Wazir's wife has also been ordered to leave the country shortly. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has begun consultations with his senior aides in Tunis, according to a PLO spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo, and the PLO Executive Committee will adopt a "firm, clear stand toward Jordan's anti-PLO policy." The radio also cited PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi's remark that the PLO does not intend to retaliate against Jordan because it wants to avoid provoking Arab regimes and concentrate on the struggle against Israel.

Saudi-Jordanian Talks

King Husayn left Saudi Arabia following a 2-day visit during which he met with King Fahd, SPA reported. Officials attending the meeting included the Saudi defense and foreign ministers and the Jordanian prime minister and Armed Forces commander, according to Riyadh radio, which revealed nothing about the content of the talks.

Syria

Arms Plant — Syria has asked the Soviet Union to supply the necessary equipment to build a new arms and ammunition factory in Syria, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, citing West Beirut communist sources. The request, made during the recent USSR visit by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, has won preliminary approval, the sources continued. The radio said a Soviet military delegation will visit Damascus to select a proper site for the plant.

Deployment in Lebanon — Syrian forces plan to deploy as far as the Al-Awwali River and on the Beirut-Damascus highway between Bhamdun and 'Alayh, according to Radio Free Lebanon. Regarding the Syrians' intentions concerning the release of foreign hostages, an official source cited by *Al-Nahar* said that Syria will find it hard to secure the hostages' release without Iran's cooperation. Fearing a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Iran might act to stave off a release, the source speculated.

Meanwhile, explosions occurred 9 July near Syrian intelligence headquarters in West Beirut, Radio Free Lebanon stated, disclosing that the "Salah al-Din unit of the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces" telephoned the radio to claim responsibility for the blast.

Iranian Oil Deal — Iran will sell 2.5 million "tons" of oil to Syria over 6 months under the terms of an agreement signed by the two countries in Tehran, according to an Iranian Petroleum Ministry spokesman cited by IRNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes downed an Iranian F-4 over the Gulf early 10 July, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. Meanwhile, the Iranian Joint Staff announced that 500 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded during another Iranian offensive in the Mehran area, according to IRNA.

Earlier, in an address reported by Tehran radio, the Iranian Majlis speaker stressed the need to follow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's instructions by realizing victory this year, noting the possibility of forming 1,000 combat battalions by the end of the year. Reviewing Iran's conditions for peace, he said Iran would be willing to drop its demands for reparations if a revolutionary Islamic government were to emerge in postwar Iraq, IRNA reported.

Tunisia

After meeting with President Habib Bourguiba 9 July, newly appointed Prime Minister Rachid Sfar stated that he will do all he can to serve the nation, while working within the policy of dialogue with all parties in continuing Tunisian political, economic and social development, Tunis radio reported.

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Reaction to Jordan's Fatah Expulsion Continues

Salah Khalaf Calls Expulsion 'Illegal'

JN081819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, made a statement to AFP in Tunis in which he denounced the Jordanian Government's decision to expel Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. He said the Israeli enemy must be overjoyed with this decision, asserting that the decision to close the PLO offices and expel Abu Jihad did not surprise the Palestinian leadership which had been expecting these decisions since Washington advised King Husayn not to be satisfied with severing ties with the PLO and to take more radical measures. Abu Iyad considers the Jordanian decision on Abu Jihad illegal because Abu Jihad holds Jordanian nationality. Abu Jihad asked: What can we say about Israel which is daily taking expulsion measures against the Palestinians?

Al-Wazir Interviewed

JN081956 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1742 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Amman has just met with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] who has not yet left the Jordanian capital. He asked Abu Jihad if he thought the Jordanian decision meant the point of no return in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Abu Jihad said:

[Begin recording] [Khalil al-Wazir] From the beginning, the Palestinian leadership has been painstakingly trying to preserve the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. We exerted our utmost and waged a fierce struggle to affirm certain rules and some basic principles pertaining to the need to promote the historical Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. Therefore, when the crisis of Jordanian-Palestinian differences was precipitated, we called for preserving this relationship even if we differed politically. This means political differences should not affect this relationship and create estrangement and separation. We announced this often and we made it our primary decision based on the argument that we need each other, especially since we must perform our duties toward our relatives in the occupied territory.

Moreover, if we really look forward to the fateful ties that bind the two peoples — and which we would like to preserve for the future on a sound basis — we should not harm the current relations. Therefore, in all of our utterances, press interviews, and statements, we took care not to resort to abuses or recriminations. We took pains to clearly explain our political stance. Even if we differed on the issue of Palestinian self-determination, does this mean we and Jordan should fight? We voiced our position in which we call for our self-determination. The differences are not between us and Jordan. The differences should be between us, Jordan, and the Arab nation on the one hand, and the U.S. Administration and the Israeli plots on the other. Therefore, when we voiced the right to self-determination, we did not mean to differ or to allow media campaigns to be launched against us. This is the basic point in the recent stands.

In the recent past, we were careful to preserve these relationships through all of our efforts, and to have contacts with everyone with the aim of preserving them. However, the Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement was taken as a pretext. It is our right to voice our opinion and define our positions; therefore, it is only a pretext. Despite this, we say there is a plan, an approach to abandon the PLO, to strike at the PLO politically. Therefore, this measure against the PLO offices has been a serious one.

[Correspondent] The Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement contained things that contradict what you have said. It contained a kind of slander against the [word indistinct] and the Jordanian Government. It considers this stance similar to the stands of Israel and the United States.

[Al-Wazir] let us not talk about a phrase here and a phrase there. If I want to count phrases, many phrases and expressions were uttered which were more harmful and damaging to us, the PLO. However, if we are really looking forward to the nature of the historical relations, we must bypass such statements. We might discuss them, but should not take measures such as closing the PLO offices in this manner.

[Words indistinct] is only a (?pretext) and not the main reason. The question is: Why this? The answer is: They want us to sever our ties with our people in the occupied territory. This will not happen because our people voiced their stands often and with courage. Today they are voicing their opinion. They voiced it when Zafir al-Masri was assassinated. They clearly and frankly expressed their opinion that they support the PLO and its legitimate leadership. This stand continues. Our people will not cut off their ties with themselves. They are connected with their cause, their leadership, their interests, and their presence. No one can disturb the ties of these people whether in the occupied territory or outside.

At a time when the PLO is being exposed to all these assaults, what is happening in Lebanon? What is happening in our camps there? There is a fierce offensive aimed at liquidating our presence, our military presence there. This is accompanied by attempts to liquidate us politically elsewhere. This is the question. Why are all of these campaigns being launched at the same time? Why now when the U.S. Administration is launching this onslaught against the PLO?

Our question will always exist, but the answer is: (?The decision) is wrong; it is not in the right direction.

[Correspondent] Brother Abu Jihad, you are being expelled and exiled again. How do you view this situation?

[Al-Wazir] As strugglers in this revolution, we sacrificed ourselves for the cause and the people's struggle from the first moment. All of our people are suffering, not only the leadership. All Palestinians in the Arab countries are suffering along the borders of the Arab states. Each Palestinian has a travel document or passport which is liable to be withheld here or there. We suffered in Lebanon and we left it, we suffered in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' and we left there, we are now suffering the same treatment in Amman and we will leave. All of this on the path of struggle. It will not affect our people's determination and will.

On the contrary, this will inflame our resolve to continue the struggle. All of us know that we are in a continuous battle. All of them want to liquidate us but we will not be liquidated. They want to destroy our infrastructure as they tried in Lebanon but could not. Like the phoenix, we will always rise again and will never be affected. Our people's will is stronger than all the attempts. This is the slogan of every child and old man in our occupied territory. It is like the olive tree in our occupied territory — firm and strong. We say this in our slogan: A mountain cannot be shaken by the wind. Yes, this is our answer. [end recording]

Sees Effort To 'Liquidate' PLO

JN100609 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], who is supposed to leave Amman at dawn today in accordance with the decision to deport him from Jordan, said last night that at present he sees no chance to normalize the Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

In a statement in Amman yesterday, Abu Jihad accused the Jordanian Government without naming it directly of trying to liquidate the PLO by resorting to declared and undeclared schemes. He stressed the Palestinian people, who have had a long and eventful experience under occupation, know how to confront such plots. He also condemned the Israeli leaders' plans to undertake a joint Israeli-Jordanian action to run the affairs of inhabitants in the occupied territory. He indicated that this information, which was published by the Israeli press yesterday, has not yet been denied.

Leaves Jordan for Baghdad

NC100648 Paris AFP in English 0631 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman, July 10 (AFP) — The deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian armed forces, Abu Jihad, who is number two to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, was expelled from Jordan Thursday, authoritative sources [said] here. The expulsion was coupled to a decision by the Jordanian Government last Monday to close 25 offices of Fatah, the pro-'Arafat mainstream grouping in the Palestine Liberation Organisation, they said.

Abu Jihad, the nom de guerre of Khalil al-Wazir, left by road for Baghdad after having received 48 hours' notice to quit the country. His wife, Intissar al-Wazir, who is a member of the Palestine National Council, or parliament, was ordered expelled Wednesday, the sources said. She has been given until Saturday to leave the country. [passage omitted]

Executive Body To Meet

JN091802 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee is expected to hold an emergency meeting in Tunis soon to discuss Jordan's decision to close 25 PLO offices and expel Khalil al-Wazir from Jordanian territory. Revealing this, PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that upon his return from Vienna yesterday, 'Arafat began consultations with his senior aides in Tunis. He added that the PLO Executive Committee will adopt a firm, clear stand toward Jordan's anti-PLO policy. 'Abd al-Rahman added that the Jordanian measures against the Palestinian cadres and institutions confirm Amman's collusion with the U.S.-Israeli plan to grant autonomy to the occupied territory and replace the PLO leadership.

Qaddumi Rules Out Retaliation

JN091724 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi today warned Jordan that the Palestinian population will be displeased following the closure of the Fatah Movement's offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. He said: We regret the Jordanian Government's decision, which provokes the Palestinian people's displeasure and makes them hate the Jordanian regime. He added: The Jordanian stand does not strengthen the Arab forces against the common enemy, Israel; however, we do not intend to retaliate because we want to avoid provoking Arab regimes and devote our forces to the struggle against the Israeli occupation.

'Arafat Meets Bruno Kreisky, Others in Vienna

JN091850 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis from Vienna last night after participating in the UN conference on Namibia. Before leaving Vienna, Abu 'Ammar held talks with former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the latest developments in the Palestine question; the Middle East crisis; the situation in the Beirut Palestinian camps, which are being exposed to massacres; as well as the U.S. role in hampering the peace march in the Middle East and in fully supporting the Zionist enemy. During the meeting, Kreisky reiterated his support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership and stressed his continued move to support our Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their full legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar also held meetings with several Arab ambassadors to Austria, with ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, and with the Austrian interior and foreign ministers.

9 Jul Algiers Arrival Reported

JN091409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 9 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a visit to Algeria that will last several days. It was reported here that Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with Algerian officials on recent developments in the Palestinian arena, the massacres carried out against the

Palestinian people by the agent Amal movement, and other current Arab issues.

Palestinian Source on End of Amal Control in Beirut

NC071549 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 7 (MENA) — The latest camps war led to the termination of Amal militias control of West Beirut, asserted a Palestinian official source today. He added that the Palestinian camps in Beirut are now able to deal a smashing blow to Amal militias and the forces that entered Beirut to support them.

On the other hand, the Palestinian official reiterated that the Lebanese authorities did not grant the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) any passports during the visit of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to Tunisia. Al-Jumayyil only agreed to renew 500 Palestinian passports the date of which had expired lately.

PFLP, Syrian Group Claim Operation in North Israel

JN100936 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli military spokesman has said two Israeli soldiers were killed and nine others wounded when a commando unit attempted to infiltrate Israel's northern border by sea last night. The official Israeli statement did not specify the number of commandos who attempted to infiltrate into Israel in a boat.

The PFLP and the Syrian Social National Party [SSNP] have issued a joint communique claiming responsibility for this operation. In a telephone contact with our radio, the PFLP and the SSNP stressed the operation, which bears the name of martyrs Ghassan Kanafani and Muhammad Salim, is still continuing and that clashes between the commandos and Israeli soldiers are still taking place along the coast of Nahariyya in northern occupied Palestine.

Palestinian Forces Report Military Activity

Shell Lahd Military Positions

JN041805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces this morning used rockets and mortars to shell several military positions belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias inside the so-called security zone. These positions sustained direct hits and grave material damage. Several fires were started and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Operations in Lebanon

JN051809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces attacked a position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the Jazzin area in southern Lebanon this morning with machine guns and rockets. The attack damaged the position and killed or wounded several agent militias. The joint forces also carried out four operations against the Zionist occupation positions, its patrols, and agents in the 'Alman, Sirbin, and Shwayya yesterday. The enemy and its agents sustained several casualties.

Detonate Remote Charges

JN061841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a military patrol belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd's militias on a road inside the so-called border strip area last night. The explosion destroyed a military truck, damaged a military vehicle, and killed or wounded more than 25 agent elements.

Attack Ashqelon Station

JN071717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Acting upon instructions, a special group from the Brigadier Sa'd Sayil unit operating inside the occupied homeland this morning was able to beat all the enemy's security measures and to plant timed explosive charges inside the main station used to transfer troops in Ashqelon. The group moved outside the operation area with complete success. The charges exploded at 0720 today, when the station was crowded with Zionist troops. The explosion caused several casualties who could not be counted because of the cordon that was imposed on the area. The explosion also destroyed part of the station. The enemy authorities arrested about 70 Arab citizens after the operation.

Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Lahd, Israeli Sites Shelled

JN092006 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, the men of the Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces attacked two positions of the agent Antoine Lahd militias in the (Tallat al-Shawmariyah) area, within the occupied border strip and the eastern sector in southern Lebanon, with mortar shells and 107-mm rockets. The shells hit the two positions starting huge fires and either killing or wounding many agent personnel. In addition, the Joint Forces attacked a military position of the agent militias with rockets and machine guns in the village of Lusi, in the northern part of the so-called security belt, severely damaging the position, destroying or damaging two military vehicles, and either killing or wounding many agent elements.

The Joint Forces also attacked a Zionist military position in the (Tallat al-Mashru') area near the village of Al-Tayyibah in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machine guns were used, either killed or wounded many Zionist soldiers.

A statement by the Joint Forces says that the occupation forces have used armored reinforcements in Hula to comb the area of the operation, Al-Tiri, and Al-Qantarah for approximately 1 hour.

The Joint Forces also used their rockets, machine guns, and grenades to attack a Zionist position near the township of Rashaf, heavily damaging the position and wounding many Zionists. The men of the Joint Forces also shelled another Zionist position with rockets in the township 'Ilman yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately starting huge fires, destroying or damaging two vehicles, and either killing or wounding many Zionist soldiers.

KUWAIT

USSR's Katushev Expected To Lead Trade Delegation

LD091631 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1227 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Shamil Khayri dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jul (KUNA) — A high-ranking Soviet delegation headed by Konstantin Katushev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, will hold a series of important talks on Monday with Kuwaiti officials aimed at expanding and bolstering cooperation between the two sides in the fields of economy, oil and investment.

Official oil sources told KUNA today that a Soviet delegation is due in Kuwait tomorrow consisting of four prominent men of commerce and industry and banking to discuss with Kuwaiti officials the preparations for the expanded meeting to be held under the chairmanship of Katushev, who is scheduled to arrive in Kuwait Monday. The sources said the Soviet delegation will hold several meetings with the Kuwait ministers for foreign affairs, oil, industry, finance, electricity and water as well as with the chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a number of other Kuwaiti officials.

According to the sources, the visiting delegation will discuss all possible means to expand cooperation in the fields of oil and the sale of oil products and crude oil in the international markets in addition to the means for encouraging cooperation in the field of major investments and the enhancement of trade exchanges between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

The sources said the preliminary delegation due to arrive tomorrow will consist of: eputy Minister of Oil Industry Topelev; head of the administration cooperation with countries of the Middle East, Salimovskiy; head of the administration for trade with Asian countries at the Foreign Trade Ministry, Kiselev and the first deputy chairman of the administrative board of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Gerashchenko.

uf subsectPDRY

Chairman, Palestinian Official Discuss Relations

GF091322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this afternoon Comrade Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. They reviewed the struggle relations which link the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and means to develop and consolidate them, as well as the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

Brother al-'Attas affirmed the need to enhance the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people against plots aimed at undermining the unity of the Palestinian people, and the march of their national struggle to maintain PLO unity based on its national policy against imperialism and Zionism and PNC resolutions, particularly those set forth during its 16th session, and the Aden-Algiers agreement. He reaffirmed our country's support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights, to return to their homeland, and to establish their independent state.

Dr Samir Ghawshah affirmed the solidarity of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front with the struggle of the Yemeni people led by the YSP to maintain their revolutionary experience and overcome the conspiracies aimed at undermining their revolutionary experience and achievements.

Minister on Arab Summit, Ties With Neighbors, U.S.

GF081509 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jul (QNA) — The PDRY has called for convening the awaited Arab summit and for good preparations to ensure its success.

[Foreign Minister] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali said the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the U.S. aggression against Libya, the aggressions against Tunisia and Lebanon, and a number of Arab issues represent an urgent need for convening the summit. He said that his country extends a hand to all countries that wish to establish relations with it on the bases of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Anba'*, Al-Dali affirmed PDRY relations with other Gulf states are good and that they have improved with all the neighboring states, especially Ethiopia. He commended the outcome of the recent visit to Aden by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. He said that the positive effects of the visit will soon appear. Concerning PDRY-U.S. relations, he said that the improvement of such relations is contingent upon a change in the U.S. stands toward Arab issues.

Political Bureau Praises Yemeni Unity Efforts

GF081613 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At its regular meeting today the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau highly assessed the results of the visits paid by brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the Syrian Arab Republic and to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and his meetings and talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the vital results of these two visits which will contribute to developing and consolidating the bonds of struggle relations between the PDRY, Syria, and Libya on the course of struggle waged by the Arab national liberation movement with all its organizations and national and progressive forces against the aggressive challenges and conspiratorial designs of the imperialist and Zionist forces.

The Political Bureau stressed the need to continue developing bilateral relations and joint action with both Syria and Libya in all fields in a way that contributes to consolidating the unity of the Arab liberation struggle, increasing its effectiveness in responding to all dangers that threaten our Arab peoples, and achieving just Arab rights.

The Political Bureau also highly assessed the results of the tripartite meeting between brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland; and brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction over the development of dialogues and fraternal contacts between the two parts of Yemen for achieving Yemeni unity on the basis of peaceful and democratic principles. It stressed the need to safeguard the unity gains achieved under the umbrella of fraternal relations between the two parts of Yemen. It reemphasized that our country will continue to exert joint efforts with brothers in the northern part of the homeland to ensure the achievement of further peaceful unity steps that serve the supreme national interests of our Yemeni people in light of the unity agreements signed by the leaderships of the two parts.

Central Committee Official Back From Europe, USSR

GF081254 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden this morning after having participated in the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and after concluding visits to a number of socialist countries. [passage omitted]

During his visits to Poland, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union, the brother secretary general held talks with the parties of these countries on the consolidation of bilateral relations and party, economic, and trade ties and the means of developing them. The assistant secretary general pointed out that these countries expressed enthusiastic readiness to develop bilateral relations with our country.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Husayn Departs Following Talks With Fahd

GF091548 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1530 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Medina, 9 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and his accompanying delegation left Medina for home at 1445 this evening following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His majesty was seen off at Medina Airport by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, cabinet member, acting minister of information, and escort minister; the deputy governor of Medina, His Excellency Muhammad Rasul al-Kaylani, Jordanian ambassador to the kingdom; the director of the Royal Protocol Department in Medina; the deputy military commander of Medina region; the deputy police chief of Medina; and senior civilian and military officials.

King Fahd Presents Gift of Wheat to Egypt

LD092306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent the following message to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak:

Your Excellency brother President Hu ni Mubarak, may God save him, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. Brotherly greetings. On the occasion of the end of the agricultural season this year in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I have pleasure in presenting to the Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 200,000 tons of Saudi wheat as a symbolic gift to express the appreciation and respect felt by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Arab Republic of Egypt under your wise leadership.

[Signed] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

YAR

Cabinet Decisions Organizing Economic Affairs

JN100657 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The cabinet held its periodic meeting yesterday under Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. Having reviewed the decisions it made during the previous meeting, the cabinet discussed items on its current agenda, headed by the measures proposed by the economic committee to tackle the economic situation.

After a long discussion and exchange of opinions on all economic and social aspects, the cabinet adopted several decisions relating to industry, state finances, monetary policy and loans, money exchange bureaus, trade, import policy, price control, and operations of foreign contracting and consultative companies.

The cabinet approved a system for importing goods needed by the country. The system calls for obtaining prior approval of import licenses by the competent government departments and sets a list of priorities for these goods. The cabinet also approved a number of new regulations governing foreign exchange dealings through banks, suspended issuance of new licenses to money exchange bureaus, and banned the activities of all money exchangers who operate without an official licence from the central bank.

The cabinet authorized the competent departments to expedite amendment of the law on protection of currency. It also authorized the ministry of economy and industry to carry out an assessment of existing industries and worked out an industrial program based on giving priority to industries which depend on local materials to help increase gross national product, reduce imports, and increase exports.

The cabinet also decided to continue with its policy of guiding expenditure in areas which create new jobs and those which employ non-yemenis, celebrations and medical treatement abroad, means of transportation, and furniture industry. The cabinet emphasized the importance of using government printing houses and hiring competent employees in existing and new projects. In the revenue field, the cabinet adopted several decisions to increase government revenues, improve government revenue services, reconsider laws on custom exemptions, and establish special revenue departments in major ministries to control collection of revenues.

The cabinet affirmed that the ministry of supply and trade must request owners of commercial stores and retailers to display prices on all commodities in accordance with the price list approved by the ministry. The ministry must also assume the responsibility of following up on price control and prosecuting any violators through public prosecution. The ministry must force owners of local industries to display prices on all of their products before introducing them in the market in accordance with the price list approved by the ministry. The ministry must request owners of commercial agents to inform the foreign firms they are dealing with abroad to also display their prices.

Furthermore, the cabinet affirmed the need to pay special attention to our brother expatriates and their affairs and to encourage their effective participation in development programs. Every support should be given to the general Federation of Expatriates so it can play an effective role.

The cabinet adopted several decisions on employment of foreign employees calling on foreign companies operating in Yemen to use local contractors so they can benefit from the experience of those companies, especially in training Yemeni cadres. The cabinet affirmed that foreign companies, especially engineering and consultative firms, must adhere to the conditions of training a suitable number of qualified Yemenis to help carry out the tasks entrusted to those companies. These conditions are essential for approval of tenders.

The cabinet decisions also call on all government ministries and departments as well as public sector, mixed sector, and private sector firms to improve their statistical departments and to coordinate their statistical activities with the Central Planning Board.

The cabinet also authorized the Cooperative Society for Government Employees as well as other public sector and mixed sector cooperatives to ensure foodstuffs and clothes for employees at reasonable prices and payment by installments. The competent departments should coordinate with the Cooperative Society for Government Employees to specify the employees' monthly needs, system of supplying these needs, and the hire purchase method.

President Mubarak Appoints Three New Governors

NC101016 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a presidential decree appointing the following people as governors: Isma'il al-Jawthaqi, to be governor of Alexandria; Hashim Muhammad Muhammad Qura'ah, to be governor of Bani Suwayf; and Ahmad Tahsin 'Ali Shanan, to be governor of Suez.

Cabinet Discusses Domestic Situation, Security

NC091738 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi chaired a Cabinet meeting today, and examined a report submitted by the interior minister on the country's domestic situation and the state of security. He explained the security forces' role in thwarting attempts to undermine the legal order.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said the Cabinet had emphasized that freedom must be protected by responsible behavior, and that democracy does not mean anarchy. He declared that the government will not allow anyone to violate the law or use pressure to achieve factional gains [makasib fi'awiyah]. He noted that the Constitution and the law serve as the basis for maintaining legality and protecting society. He added that no leniency will be shown in the decisive confrontation of all attempts to break the law.

Romanian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

NC100728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 3-day visit during which he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In an arrival statement, the Romanian official said that he is carrying a handwritten message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Mubarak. He praised the relations between Egypt and Romania, noting their important development over the last few years under the wise leaderships of Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu. He added that his talks in Cairo will deal with the international situation, disarmament, the establishment of a new international economic order, and bilateral relations. He said that both countries were in agreement with regard to the issues to be discussed.

The official talks between Egypt and Romania will begin in the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian delegation will be headed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Romanians will be led by Ilie Vaduva. The two ministers will discuss international issues of mutual interest, as well as the situation in the Middle East in light of efforts being made by Egypt and Romania to give impetus to the peace process. They will also discuss bilateral realtions and ways to promote them in various fields.

Economy, Health Ministers Return to Cairo 10 Jul

NC100831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo early this morning after completing a 3-day visit to Baghdad during which he led Egypt's delegation to meetings of the joint Egyptian-Iraqi committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. During their sessions, committee members discussed ways to promote bilateral economic and trade realtions.

In an arrival statement, Abu 'Ali said that he had held talks with the ministers of trade and finance, as well as with the governor of the Central Bank. Their discussions had concentrated on the promotion of economic and trade relations between Egypt and Iraq.

Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health, also returned to Cairo this morning. He had been in Sofia for 10 days.

Upon arrival, Dr al-Hadidi said that he had discussed the possibility of a protocol for cooperation in the field of medical services, to be signed in Cairo in September. Dr al-Hadidi also noted that Bulgaria had agreed to produce certain medicines such as antibiotics in Egypt. He said that his talks with officials in Bulgaria had dealt with issues related to bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

uf headlineSaddam Husayn Receives Egyptian Envoy, Message
JN061719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif delivered the message when the president received him here this evening. President Saddam Husayn asked the Egyptian envoy to convey his greetings to his brother President Husni Mubarak and to the Egyptian people and reassured him about the situation at the front with Iran. Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, the president's secretary, and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Iraq attended the meeting.

Egyptian Cooperation Committee Holds Debut Session

Hasan 'Ali Meets Egyptian Economy Minister
JN081024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, here today. The two sides discussed economic and trade relations and ways of promoting them in all fields. The Egyptian minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad last night to chair the Egyptian delegation to the first session of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation He was welcomed at the airport by Hisham Tawfiq, finance minister; the under secretary of the light industries ministry; and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

Ramadan Receives Egypt's Abu 'Ali
JN081907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, this evening. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations in the conomic and trade spheres and ways to expand these relations in the interests of both fraternal countries. Ramadan and Abu 'Ali expressed their satisfaction over developing fraternal relations, asserting a common desire to reinforce them. The Iraqi first deputy prime minister and the Egyptian minister praised the meetings of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries held in Baghdad.

Minutes of Cooperation Signed
JN092035 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1928 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Egypt signed joint minutes for economic, trade, and technical cooperation here tonight. The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and on the Egyptian side by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

The signing of the minutes came after the meetings of the first session of the joint Iraq-Egyptian committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. During the signing of the minutes, the heads of the two sides exchanged speeches expressing the joint desire to consolidate fraternal relations between the two countries.

The minutes stipulate the immediate implementation of a new equitable deal for the exchange of commodities totaling $100 million for both countries. They also stipulate an increase in both countries' exports outside the scope of this deal in accordance with instructions, laws, and customs regulations, as well as the participation in international fairs and markets held in the two countries. The minutes specified $3 million for a trade center from each country in the other in accordance with lists of commodities to be agreed upon later.

The minutes also include cooperation in the agricultural field, fisheries, livestock, veterinary medicine, and the exchange of expertese and agricultural researchers. They also stipulate the encouragement of the private Egyptian sector to participate in agricultural development projects, land reclamation, digging wells, and ground water.

The minutes encompass technical cooperation and the exchange of expertise in industrial planning and industrial development, particularly in the field of electricity, the paper industry, coordination and cooperation in the field of industrial architectural designs, the marketing of products, and the exchange of industrial raw materials for industrial projects in the two countries. In the field of higher education, the minutes stipulate assistance to the Iraqi students studying at Egyptian universities.

Source Denies Attempts To Buy Weapons from Israel
NC071200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1112 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — A responsible source from the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo has strongly denied a local press report to the effect that Iraq is attempting to buy weapons from Israel. The report in question was published in the *Al-Ahrar* newspaper, a mouthpiece of the opposition Liberal Party.

The Iraqi source emphasized this report is totally false. It seeks to create confusion and disguise cooperation between Iran and Israel. The publication of such a report, the source added, serves the aims of Israel and Iran, especially after it has been proved that Israel is providing Iran with arms to allow it to continue its aggression against Iraq and threaten Arab and regional security.

The source emphasized, however, that these attempts to cloud the atmosphere will not undermine Iraq's pan-Arab role or its positive stand on various Arab issues, primarily the Palestinian issue. The source said Iraq's steadfastness in the face of Iran's aggressive war, which has been continuing 6 years now, has made it an example of endurance, fighting, and sacrifice.

AL-QADISIYAH on Israeli Aid to Iranian Air Force

JN070847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0540 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi paper specializing in military affairs has affirmed that cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran in the armament field is aimed at implementing a plan to dismember the Arab homeland. In an article here today, *Al-Qadisiyah*, which is published by the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, described as futile the Iranian rulers' attempts over the years to restore life to their Air Force with Israeli expertise.

The paper explains Israeli aid will not help repair the Iranian Air Force, which has been dealt successive blows by the increasing Iraqi power.

Concluding, *Al-Qadisiyah* referred to the qualitative leaps which have been made by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the fields of armament, training, and fighting experience, leaps which, the paper said, were manifested by the crushing of Iranian aggression.

Envoy on Recent Operations, Relations With France

GF081619 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin stressed that the Iranian recent flareup violated an accord to halt shelling of civilian targets.

In a statement to the Saudi weekly *Al-Yamamah* published today, he said Iran attacked Iraqi residential areas on Friday and Iraq has the right to retaliate with any means.

Concerning Iraq's withdrawal from Mehran city, he said it was to staunch bloodletting. He said "Iraq will use its right to cross Iranian territories and occupy it due the Iranian leaders insist on crossing Iraqi borders and occupying its lands. [Sentence, punctuations as received]

On the French-Iranian reapproachement, the Iraqi ambassador said "I don't think this will affect Irari-French relations."

Al-Yasin pointed out that work at the Iraqi-Saudi pipeline that will carry Iraqi oil to the Red Sea is progressing well.

Ramadan Receives Italian Ambassador 7 Jul

JN071027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1008 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Antonio Napolitano, Italian ambassador in Baghdad. The discussion during this meeting dealt with existing cooperation between the two countries and stressed the sincere desire to develop this cooperation in all fields.

AL-THAWRAH Cited on Syrian, Libyan Support for Iran

JN041044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — *Al-Thawrah* calls on the Arab countries to adopt a decisive and positive stand on the aggression, terrorism, and blackmail that is being perpetrated against them. In an article today, *Al-Thawrah* says the silence on aggression and terrorism encourages these acts. The paper adds the reply and the deterrence must be commensurate with the aggression and terrorism. Otherwise, the Arabs' reply will be weak and will encourage the aggressors and the terrorists to escalate their aggression and terrorism, particularly since it has become clear that the entire Arab nation is the target of this aggression and this terrorism.

Al-Thawrah says in view of the clear dimensions of the aggression and terrorism to all, the Arabs' silence is very conspicuous toward those who claim to be Arabs and who betrayed the Arab nation, such as the Syrian and Libyan rulers who are Iran's partners in terrorism and who instigate it to carry out aggression.

Al-Thawrah explains the Damascus and Tripoli rulers have found aggression and terrorism are a good opportunity for obtaining petty gains under the pretext of mediating with Iran to make it take its hands off some Arab brothers. The paper says this clear attempt apparently seeks to isolate Iraq from its Arab brothers but its real objective is far more serious, that of dealing with every country separately.

Al-Thawrah says these parties' mediation in reality were orders given to Iranian rulers instigating them to carry out further acts of aggression and terrorism so these parties will be able to escalate their blackmail, evil, and terrorism which have reached the point of paralyzing the will of an entire nation by obstructing the summit conference and freezing joint Arab action. The paper then refers to the Iranian regime's involvement in the network of sabotage and terrorism responsible for several assassination attempts and sabotage operations in Kuwait at various times.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* says everyone knows that had there been a responsible Arab stand on terrorism and aggression from the very beginning, the dens of evil and blackmail would not have flourished and that there is still time to adopt a decisive and courageous stand because the danger engulfs all.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Plane Downed 10 Jul

JN101218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes shot down an Iranian F-4 plane over the Gulf waters this morning. In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said that while they were carrying out their duty north of the Arab Gulf, the Iraqi fighter planes sighted the Iranian fighter pe at 1000 [0600 GMT] this morning, accurately striking it and bringing it down over Arab Gulf waters.

Communique No 2,285

JN091650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,285 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Good, progressive Iraq is being strengthened daily, thanks to the efforts and courage of our men who protect their land and their people's present and future. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave pilots have continued to direct their devastating blows against the rascal Khomeyniites, inflicting fresh losses. They flew 39 combat missions and returned safely to base.
2. Our helicopter gunships have continued to destroy enemy concentrations, weaponry, and vehicles. They flew 11 courageous combat missions and returned safely to base, God be praised.
3. Using artillery and other weapons, our soldiers were able to inflict further losses on the aggressors in the II Army Corps central sector. They also destroyed two tanks, one observation post, several infantry positions, one antiaircraft machine gun, one vehicle, one ammunition dump, and killed a number of enemy men.
4. The fighters of the VII Army Corps have continued to pound enemy positions opposite them, destroying several of them and setting them ablaze. They also destroyed two ammunition dumps, one vehicle laden with ammunition, and two machine gun emplacements.
5. Two excavators were destroyed, and two machine guns and one Kalashnikov rifle were seized in the V Army Corps northern sector; and one ammunition dump was destroyed and one vehicle was burned with its occupants in the I Army Corps northern sector.
6. Five enemy troops were killed and one observation post, one infantry position, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; and one vehicle was damaged and two observation posts were destroyed, killing a number of those manning them in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
7. Escaping the tyranny of the Iranian rulers, a number of Iranian soldiers, accompanied by a number of their families, sought refuge with our forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1986

King Husayn Returns From Saudi Arabian Visit

JN091732 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman this evening after a short working visit to Saudi Arabia that lasted 2 days. During the visit, his majesty met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector; and senior officials. [passage omitted]

The second round of talks between King Husayn and his brother King Fahd began at the guest palace in Al-Ta'if at noon today to complete the talks held by the two sides last night within the framework of consultations between the two monarchs on the issues that concern the Arab nation, including the efforts aimed at mending the rift and convening the awaited Arab summit conference. The two sides discussed the Iraq-Iran war in particular, and the possibilities for ending it as soon as possible.

Al-Fayiz Plans Tour, Talks With Arab Parliaments

JN100824 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], has said that he held consultations with a number of Arab parliament speakers on the recent developments in some Arab parliaments, particularly the dissolution of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, and its effect on the parliamentary committee for clearing up Arab differences, which was scheduled to begin a tour of a number of Arab countries next week.

Replying to a question by *Al-Dustur* on the mission of this committee in light of the recent developments, Al-Fayiz explained that in the near future he will tour a number of Arab countries and meet with the speakers of these countries' parliaments to discuss this issue. The committee, which is chaired by APU President 'Akif al-Fayiz, comprises the parliament speakers of Kuwait, the UAE, Tunisia, and the YAR. The committee was formed last March during the APU's meeting in Amman in response to a proposal by Kuaiti National Assemmbly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun.

Syrians Reportedly To Deploy to Al-Awwali

NC091210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Syrian observers have inspected the coastal road between Khaldah and Al-Awwali. They have selected five fixed positions and formulated plans for patrols to be dispatched along this road. Three of these positions are already known: One will be located on the Al-Damur bridge, another at the thermal plant quarters in Al-Jiyah, and a third at the Al-Dubbiyah-al-Sa'diyat intersection.

Observers commenting on Syrian plans to deploy as far as the Al-Awwali bridge said that this step has been taken to assure Israel about the situation on its borders in keeping with its long-standing demands.

To Deploy on Beirut-Damascus Road

NC100623 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] According to reports we have received this morning, Syrian forces have been inspecting areas along both sides of the Beirut-Damascus highway between Bhamdun and 'Alayh during the past 24 hours. Their plan is to deploy units along this road. These same reports note that the Syrians have already established one position in Bhamdun. [passage omitted]

Explosions Noted Near Syrian Targets in W. Beirut

NC091859 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Two explosions occurred in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' section of West Beirut at around 1930 today. The first was in the vicinity of Syrian intelligence headquarters, and the second was near the home of 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC100655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Someone claiming to represent the Salah al-Din unit of the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces has telephoned our radio station to announce this group's responsibility for the explosion which took place near a position held by Syrian agents in the Spinneys area. The caller stated: We have already warned them [the Syrians] that they should leave Beirut. If they do not, then this city will become a grave for them and for anyone else who meddles with its security.

Syrians Maintain Cordon Around Al-Khidr

NC091140 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian forces are continuing to maintain a cordon around Al-Khidr in the Al-Biqa' valley. The inhabitants there complain of shortages in water, electricity, and certain foodstuffs. It has also been reported that some diseases and epidemics have broken out in the town, particularly among children. The inhabitants have demanded that the prime minister deal with the situation or else they will issue a statement calling a spade a spade.

We would like to point out that the Syrians have kept the Al-Khidr township surrounded since a clash broke out between their personnel and some townspeople last week. A Syrian soldier was killed in the incident.

Syrian Intelligence Chief Leaves for Damascus

NC100627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence forces in Lebanon, left for Damascus yesterday. [passage omitted] He is expected to return to Beirut early next week.

Israeli Gunboats Reportedly Blockade Sidon Port

NC091333 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] According to sources at Sidon port, Israeli gunboats have imposed a blockade on the area and effectively prevented any ship from reaching it. Reports indicate that several Israeli gunboats are cruising 3 to 5 miles outside the port. They are forcing commercial vessels to stop and change their course to nearby harbors after first subjecting them to strict searches.

The ship *Tony Safi*, carrying 400 cars imported by merchants in Sidon, has been forced to sail to the port of Tyre, while the vessel *Najm*, carrying 1,100 tons of cement, has been ordered to unload at Khaldah harbor.

'Rebels' Cross Border; Israelis Close Crossings

NC100850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to the NNA correspondent at UNIFIL Headquarters in Al-Naqurah, a group of rebels sneaked across the Israeli-Lebanese border at dawn today. A clash involving the use of machine guns and rockets ensued between the rebels and members of an Israeli patrol. The results of the fighting are not yet known.

Our correspondent adds: Following this operation, the occupation forces closed the common border and all crossing points for the first time since 1981. The only exception is the Ra's al-Bayyadah crossing point which remains open to UNIFIL personnel. Extreme tension now prevails within the occupied territory. Flares were seen in the skies of this area throughout the night.

Resistance fighters fired rockets at positions belonging to agent Lahd militiamen in the Hasbayya area of southern Lebanon's eastern sector this morning. The enemy radio has admitted this

operation but, as usual, has claimed that there were no casualties and that the agents were able to return the fire.

While citizen 'Ali Hasan Midlij and his daughter In'am were collecting this year's onion crop on the outskirts of Kafr Rumman township today, the occupation forces and their agents shelled the area. The girl was killed instantly and her father critically wounded. He has since been transferred to a hospital in Al-Nabatiyah. The shelling was followed by bursts of heavy machinegun fire.

Palestinians Allegedly Obtain 300 Forged Passports
NC100749 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, the office of the Palestinian Workers General Federation, also known as the Martyr 'Izz al-Khalaf office, has obtained 300 forged passports. These passports, which have already been signed, leave the entry for the holder's name blank for the convenience of new Palestinian elements planning to come to Lebanon. The 'Izz al-Din Khalaf office is located at the northern approach to the Nahr al-Barid camp.

Security Committee Meets, Reaches Agreement
NC091234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Security Committee has resumed its activity with a meeting held at the horse racetrack at 1150 today. The session, which lasted until 1300, was attended by Brigadier General Jean Nasif on behalf of the Lebanese Army and the commander of the 9th Brigade; Jean Ghanim on behalf of the Lebanese Forces; Sa'id al-Dawi on behalf of the Progressive Socialist Party; and Ahmad al-Baulabakki on behalf of the Amal movement.

The participants at this meeting reached agreement on the following: to cool the situation along the contact lines extending from the port to Al-'Amrusiyah in the southern suburb; and to open the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing point to all citizens. The participants also agreed on a series of security measures to be taken with regard to the contact lines and crossing points, but they did not yet wish to announce them.

However, intermittent clashes broke out along the Al-'Amrusiyah and Al-Laylakah lines at 1315, shortly after the meeting ended. Rockets and intensive sniper fire were directed at residential neighborhoods from the science college and Kafr Shima.

Ambassador al-Baba Returns From Gulf Tour
NC091230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1042 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview given by Ambassador Samih al-Baba, envoy of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee to the Gulf states, to unidentified correspondents upon his arrival at Beirut Airport from Kuwait on 9 July — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Ambassador, you have just returned from the Gulf tour which you undertook at the request of the Ministerial Committee. How do you evaluate the results of this tour?

[Al-Baba] I thank God that this tour was extremely successful. I delivered the messages that Prime Minister Karami gave me to those for whom they were intended. I held talks with Gulf state officials at various levels. The results, thanks be to God, were excellent. It is no secret that Prime Minister Karami is highly regarded and respected in these states. They asked me to convey to his excellency their warm regards and best wishes for success. I also explained the contents of the prime minister's messages. The Gulf officials all expressed best wishes for the prime minister's success, for the good of Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, did you have the impression that the Gulf leaders intend to embark on any activity soon to assist Lebanon?

[Al-Baba] Actually, the officials in these states are awaiting a signal from Lebanon before undertaking any activity. This became clear during my meeting in Kuwait with his highness the crown prince and prime minister and the foreign minister. They are fully prepared to do whatever is required of them in this regard. As for taking action on the international level, they have been doing that for some time. They will step up their efforts to get Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and to implement UN Security Council Resolution 425. [passage omitted]

Negotiations With USSR for Munitions Plant Reported

NC091652 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Informed communist sources in West Beirut have revealed that Damascus has asked the Soviet Union to supply it with the machines, raw materials, and other equipment necessary to build a new arms and ammunition factory in Syria. The sources add that [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed this matter with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Moscow.

The sources note that Damascus has received preliminary approval from the Soviets, on the condition that production be limited to weapons similar to Grad rockets and to shells of various calibers. In addition, payment for the raw materials and equipment is to be made in hard currency, according to a schedule to be drawn up later.

We have learned the Soviet Union will send a military delegation to Damascus to study this issue with Syrian military officials and to select a proper site for the plant. According to the same sources, construction is expected to begin in the next 3 months. It is worth noting that Syria already manufactures certain types of ammunition.

Al-Ahmar Receives Cypriot Parliamentary Delegation

JN091202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives and the accompanying delegation, currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly. The talks dealt with the situation in the Mediterranean basin, relations between Cyprus and Syria in all fields, particularly between the Ba'th Party and the Cypriot parties, and means of promoting these relations against imperialist-Zionist forces to safeguard national independence and bolster peoples' march of progress and development within the framework of the independent national choice of every people.

Delegation Departs

JN091845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him left Damascus this evening after a 5-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi; People's Assembly bureau members; the assembly secretary general; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the Europe desk at the foreign ministry; and the Cypriot ambassador to Damascus.

In a predeparture statement, Lissaridhis affirmed the importance of his visit to Syria and the positive and fruitful results of this visit. The President of the Cypriot House of Representatives expressed great happiness over the opportunity he and his colleagues were given to meet President Hafiz al-Asad and listen to his valuable remarks and wise opinions about all issues whether related to the Mediterranean basin or international affairs.

Lissaridhis said: My talks with President Hafiz al-Asad have reiterated my strong belief that Syria stands strongly and bravely in the front trench in defense of national dignity. This spirit asserts that Syria will triumph and that its struggle will be crowned with the liberation of Arab territory and the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

The president of the Cypriot House of Representatives noted that the delegation's meetings with the senior officials in the party, the People's Assembly, and the government were very cordial and asserted the strong friendship between Syria and Cyprus which are waging one battle from one trench against a common enemy.

Dailies Comment on Terrorism; Lebanon Policy

JN090853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "A Cover for Threats of Aggression" *Al-Thawrah* says: When Syria emphasizes the importance and need to dissociate between terrorist operations and acts of liberation, it does so out of its complete realization that the confusion between these two concepts is a dirty Zionist- imperialist game whose primary objective is to distort the image of the struggle of the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence. That is why Syria condemns all terrorist operations and insists on the impermissibility of confusing these terrorist operations and the patriotic and national struggle the peoples and liberation movements in the world wage in defense of their land, freedom, and dignity.

Al-Thawrah adds: This Syrian stand succeeded in foiling the campaign of slander and provocations against Syria by imperialist and Zionist circles. However, these circles resumed this campaign, believing that the world public opinion will be duped by this dirty game. The exploitation of the Madrid Airport incident to escalate the campaign of slander and distortion against Syria is in reality a cover for the premeditated designs of aggression by Israel and the United States. While Tel Aviv and Washington continue to make menacing warnings to Syria, Zionist and imperialist circles seek to hold Syria responsible for the Madrid Airport incident to justify the plan of aggression to the world public opinion and to save the way for the implementation of the scenario of this aggression.

However, this campaign will fail in attaining its dirty objectives. Syria firmly condemned the Madrid airport incident and considered it as having directly harmed the pan-Arab struggle and the Arab nation. This Syrian condemnation sufficiently proves this incident may have been prepared by the Zionist intelligence organs because Israel does not hesitate to carry out the vilest acts to cover up for its crimes and its designs of aggression. This has taken place in the past and is taking place now in broad daylight. The actions of Israel and the United States are the most danger-

ous terrorist operations because they assume an official character and pose a threat to world security and stability.

Tishrin comments on Syrai's stand toward fraternal Lebanon. The paper says: Perhaps what the Lebanese arena is currently experiencing, particularly the security plan in West Beirut in the best proof that Syria is concerned about this fraternal country and about the return of normal life to it. If there is any need to recall facts, one must mention that when Syria extends its hand to assist the Lebanese brothers it does so from the premise of its well known pan-Arab stands and its commitment to work for the higher interests of the Arab nation and Lebanon, given that Lebanon is a country adjacent to Syria and Syria's twin sister to which it is linked by family bonds and blood ties. When Syria contributes to the return of normal life to Lebanon, it does so in the interest of the Arab nation and acts as a member of the one Arab family. The Israelis and the Americans have no right to harm this contribution, belittle it, or distort it. Syria and Lebanon are two ribs in the same Arab body.

When the United States equalizes between the Syrian presence in Lebanon — a presence which has its pan-Arab justifications and which has come as a result of an official Lebanese request to contribute in establishing calm and stability in Beirut — with the Israeli presence, it shows that it stands to the side of the aggressor which occupies Lebanese territory and that it interferes in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country.

The deployment of some Syrian forces in West Beirut has taken place following a national and official invitation to participate with the Lebanese regular forces to restore security and stability to Beirut and to work for invigorating the march of reconciliation among the Lebanese. This is proof of the distinctive relations existing between Syria and Lebanon. Anything coming from outside the homeland and from overseas is blatant interference in the affairs of the Arab homeland and is rejected in form and content. Those who claim to be concerned about peace in Lebanon must put pressure on Israel to make it withdraw its forces which continue to occupy large areas in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Commentary Reviews Stand Against Terrorism

JN091420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, a responsible Syrian source made a statement on the recent Madrid airport explosion. The source denounced all acts that serve the imperialist and Zionist policy of branding the national struggle as terrorism. This is not the first time Syria has condemned acts which harm the national liberation struggle and which render invaluable service to the psychological, propagandist, and political campaign launched by Israel, U.S. imperialism, and the world imperialist and reactionary circles against the Arab national liberation movement and the Palestinian revolution. On many occasions, Syria deplored and denounced acts that harmed innocent people and civil aviation. Syria noted that such acts serve only Israeli and imperialism, and that the timing, place, methods, and victims of these acts make us wonder if they are not recommended by the U.S. and Israeli secret services. Israel has often exploited such acts to implement its crimes and aggressions. It is well known that Israel exploited the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London to begin the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 — an invasion which had been planned for 12 months and for which the United States gave the green light long before the London incident.

Syria's condemnation of acts of violence that serve Israel and imperialism, as well as acts against innocent civilians and civil aviation in places far from the fronts of confrontation between the liberation movements and imperialism and Zionism is an integral part of Syria's principled stand in support of the people's national liberation struggle against occupation, aggression, and the confiscation of people's rights; and in support of the people's right to resort to all available means of struggle against occupation, persecution, and aggression.

Syria never hides the fact that it supports people's national liberation movements everywhere; in the United Nations, at international forums, and in all areas where it can extend the assistance that is commensurate with its capability. This support will also continue in the future. Syria is a pioneering national liberation force in the world; an important, integral part of the anti-imperialist, antiracist front; and a vanguard Arab revolutionary force which leads a relentless struggle to liberate occupied Arab territory and regain the Palestinian Arab people's national rights and all Arab rights that have been usurped by imperialism and Zionism.

In the arena of struggle with the Israeli enemy, there is a place for everyone who wants to wage the battle for liberation. This arena is wide and expansive. It contains all kinds of possibilities for practicing a liberation struggle against the usurping enemy, its occupation, and its projects. This arena requires courageous men of genius who struggle for liberation and progress.

The fact that Israel, supported by the United States, is practicing the most grotesque terrorism against innocent people and civilians and making terrorism a state policy should only disgrace and condemn it before world public opinion. No matter how mean or ugly the Israeli enemy's crimes may become, this should not prompt the genuine, honorable strugglers to be dragged along this harmful path.

Peres: U.S. Accusations Without Foundation

TA091318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes the wave of accusations about Israeli industrial espionage in the United States will quickly disappear after the Defense Ministry explains that everything was done legally. In a conversation with our correspondent Gid'on Remez after a luncheon with U.S. Senator Gary Hart, Mr Peres was cautious about drawing hasty conclusions concerning the intentions of those who have leaked these reports.

Rabin Questions Allegations

TA091836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The defense minister says that many countries in the world have cluster bombs and they are not an exclusive U.S. patent. The bombs in question are Israeli-made, so there is room to wonder why this business has arisen now. The defense minister noted that Israel has been developing cluster bombs since 1982, and 2 years later had a substantial quantity of such bombs. Israel only sought U.S. machines that manufacture the cluster bombs, but we could have procured these machines in Europe as well. However, we approached Washington for economic reasons.

Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the defense minister emphasized that it is inconceivable for defense establishment employees in the procurement mission in the United States to be interrogated in the United States.

Earlier our Washington correspondent reported that our representatives in the United States have explained to the administration that Israel did not act illegally in this affair. The Department of Justice spokesman told our correspondent that no one is being blamed, but an investigation will continue.

Israeli sources in Washington are convinced that the affair constitutes yet another attempt by various U.S. Department of Justice personnel to tarnish Israel's image.

Defense Ministry Spokeswoman

TA091742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has strongly denied American allegations that technology relating to the manufacture of cluster bombs was illegally transferred to this country. A Defense Ministry statement issued this afternoon said that the projectiles themselves were an original Israeli development and additional equipment needed for their manufacture was exported from the United States, totally in accordance with American law. Both left- and right-wing politicians have responded angrily to the latest accusations, saying that some U.S. officials are deliberately trying to damage Israel's image. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

Coming in the wake of the Pollard spy affair and charges that Israelis have been involved in illegal arms sales to Iran, the latest allegations have provoked a swift and angry response here. In a harshly worded statement released this afternoon, the Defense Ministry said no irregularities have occurred. According to the ministry, the cluster bomb referred to is an original Israeli development and the projectiles have been produced here for some time. Industrial equipment used in the manufacturing process has been purchased in the United States, says the ministry, but all exports have been carried out in accordance with U.S. Customs regulations and no item has been shipped without the necessary permit. In the statement, the Defense Ministry spokeswoman goes on to criticize the Americans for what the ministry says is their publication of accusations before they have been properly verified.

[Begin Defense Ministry spokeswoman recording] The Ministry of Defense has carried out this morning a check following those claims. The results of the check have made it clear that those claims published by the media were unfounded. The Ministry of Defense determines that the raising of the subject arouses serious astonishment and may unjustly cause prejudice to Israel's reputation and overcloud the good relations prevailing between the United States and Israel. The Ministry of Defense considers with gravity the fact that this matter has been published before the facts have been clarified. [end recording]

[Weizman] Other reactions to the American claims came from politicians on both sides of the House. Left-winger Yosi Sarid said someone in Washington is out to get Israel. That sentiment was echoed by the Likud's Pinhas Goldstein, who said he had the impression someone in the U.S. Administration is deliberately trying to damage the special relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was more restrained. Following a meeting in Jerusalem today with U.S. Senator Gary Hart, he refused to comment on the issue, referring reporters to the Defense Ministry statement. Asked what effect the latest upset would have on U.S.-Israeli relations, Peres answered: We'll survive.

[Studio anchorwoman] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says if the U.S. Customs had any complaint against Israel, it should have taken it up with the Israeli Government instead of calling in the media. In Eban's view, some elements in the administration seem to be uncomfortable with the excellent condition of U.S.-Israel relations.

[Begin recording] [Eban] There have been a whole rash of statements and allegations portraying Israel as a somewhat mysterious and powerful force subverting legal procedures in the United States and the fact is that these are not true, that our defense missions are very pedantic and meticulous about using channels. They don't even have a professional interest in doing anything else, because, happily, the U.S. Administration is so confident about its relations with Israel that there is nothing essential for our security that is totally out of our reach, provided that it conforms with American policies.

[Alan Ben-'Ami] Has the Pollard affair harmed the credibility of Israel when it makes denials of this kind?

[Eban] I'm afraid that there is a contagion, because here was a case where the United States definitely had a grievance as we

ourselves admitted. The fact is, there was improper action by Israeli individuals, not by any collective Israeli responsibility. And the fact is that what was done in connection with this Mr Pollard was completely at variance with the traditions of our relationship and it well may be that since in this particular case the United States was the injured party, there may have grown up an unjustified attitude of general suspicion.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you think that these elements you earlier suggested might be discontented at the positive state of Israel-American relations will succeed in eroding support for Israel in U.S. public opinion or in the Congress?

[Eban] I don't believe that the American-Israeli relationship is so fragile that episodic developments such as this are likely to subvert them, but we ought to be anxious about it, especially if they are multiplied. [end recording]

Moda'i Comments

TA092009 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1835 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview with Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by political correspondent Yig'al Goren and legal affairs correspondent Amir Shaviv, moderated by Yoram Ronen, on the weekly "Moqed" program — live]

[Excerpt] [Ronen] Good evening. The cluster bomb affair will probably be the affair of the week, and it follows the Pollard affair, the Shin Bet affair, and the Recanati [Israel Discount Bank official] affair. We will deal with these and other affairs on our "Moqed" program tonight with our guest, Justice Minister Yitzahq Moda'i. With me in the studio is political correspondent Yig'al Goren and our legal affairs correspondent Amir Shaviv. Good evening, Mr Minister.

[Moda'i] Good evening to all of you.

[Ronen] Another affair has come up between the United States and Israel: the cluster bomb. Political sources in Israel this evening charged that there are people in the U.S. Administration who are deliberately trying to humiliate and insult Israel in public. Do you have any idea who they are?

[Moda'i] No, although I did notice in my recent visit to the United States a few weeks ago that an atmosphere of suspicion toward Israel is prevailing, in addition to the ambition of various prosecutors and investigators. An atmosphere of suspicion breeds headlines, which in turn gives rise to more suspicion.

[Ronen] Is this generated by people in the Department of Justice or FBI?

[Moda'i] It is generated by the bodies that examine issues which, if they are true, may involve a violation of U.S. laws.

[Goren] Sir, you mentioned your visit to the United States in relation to the Pollard affair, and I would like to ask whether perhaps the positive cooperation between Israel and the United States on the Pollard case has triggered the anger of some Department of Justice officials who are trying to implicate us in another affair?

[Moda'i] No. It would be difficult to comprehend how, of all things, cooperation in the Pollard affair has had such an effect. As you may know, this case is still open and there are ongoing demands for cooperation. I am not sure Israel acted correctly in agreeing to have its citizens interrogated. I am not sure whether we will agree to allow other citizens to be tried.

[Goren] In other words, you are saying that in this case, too, Israel objects to allowing the Americans question our representatives in the United States.

[Moda'i] I understood as much from the Defense Ministery communique, which stated that there are absolutely no grounds for the allegations and that everything took place in accordance with agreements and arrangements that are legal in the United States, so that there is nothing to investigate. I would like to tell you that as a rule, if we had to face an interrogation over every suspicion raised by anyone, we would be completely occupied day and night in investigating and being questioned. This must come to an end once and for all. Suspicions alone are not enough; it is necessary to bring proof.

[Ronen] Mr Justice Minister, to wind up this affair, you said that we would not agree to let one more Israeli face interrogation. Does that mean that we will not allow the Americans to Question Brigadier General Avi'am Sela'?

[Moda'i] The issue has not yet been discussed. What I said here may be my own view, and I have expressed it in regard to past cases as well, namely that If I had my way at the time I would not have subjected even the first persons to questioning.

[Ronen] You also object to putting Gen Sela' on the stand?

[Moda'i] Once I hear the details and get all the information, I will express my opinion in the appropriate forum.

[Shaviv] With your premission, let us move to another affair where your suspicions are somewhat substantiated. The prime minister announced today that an investigation will be carried out into the Shin Bet affair, and the attorney general is also recommending that such a committee be set up, while the Likud ministers oppose an investigation. Will this be a bone of contention between the Likud and the Alignment?

[Moda'i] First of all, the two announcements are somewhat contradictory. The prime minister announced that he would like to have an investigation, but he did not specify what kind: If it is meant to draw conclusions from the past in order to determine future norms and arrangements, that is one thing; but if it is to be a state commission of inquiry -- and according to my understanding the attorney general has made this recommendation -- most of the Cabinet members will oppose this, I believe, which is why it will never be set up.

[Ronen] But the prime minister said he has no objection to having the political echelon questioned, and that would require either a police or a state investigation.

[Moda'i] But with all due respect, it takes more than just the prime minister stating his nonobjection. The Cabinet must not express a passive position on a proposal; it must approve the establishment of a state commission of inquiry, and I believe there is not a majority in the Cabinet in favor of this. Furthermore, there is no substantive reason to reopen this Pandora's box.

Incidentally, in this context I would like to immediately add that I minced no words in reacting to the position of those Alignment members who are also in the Inner Cabinet, because when they recommended that the president grant the pardon, they knew full well that one of his conditions for doing so would be that this would put the lid back on this Pandora's box. Therefore I believe that if not in a legal sense, they are under moral, national, and administrative obligation to now refrain from supporting any continuation of the affair. If the High Court of Justice decides otherwise, that is something else, and we will [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

No Plan To Recall Officials From U.S.

TA100435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] At this point, none of the members of the Defense Ministry delegation in the United States or Military Industry officials staying in the United States in their official capacity have been recalled to Israel in the wake of the cluster bomb affair. Sources in the defense establishment told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that there is no need to recall them because Israel will not agree that they be summoned for interrogation and because any information the Americans will require on this affair will be given them through official channels.

State Deserves 'Special Consideration' From U.S.

TA100753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "The Rules of the Game"]

[Text] The Defense Ministry's spokesman yesterday vigorously denied allegations leaked in Washington the day before that Israel had smuggled out cluster bomb munitions technology in violation of U.S. law for production at home. Israel's cluster bombs, the spokesman said, are the products of strictly domestic technology, and such American equipment as was employed on manufacturing them had been obtained by legal means and with the proper authorization.

The spokesman also decried the airing of unfounded charges in the U.S. capital without first checking the facts, and suggested that it might needlessly strain relations between the two countries.

That, it may be assumed, is also how the White House and the Departments of State and Defence view the matter. The political arm of the American government is plainly anxious to limit the political damage from the allegations, which is why Ambassador Thomas Pickering saw Premier Shim'on Peres Tuesday evening and yesterday, and why Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne had earlier been called to the State Department to be duly warned that an investigation was afoot.

The trouble, from Israel's viewpoint, is that the Department of Justice is well-nigh unstoppable when it is out to — as it sees its mission — enforce U.S. law. High officials of the department have made no secret of their view that Israel has all too long been "getting away with murder" by banking on its special relationship with the U.S. They have cited not only the Jonathan Jay Pollard case, but the freshly revealed case of Avia'am Sela', and the separate Avraham Bar'am affair, and not forgetting the "old" Napco (tank cannon barrels) and krytrons (nuclear switching timers) affairs.

Certainly Israel has not been the guilty party in all these cases; and some of the zealously investigating Justice Department officials, and the U.S. Customs Service officials that aid and abet them, may arguably be inspired by anti-Israel animus. But this is less than an adequate explanation for the succession of scandals involving Israel that have caused some of this country's best American friends to stand up and protest.

Israel is entitled to special consideration from the U.S., even to the extent of benignly overlooking borderline Israeli activities in America. At their worst, such activities are motivated not by hostility for the U.S. but by Israel's crying needs, which cannot uniformly be met through resort to the formal channels of U.S. assistance. The U.S. itself must surely be engaged in borderline activities in this country of which the government chooses not to make an issue.

But the two countries must have some understanding of the rules of this game, and of where the borderline runs. Without such understanding, the Israeli-American relationship is — despite the best will in the world — in dange of being inundated by a flood of mutual recrimination.

Peres, Sofaer Hold 'Secret' Talks on Pollard Affair

TA090919 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Early this week Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Abraham Sofaer held secret meetings on setting the conditions for the interrogation of Brigadier General Avi'am Sela'. The two met in Jerusalem yesterday and on Monday during Sofaer's stay in Israel in the framework of the Tabah talks. A high-level political source told *Ha'aretz* that the intervention of the prime minister in the Pollard affair has become essential because the issue has reached a dead end. The source says that the Pollard affair is potentially more serious than the Shin Bet affair and could cause heavy damage to U.S.-Israeli relations.

Whereas the Egyptian [as published] delegation to the Tabah talks is scheduled to leave for Cairo this morning, Sofaer is slated to return to Washington in order to brief Secretary of State Shultz on his talks with Peres.

2 Soldiers Killed, 9 Injured in Clash With Terrorists

TA100913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were killed and nine injured in a clash with a terrorist squad which landed on the beach of the security zone in southern Lebanon. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The families of the dead soldiers have been notified. Two of the injured soldiers are reported in fair condition and the other seven sustained light injuries. The terrorists, who arrived aboard a dinghy with the intention of carrying out an attack, were killed. Large quantities of weapons and sabotage materiel were found at the site. Israeli Navy personnel and infantry troops took part in the fighting.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that an Israeli Navy Dabur boat which was on a routine patrol identified the dinghy early this morning several meters north of Rosh Haniqra and opened fire at it. Nevertheless, the terrorists succeeded in landing on the beach. An IDF force rushed to the scene and the terrorists were killed in the ensuing battle. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that IDF troops blew up the dinghy along with the weapons and sabotage meteriel the terrorists had brought with them this morning.

As of 0900 the Galilee settlements and the tourist resorts which had been closed during the battle reopened and normal life resumed in the area.

Death Toll Updated

TA101010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] An IDF force has killed four terrorists, members of a squad which landed in southern Lebanon north of the Israeli border. Two of our soldiers were killed and nine were wounded in this incident. The families of the dead soldiers have been notified. As for the condition of the wounded soldiers: One severely wounded soldier was operated on and is in Rambam Hospital; another who was slightly injured was treated and sent home. The other wounded soldiers are hospitalized in Nahariyya. Health Minister Mordekhay Gur is visiting the wounded soldiers in the Haifa and Nahariyya hospitals.

Shamir Comments

TA101111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Here is Vice Prime Minister Shamir's reaction to the terrorist incident that took place early this morning. Shamir made these remarks at a Yeshiva University conference in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today linked the bloody clash with the terrorists on the northern border to the Shin Bet affair. Shamir was speaking in Jerusalem at a conference of leaders of Yeshiva University in New York who are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the university. This is what the foreign minister said: In the midst of our irritating arguments about the Shin Bet affair, we received a bloody reminder last night from Arab terrorists that they are alive and kicking and continuing their war against our existence. Let us hear Mr Shamir's remarks:

[Shamir — in English] Last night, in the midst of our embarrassing arguments about the Security Service affair, we received a lethal reminder from the Arab terrorists that they are still there and are continuing their bloody attacks against Israel's existence.

[Ben-Melekh] Shamir added that the message is clear: The enemy — terrorism — continues to wage its bloody struggle against us and it is against it that we should direct our efforts rather than at this fratricide aimed against those fighting terrorism [end recording]

Kreisky Working for Prisoner Exchange With PLO

TA091111 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Vienna correspondent Martin Engelberg]

[Text] Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said he is working toward facilitating a prisoner exchange between Israel and the PLO.

Following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Kreisky told *Ma'ariv*: "The PLO leader promised me he would try to find out whether the PLO is holding Israeli prisoners and if so, where."

Yasir 'Arafat, who was visiting Vienna on the occasion of the UN conference on Namibia, said on Monday that "the issue of a prisoner exchange between Israel and the PLO" was raised in his talks.

Kreisky revealed that he is acting in this issue at the request of private circles in Israel. The case also involves returning bodies of fallen IDF soldiers.

Husayn Position in West Bank To Be Supported

TA091057 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpts] In messages he has received from Jerusalem, King Husayn has been promised that Israel will help him strengthen his position in the territories vis-a-vis the PLO supporters. In the last few months there have been close contacts with Jordan, through the United States, for advancing important economic and social projects. Sources in Jerusalem have said that Husayn has become convinced that in order to obtain the support of the inhabitants of the territories he must show much more involvement in their lives.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin even proposed, as was published in *Ha'aretz* last week, that Husayn hold elections for the Jordanian Parliament in the territories, in which the inhabitants will choose their representatives to the parliament in Amman. Husayn was given the right of veto in the appointment of mayors in the territories, and only after his blessing was given to the

appointment of public personages who are his supporters to the posts of mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah, did Jerusalem give its okay to these appointments.

In the wake of Husayn's decision to act against the PLO leaders, Israel will increase its support for Jordanian supporters in the territories. The political echelon believes that it is now more important than ever to help Husayn and thus show the inhabitants of the territories that his supporters enjoy more rights and better conditions than the PLO supporters. [passage omitted]

Uri Nir, the *Ha'aretz* correspondent in the territories, reports that West Bank notables who are identified as pro-Jordanians yesterday expressed fear for their future as a result of the ferment among the PLO supporters in the territories caused by the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

Pro-PLO circles in the territories yesterday reacted in anger to the steps taken by the Jordanian authorities against the Fatah activists in Amman, and they expect a deterioration in the already tense relations between the pro-Jordanian and pro-PLO supporters in the territories. Pro-Jordanian notables prefer to remain silent, whereas the PLO supporters are reacting vehemently. Most of the latter's reactions link the Jordanian move to recent U.S. and Israeli moves. The PLO supporters define the recent developments as a "crucial juncture" in relations between the PLO and Jordan and call for a firm Palestinian policy both inside and outside the territories in the face of the challenge posed by the Jordanian Administration. Several PLO supporters in the West Bank expressed fear that the situation in the territories might deteriorate to bloodshed should Israel support the Jordanian move and push the PLO supporters in the territories against the wall. People identified with the Rejection Front express the hope that the recent developments will finally lead to a unification of the various factions in the PLO now that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement has for all intents and purposes been abolished. Bassam al-Shak'ah, the deposed mayor of Nabulus, yesterday said that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, which was the result of various transitory developments, has now been proven a total failure.

Actions To Complement Jordan

TA081035 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shefi Gabay and Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Israel will begin taking firmer measures against Fatah and leftist supporters in the territories in the next few days in a bid to strengthen Jordan's supporters and increase King Husayn's influence as a complement to Amman's decision to remove PLO offices from its soil.

Security sources explained last night that the latest move involving the closure of the PLO offices in Amman was surprising, despite the other steps Jordan has recently taken in the territories to increase its influence.

Recently Jordan has evinced a tough attitude toward the PLO supporters who came to visit Jordan and questioned extensively prominent figures regarded as 'Arafat supporters in the territories, such as deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah; it has resumed financing to the municipalities whose mayors support it; it has announced that it is revitalizing the 5-year plan to increase its influence in the territories and announced that it would support the appointment of local mayors provided that they are acceptable to it; it has issued passports to 20,000 Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, who have thus far had no such papers; and it has intimated readiness to forgive the heads of the Area Village Leagues which it had heretofore boycotted.

Security sources said last night that all these measures are in line with the Israeli and U.S. interest of attacking terrorism and improving the position of moderate Palestinian elements. Consequently, additional means of strengthening these trends will be examined in the very near future. [passage omitted]

Policymakers Examine Measures

TA090815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Top Israeli policymakers are searching for ways to encourage the momentum generated by King Husayn's closure of Fatah offices and his expulsion of Yasir Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], reliable sources said yesterday.

The immediate appointment of mayors for the West Bank cities of Ramallah, Al-Birah and Hebron, harsher treatment of PLO supporters in the territories, and the tightening of censorship of pro-PLO newspapers were among the measures discussed yesterday by the policymakers in marathon meetings to be continued today, the sources reported.

U.S. officials appear to be encouraging the Israeli efforts to exploit the opportunities created by Husayn's recent moves, the sources added. [passage omitted]

A senior Israeli military source said the Jordanian move could be seen as part of an overall plan by Amman to boost its influence in the Israeli-administered territories. Amman has already allocated huge sums of money to the territories to encourage the pro-Jordanian leadership there.

Increased Jordanian influence in the West Bank could help further the peace process, the source said. But there may also be negative aspects, since driving out the relatively moderate 'Arafat (to Iraq or Lebanon) may strengthen the more radical sections of the PLO and produce a resurgence of terror against Israel. Furthermore, by taking a stand against 'Arafat, the sworn enemy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Husayn has moved a step closer to Damascus, which will certainly not help the peace process. [passage omitted]

Al-Najah Students Protest

TA091651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces erected barricades at the entrances to Al-Najah University in Nabulus this afternoon to prevent stu-

dents from holding further meetings, which have been taking place since yesterday. The students are marking the victory of the student list supporting Fatah and are protesting Jordan's latest moves against the PLO. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that many students avoided coming to the campus because of the barricades, and thus avoided presenting their identification cards.

Morning Press Comments

TA090909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 9 Jul 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* believes that many Arabs who followed 'Arafat on the basis of the conviction that the Amman government would show them tolerance, are now faced with an unequivocal choice; they must decide whose side they are on: 'Arafat's or Husayn's. Fatah's expulsion from Jordan should dispel the last of the illusions which they have entertained on maintaining double loyalty. Husayn's way will now be clear to conduct a Palestinian policy which will completely remove the use of PLO terror from its arsenal. Such a policy will not necessarily welcome Israel's continued control of all occupied territories indefinitely. Husayn, the paper adds, is not liquidating the Fatah infrastructure in order to please the Likud, but one should no longer define as useless the prime minister's effort to reach an understanding with Jordan.

The Jerusalem Post believes Jordan will not go it alone into peace negotiations, but will now work overtime to help an alternative group of West Bankers and Gazans take over from 'Arafat's followers and present themselves as committed to cooperating with King Husayn in order to bring about a negotiated peace settlement. With Syrian acquiescence in this strategy, the king may think he stands a good chance of winning. Paradoxically, 'Arafat may be banking on the support of Israel's ally, Husni Mubarak, to thwart Husayn's design.

Hatzofe says that even after he shakes himself free from 'Arafat's bear hug, Husayn will find it difficult to ignore the pan-Arab stance which views the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As a result, it does not seem likely that he will dare come to the negotiations table with a delegation of Palestinian representatives which does not have 'Arafat's blessing. Furthermore, Jordan's rapprochement with Syria limits Husayn's ability to conduct talks without Damascus' involvement in the political moves. The closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan is a positive move in terms of its effect on the PLO's ability to carry out terrorist acts in Israel and in Judaea and Samaria. However, it is doubtful whether this can testify to Husayn's willingness to come to the negotiations table with Israel without a Palestinian delegation that would be subordinate to the PLO.

'Al Hamishmar says it is more than naive to expect that from now on King Husayn will be free of the PLO's bonds and will be able to independently open negotiations with Israel, without a Palestinian representation and in a state of breach with the PLO. No such representatives will be found. However, according to the paper, the Israeli Government is in any event not eager to hold talks with Husayn. As the paper puts it, what can a government which has been unable to reach a settlement with Egypt on the Taba issue for more than a year now discuss with Husayn? Can it ask him to agree to its basic guidelines which are a copy of the former Likud government's basic guidelines? [passage omitted]

Former Gaza Mayor Leaves on 10-Day Visit to Amman

TA091656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The former mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, has gone to Amman for 10 days. East Jerusalem sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that while he is in Amman, Al-Shawwa apparently intends to talk about his meetings with President Mubarak and the plan he put forward in Egypt to hand Gaza over to Egyptian aegis.

Ramallah Municipality Returns to Arab Hands

T.A091123 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Ramallah municipality has undergone a process of "Arabization" since the Israeli mayor completed his term several weeks ago as a result of the fact that the Civilian Administration has not appointed anybody to replace him. The municipality is now being run by Arab department heads and has therefore, to all intents and purposes, returned to Arab hands.

Our correspondent reports that the Jordanian effort to appoint Arab mayors has so far failed. The four notables who had been invited to Jordan and who were once candidates for the mayorships in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Hebron, and Dura cannot obtain the public's support for their lists to the local councils and they have still not officially appealed to the Civilian Administration on this matter. At the same time, however, 'Abd al-Fatah Dudin of Dura had already been appointed by Israel before the Jordanian initiative, and his invitation to Amman constituted Jordanian recognition of the Israeli appointment.

'Abd al-Fatah Dudin was a member of the Village Leagues in the past, and Jordan's recognition of him opens a new chapter in its relations with the Village Leagues. Village League activists who were sentenced by Jordan in absentia have been pardoned, and approximately 3 weeks ago Jamil al-'Amlah, head of the Hebron Village League, and 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian Parliament, held a meeting in London.

Frayj Calls on PLO to Support Arab Mayors

JN031640 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by an unidentified correspondent carried within the "With the Events" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Frayj, good evening.
[Ilyas Frayj] Good evening.

[Correspondent] It seems Jordan is serious about appointing mayors in Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron.
[Frayj] The fact is that the existence of non-Arab mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, Al-Birah is considered an abnormal situation. Those exerting efforts to Arabize those municipalities are following the right path to correct an abnormal situation. If Jordan is exerting efforts to this end it is appreciated. I hope the Palestinian leadership will support this move.

[Correspondent] Why can no elections be held in these cities?
[Frayj] The best solution is to hold elections. It is very necessary to hold elections. The opposition of the Israeli Defense Ministry and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to the issue of elections is unrealistic. I support the holding of elections and call on Israel to allow us to hold elections. If our desire to hold elections is not fulfilled, will Hebron, Al-Birah, and Ramallah remain run by Israeli officers.?

[Correspondent] Mr Frayj, you will take part in the celebration to be held by the U.S. Embassy after a while on the independence of the United States. There are voices in the West Bank which call for boycotting the celebration.
[Frayj] First, I (?received) the invitation from the U.S. general consul in Jerusalem, not from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Yes, I will attend the celebration at the consulate in Jerusalem this afternoon. [Words indistinct]

No consultations or coordination took place about boycotting the celebration. I see no need to boycott the celebration. We are fumbling in our ideas and acts. We use the newspapers as a rostrum for leveling accusations and defamation. Meanwhile, the newspapers should be careful in what they publish. Everybody has the right to express his opinion. He who wants to attend the celebration let him go and he who wants to boycott the celebration let him do so. I hope the boycott will not be during the day and the talks [with U.S. officials] during the night. Many things have not yet been announced.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem.
[Frayj] Thank you.

W. Bank Union Says Authorities Harassing Activists

TA091009 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The West Bank Trade Unions Association is accusing the security forces of harassing its activists and is calling on Israel to put an end to the steps which are being taken against it.

The leaders of the association which is located in Nabulus yesterday convened a news conference in Jerusalem in which they protested the fact that during the last 2 weeks the authorities have prevented three attempts made by them to hold their annual conference.

The Civilian Administration yesterday reacted by saying that the Trade Union Association meant to hold a political conference. As evidence to that effect, the Civilian Administration put forth excerpts from the speech which the secretary of the association was scheduled to deliver on the occasion, in which he directs harsh comments at Israel, Jordan, and the United States and has little to say on issues which relate to the workers.

The Civilian Administration also revealed that the terrorist who was killed approximately 2 weeks ago while attempting to plant a bomb at the entrance to the settlement of Ari'el was secretary of the trade union in the village of Salfit. Moreover, the Civilian Administration presented verified findings which prove that the bomb was prepared in the trade union branch in Kafr al-Dik, near the settlement of Ari'el. According to the Civilian Administration these findings prove that the association's activists are not involved in innocent trade union activity.

Officer Warns Gazans Against Religious Violence

TA041239 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Report from the south by Dani Tzidqoni]

[Text] Brigadier General Yesha'yahu Erez, head of the Gaza Strip Civilian Administration, has warned the people involved in the recent violent clashes between extremist religious fanatics and PLO and leftist supporters that punitive measures will be taken against them unless they put an end to their fighting.

Following the brutal attack on a local figure last week, in which the latter's arm was broken, the head of the Civilian Administration summoned 150 personalities representing the various factions to the Gaza District Command building for a peace-making meeting. He used the opportunity to make it clear to them that the Civilian Administration is not taking a position in favor of any party, and refuted rumors that had spread in the area alleging that he was supporting the religious.

Brig Gen Erez explained that the Israeli authorities will not allow the conflict to escalate or lead to violence resulting in the breaking of law and order in the region, as this will ultimately harm the safety and well-being of its residents.

Arab Sentenced to Life for Murder of Guard

TA091216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Tel Aviv District Court has sentenced Talal Abu Al-Ahbash to life imprisonment for the murder of Zeharya Karmi, a night watchman in the Kefar Sava maternity home, about 4 years ago. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Mugdar Khatib, who also participated in the crime, was sentenced to 20 years in jail because he was a minor at the time of the murder.

Lahd: Syrian Involvement in Beirut 'Worrisome'

TA100618 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd, has said that the new Syrian involvement in the

Beirut area is very significant and worrisome. Lahd said that this involvement is taking place with the cooperation of the Americans, who regard it as an attempt to end the fighting in Beirut.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz notes that reports published overnight that Syrian troops have moved into the area between Beirut and Sidon have aroused concern in southern Lebanon.

More Cooperation With S. Lebanese Shi'ites Noted

TA050905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Israel's activities in Lebanon, says that the cooperation between Israel and the Shi'ites in the security strip in southern Lebanon has lately increased, as the Shi'ite residents have learned that Israel intends to continue its policy in the security zone and to aid the army of of southern Lebanon. At the same time, it has made clear to the residents that Israel does not intend to annex the region. Israel even allows the Shi'ites to continue their communal activity outside the zone. Uri Lubrani was talking with our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a.

Christian Refugees in Zone Unable To Return Home

TA050930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] About 8,000 Christian refugees who had fled from the Jazzin area on the eve of the IDF withdrawal are still staying in the security zone in southern Lebanon, a year after the IDF's exit from Lebanon. They are unable to return to their homes due to the fact that Palestinians control considerable parts of this area. It was learned from the IDF's liaison unit to Lebanon that most of the refugees are concentrated in nine villages. Some of them receive wages from the Lebanese Government, some of them have enlisted in the IDF, some of them work in the zone, and about 500 work in Israel. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that reference is to places of work where Israelis refuse to be employed and where the salary is similar to that given to Israelis.

Knesset Defeats Motions on Shin Bet Affair

TA091608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Knesset debated six motions to the agenda on the Shin Bet Affair, the investigation of this affair, and statements made by the prime minister and other ministers on the matter. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is currently responding to them, so let us go to our correspondent Yinon Shenkar in the plenary hall.

[Shenkar — live] The prime minister has already wound up his speech, but the Shin Bet affair still features on the Knesset's agenda. Knesset members [MK's] from the Alignment, the Likud, MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, Tehiya, and Agudat Yisra'el submitted these motions, all of which are related to the Shin Bet affair and the pardon granted to the Shin Bet personnel — naturally, from varying points of view.

In his opening remarks, the prime minister argues with MK Yosi Sarid, who attacked Peres sharply, telling him: Who appointed you judge and authorized you to decide whether Re'uven Hazaq or the Shin Bet chief is in the right? He added: Attorney General Zamir wanted to continue in his post until the affair had been cleared up.

The prime minister had this to say in response:

[Begin Peres recording] It is inconceivable for stories to be circulated. Professor Zamir told me, and I reiterate this, that he was resigning although he would prefer to remain in his post until he submitted a request for a police investigation. But he did submit this document, and I never stopped him. This was done on the eve of Independence Day, and that put an end to the matter. I suggest that nothing else be attributed to or intimated about Professor Zamir. If he had anything else in mind, he should have brought it up before me. I trust him, and I am sure that he also trusts me. [end recording]

[Shenkar] The important part of Peres' speech before the Knesset today was his statement that an investigation will be carried out one way or another, whether it is in the form of a police investigation or a commission of inquiry. In that context, Peres quoted a comment appearing in a document written by Attorney General Zamir [as heard].

[Begin Peres recording] He said: It has always been my conviction, as it was when I raised my recommendations before the ministers in the evening session preceding the announcement on the initiative to request a pardon, that it would be good to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate clearly defined aspects of the affair. If no such commission is established, the law stipulates that the police investigation of the complaint included in the appeals to the High Court of Justice will be duly held.

Here the alternatives are either to hold a police investigation or to set up a commission of inquiry. So where is the flaw? I do not understand this. [end recording]

[Shenkar] The document the prime minister quoted is one issued by Judge Harish. [Passage omitted with joke made by Peres]

During this broadcast, the Knesset completed its vote on the matter, and the six motions were struck off the agenda. That is all from the Knesset plenary.

Attorney General Recommends State Inquiry Commission

TA091852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The attorney general has recommended to the government that a state commission of inquiry be established. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren has learned that in the material given by the attorney general to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres toward preparing the affidavit of response to the High Court of

Justice, the attorney general recommends the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. If this is not done, he will instruct the police to begin an investigation at once, even before the High Court decision.

The attorney general's recommendation was also given to the Likud ministers this evening at their weekly meeting. Despite this recommendation, the Likud ministers, led by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, reaffirmed their previous decision to oppose any investigation. Our political correspondent has learned that it was agreed at the meeting that the Likud will only agree to the appointment of an investigator to draw conclusions for the future.

NRP, Morasha Group Form Joint Knesset Faction

TA090817 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset faction and the Matzad group within Morasha formed a joint faction yesterday at a ceremonial session.

The joint faction now numbers five MK's [Knesset Members], four from the NRP, and Rabbi Hayim Druckman of Matzad. Minister-Without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira of Matzad is not a Knesset member.

The move finalizes the split within Morasha between the Matzad group and Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el, represented by Avraham Verdiger, who did not define his status yesterday.

Shamir Pledges To Continue Government Policies

TA081158 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday said that "everything stemming from the government's basic guidelines will be implemented even after the rotation, without any changes," and that the government he will head will continue the policies of the present government. Shamir added that there could be changes in the government's policy, but this only if the Alignment agrees to it, just as up to now it has not been possible to introduce changes without the Likud's agreement. This holds for negotiations with Jordan, Israel's commitment to the Camp David agreements, the socio-economic plan, etc.

Shamir made these remarks in a speech to members of the Information Center and the Association of Government Spokesmen in Israel, which was held in the Windmill Hotel in Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on the Pollard affair, Shamir said that these kind of affairs are certainly damaging, but that we must not exaggerate the damage. In this context Shamir said there is a problem of supervision by the political echelon over the intelligence bodies. This is not a new problem and every now and then there are mishaps in many countries in the world because of the special character of the intelligence services. Therefore President Herzog's proposal to establish a committee to examine the Shin Bet's working procedures is a wise proposal that would bring about a tightening of the necessary supervision, according to Shamir.

Regarding the Tabah issue, Shamir said that so far the Egyptians have put many obstacles on the path of negotiations. Shamir complained about anti-Israeli, anti-Jewish, and anti-Semitic manifestations in the Egyptian media, saying that this trend is on the upswing. Some publications regard Israel as the "enemy."

Shamir also said Israel is concerned about the murder of the Israeli Embassy employees in Cairo and about the fact that the murderers have not been caught yet.

Regarding shady weapon deals involving Israelis abroad, Shamir said that "everything being published at present has nothing to do with Israel" and that those involved acted as private individuals.

Answering a question regarding Israel's penetration into the Chinese market, Shamir said that the Foreign Ministry as well as the ministries involved in foreign trade are doing much to develop Israel's trade relations in the Far East.

Regarding the condition of Soviet Jewry, Shamir said there is no change for the better and there are even various signs that the situation is worsening.

Answering a question regarding early elections, Shamir said that from the viewpoint of national interests they are entirely undesirable. Shamir said that "early elections would completely destroy the achievements of the economic plan and would cause extremely difficult problems that could ruin the economy. However, if we have to decide on early elections, we will face them without any fear."

Moda'i, Shamir Comment on Waldheim Inauguration Day

TA081541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The justice minister said in the Knesset plenum that if Waldheim were in Israel at present there would be justification for opening a police investigation against him on the suspicion that he committed crimes against the Jewish people. Waldheim's post in the Nazi Army unit operating in Yugoslavia and Greece was central: His commanding officer was hanged after the war and it is inconceivable that he was unaware of the war crimes. Mr Moda'i emphasized that his ministry will continue to gather material, documents, and evidence against Waldheim, and if it transpires that our suspicions are based on facts we will not remain quiet, despite the special political circumstances.

The Israeli Government has still not made an official decision on its ties with Austria. However, it will not send an ambassador to Vienna to replace the ambassador who was recalled to Israel. This was said by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to our correspondent Shalom Oren during a tour of Moshav Amazya in the Lakhish District.

Moshavim Granted Financial Aid Package

TA100726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The moshav financial crisis appears to be over. The moshavim will immediately get $25 million as a grant preparation for the next agricultural season. About half of their $320 million debt will be rescheduled over the long term. The Jewish Agency will provide $60 million in the next 2 years and the government will provide a long-term loan of $45 million. The banks are trimming $40 million off interest payments. The settlement comes after the intervention of Prime Minister Peres.

USSR Embassy Official Seeks Agriculture Information

TA081050 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 16

[Report by Yitzhaq Dish]

[Text] The agricultural attache in the Soviet Embassy in the United States has asked Israel's commercial commission to send him material on the irrigation and agricultural products exhibited in the "Agritech" exhibition.

Israel's commercial commission distributed information material and postcards in anticipation of the exhibition that will be held this year. One of the postcards that was sent back came from Ivan Makarov, the Washington Soviet Embassy's agricultural attache, who requested information on a number of issues. The pertinent information has already been forwarded to him.

Libya Financing 'At Least' 7,000 Terrorists

TA091003 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] From figures which have recently reached the hands of military sources it transpires that Libya is investing $100 million annually for training and activating at least 7,000 terrorists worldwide. In Libya itself there are 20 bases which serve the various terrorist groups.

It also transpires that during the last 16 years Libya has made weapons purchases totaling $13.5 billion. Most of the weapons were purchased from the Soviet Union, but the Libyan Army is diversifying its sources and is also purchasing top quality Western weapons.

Shamir Meets With Belize's Prime Minister Esquivel

TA081030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel, has asked for Israel's help in influencing Guatemala to improve relations with his country. In a meeting with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the prime minister of Belize explained the details of the dispute between the two countries and asked Israel to exercise its clout with the Guatemalan Government to have the latter stop the hostility toward his country.

Among other things, the guest asked for Israel's assistance in agricultural matters. The vice prime minister promised that Israel would send an investigative delegation to look into Belize's needs as well as agricultural experts. Minister Shamir also asked the visiting prime minister that Belize support Israel in international forums.

Esquivel, Guatemala Envoy Meet

TA091422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] An important diplomatic precedent in relations between Belize and Guatemala was set in Jerusalem today when the Guatemalan ambassador, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, sat down at the same table as the prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel. This occurred at a state dinner given for the visitor with the participation of the Israeli ministers of justice and labor and welfare. Observers have told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that this is the first time such a meeting has been held between representatives of the two rival countries.

Guatemala claims the entire territory of neighboring Belize and does not recognize its sovereignty. Since Belize won its independence 5 years ago, a British Army battalion has remained there to defend it from Guatemala's demands. Yesterday Prime Minister Esquivel asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir if Israel would help bring about a compromise between Belize and Guatemala because Israel has friendly relations with both countries.

ALGERIA

Medical Team Says Bendjedid's Health Improving

LD101315 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The medical team treating brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, has announced in a statement this morning that the state of health of the brother president is improving and that he has started his convalescence, which is taking place under very good conditions. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Embassy Denies Greek Request To Reduce Staff

NC091127 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to reports that the Greek Government has asked Libyan authorities to reduce the number of their diplomats in Athens, the Libyan Embassy announced today that Libya has friendly and excellent relations with the Greek people. These relations are strengthened under the darkest of conditions.

According to the embassy statement, authority in Libya is exercised by people's councils, which are the only organs able to make such decisions. The Libyan Embassy denied published reports that the Greek Government has requested Libya to reduce the number of its diplomats serving in Athens.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Lebanon's Al-Khatib

LD031459 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received a cable from Brother Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of Lebanon's Arab Army. Here follows text of the cable.

His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of this nation and the banner of its steadfastness and pride: Our consolidation for what is happening in Lebanon lies in your pan-Arab posture. You are the victory and the example and despite what you are suffering, you are still bearing the burden of this nation in whcih all renegades regimes have fallen. By your experience and challenge against the designs of imperialism and Zionism you have exposed the theories of the (?banquet holders) and the views of the organizers of defeats and of the puppets of colonialism by (?twisting) tactics and by manoeuvering. [as heard] You have confirmed that pride and dignity are the fate of this nation and that the blooded eye can resist loss and that the deep wound can challenge the dagger. With this you have given consolation to all the strugglers who are fighting in Lebanon against being swept away and against the camp wars and the massacres. We in Lebanon's Arab army will not (?despair) about the triumph of the cause. God, who guarded you against the U.S. air raid spared you to be charged with the task of leading this nation until liberation and return. Peace be with you.

[Signed] Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of Lebanon's Arab Army.

SUDAN

Omdurman Radio Reports Premier's Address to Assembly

EA091235 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1502 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Speech by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at meeting of the Constituent Assembly in Khartoum on 7 July; all numbers as heard — recorded]

[Text] [7-minute passage indistinct]

4. Control of technical, social, and economic education in the country, linking expansion with national plans;
5. Expansion of technical education [words indistinct] within the national plan;
7. Rehabilitation of the Bakht al-Rida (?institute) so that it may discharge its full role [words indistinct];
8. [Passage indistinct];
6. To seek aid by (?certain) approaches which will (?bring) financial benefit to the state;
a. [Passage indistinct];
b. [Passage indistinct];
7. Concern for improvement of [word indistinct] of drinking water services and concern for protection of the environment [word indistinct] and (?eradication) of endemic diseases, control of foodstuffs, and support for all [word indistinct] preventive services;
8. (?Expansion) and improvement of health work [word indistinct] and health equipment in particular;
9. Reviewing the policy of providing medicine;
a. To provide the citizens with their requirements for medicine [words indistinct] and fair distribution;
b. To make medicine cheap through the importation of large and small containers, which will lower the costs;

10. To codify and organize the work of voluntary organizations operating in the (?health) field.

Social Welfare:

Work aims to support the family, the first brick of society and the cradle [word indistinct] of us all. [words indistinct] integration of [word indistinct] and voluntary effort in order to best to exploit the resources; coordination of all units operating in the social field, fair distribution among the regions, and taking an interest in (?organizations) of social welfare, and development of social work through increased popular effort. [word indistinct] in order to build society, we shall improve marriages and reduce costs. We must (?support) the weak, especially the disabled, using some revenue from the Sakat [Islamic religious tax] for that purpose. Organization and establishment of [word indistinct].

4. Culture, Information, Sports and Youth:

[Words indistinct] To use it for rule by one person and for that reason culture died. All this happened because of the decline in

the morale of workers in the fields of culture and information [words indistinct]. For this reason we shall, in the era of democracy, make culture and information the watchwords of the democratic regime in order to protect free speech and wage war against [words indistinct].

We shall open the doors to honest debate on the issue of nationalism and regionalism in order to explain the efforts of disunity and isolation and to work for the (?entrenchment) of the national plan and patriotic loyalty to Sudan. We must develop the vast cultural heritage and explain the harm which befell Sudan during the May era. We must coordinate extensive national participation in development projects, spread (?Islamic) consciousness in general and Sudanese consciousness in particular, provide truthful information from reliable sources in order to assist decisionmaking in all (?areas), bring about awareness of Sudan and its people, past, present, and future, and the role of citizens [words indistinct] so that they can be a tool [word indistinct] for the decision maker.

We have read that the national Council for Culture and Information is playing a humanitarian role and has prepared studies on organizational matters so that various information establishments can be founded such as a public information authority; a public authority for culture and the arts; a public authority [as heard] and a public authority for national museums.

Taking an interest in the affairs of workers by reviewing their tasks and providing new opportunities for them; taking into consideration professional promotion for the workers; organizing the information profession in accordance with regulations and conventions to protect the journalist, and to protect society and ensure the right to recourse and justice by making opportunities available; laying down procedures for interviews; and respect for religions and Sudanese values.

The establishment of centers to be called centers for information retrieval [word indistinct]. And appointing pressmen to their management to support the channels of information to establish ways and means in support of existing cultural and popular activities [word indistinct] and voluntary cultural activities. To support the (?trend) of encouraging talents. To review [words indistinct] so as to find a proper formula for central and regional cultural and information activities. To strengthen the links of joint action by the ministries and the organizations concerned with [word indistinct] culture and education.

In this area we shall be guided by the following considerations: interest in religious and patriotic education for youth; utilising young people's time of youth in economic, social and political structuring; taking an interest in the education and care of the very young; taking an interest in scientific awareness and scientific research and [word indistinct] taking advantage of the media to explain policies; an objective press for youth and sports; maintaining an open policy with regard to the youth movement and sports and world experience; taking an interest in the monitoring capabilities of youth and sports workers through qualifications and training. These policies will be subject to a plan to be drawn up by a qualified national council [words indistinct].

Religious Affairs:

The watchword of the free Sudanese people has always been Islam. Even non-Muslim Sudanese hold religious beliefs. All this gives religious affairs in Sudan a distinctive character. We, as Muslims whose duty it is to be interested in Muslim affairs, should also provide the non-Muslim with similar care. For this reason we shall form a supreme council for religious affairs which will supervise all religious affairs in Sudan. As for religious (?education) in Sudan, it must be thoroughly organised and modernized both centrally and regionally.

At present, the country lacks two types of institutes: The first type is an institute of Islamic studies qualified to study the issues of the modern age and Sudanese society under the guidance of Islam. We are committed to start building this institute, hoping to utilize scientific minds to tackle the problems of the age on the basis of Islam. The other institute will be for the training of those who work in preaching and guidance and serve as prayer leaders on Fridays and festivals. Their qualification should rise to the level of addressing modern Sudanese society with the teachings of Islam under modern circumstances. The role of religious affairs should be a leading one, hence people enlisted to work in it should have learned qualifications which will enable them to assume that leading role.

The religious affairs council should have greater supervision over the various missionary organizations to ensure their good performance. It should be widely deployed in all Sudanese religious institutions, inside and outside Sudan. These aims and reforms will guide us. Now, since religion is a matter of conscience for every believer, we welcome any advice to strengthen this important institution and enable it to carry out its duties [word indistinct]. The fair of the Muslim will be made complete by respect for the beliefs of others [words indistinct].

Work and (?Production):

These are pressing issues facing the Sudanese workforce [words indistinct] the right type of employment guided by (?education) producing a more skillful workforce [word indistinct]. To tackle these issues, and in exercise of its competence, the Ministry of Labor and Public Service will be guided as follows:

1. Labor: To review the labor laws and propose new legislation and to introduce the necessary amendments [words indistinct]; to establish sound relations between the trade union movement and labor organizations on the one hand, and the government on the other; the application of labor (?laws) and industrial security laws; the endorsement of international agreements in the labor field; the study of rights relating to internal migrations of labor so as to give the work force [word indistinct] of labor; to conduct economic and social (?surveys) in the regions; to conduct a survey of the work force in the public service in order to retrain redundant employees for employment abroad.

Development of Human Resources:

This is an important sector for the Sudanese. They were forced into exile by living conditions, the political atmosphere and political tyranny in the homeland. Abroad, they acquired wealth,

experience and extensive contacts. They have contributed considerably to making Sudan known and to making publicity for it. They have also contributed to an important sector of the economy of Sudan. We shall strengthen the commission for expatriate affairs, and enable it to study the problems of expatriates living abroad, using all available means; to solve the expatriates' problems when they wish to contact their relatives and when they return home during their leave; to draw up a plan for the return of expatriates who no longer wish to stay abroad; to work to link the expatriate with his homeland, and to facilitate his task as a people's envoy of his country, to have continuous contact with expatriates through the holding of a well thought-out conference for them organized at home, and through field visits to meet them at their foreign homes; to draw up a working paper to ascertain the role the expatriates can play in the national economy. Expatriates will be invited to contribute to the drawing up of this paper.

The expatriates can also participate in a plan to eliminate harmful consumer practices, concentrating on what is most useful.

Participation of the expatriates in having their requirements dealt with in the various government departments; to get Sudanese embassies to deal with the expatriates problems abroad to benefit from their acquired experience and extensive contacts and positions in the task of nation-building; to help them surmount the difficulties and problems facing them in educating their children.

4. Social Security

To improve the social security service by amending the recent regulations; to lay down an investment policy to ensure the growth of security funds; to expand the umbrella of social security.

5. Labor Education

Labor education is considered an important branch of national education. To support the public authority for labor education to help it develop the idea of enabling the cadres to absorb what is required of them by way of interest in production and the crystallization of the virtue of labor and [word indistinct] of the problems of the national economy; to teach programs of labor education and construct new centers for labor education. These are the defined aims for improving services, and we shall indeed move toward reforming them by means of development programs and services which will form a part of the national development plan.

Part 3 — The Security Sector

First, the Armed Forces: Many people think that the May regime favored the Armed Forces because its leadership was composed of their officers. Nothing is further from the truth, for officers who engage in coup adventures are officers who lack self-discipline and use the Armed Forces for purposes unconnected with their duty. When they seize power in the name of the Armed Forces, their fear is that none of their colleagues would give them the same drink [as heard]. Hence, they fear the Armed Forces and take measures against them that weaken their cohesion and reduce discipline within them.

Getting away from generalities, here are the facts:
1. The officers and men in the Armed Forces are enduring harsh living conditions.

2. With respect to housing, there is complete failure to provide suitable housing close to areas of work, so that they resort to random types of housing. Overall, not more than 10 percent of the forces live in barracks.

3. As for arming, the last arming of the Armed Forces occurred in 1967.

4. The basic transport vehicles in the Armed Forces are the Magirus. Of the 3,000 vehicles, 90 percent are out of order.

There is a long story of complete neglect of the Armed Forces. Their human capabilities were exhausted and the tyrant plunged them into a war situation without any planning. The Sudanese officer and soldier fight with virility but lack everything else. Not one of the failures which our forces faced in the south, few though they were, was a combat defeat.

Having assumed responsibility and having witnessed the plight of the Armed Forces, we took the view that this matter cannot be discussed nor dealt with by ordinary means. Therefore we decided to make inspection visits to all the units of the Armed Forces and study all their conditions and hold meetings with their officers on the largest scale and in full freedom. While on tour, meeting and discussing, we take notes and prepare a conference of commanders to discuss the program we deem appropriate to resuscitate our Armed Forces. The aim of these discussions and preparations is to lay before the government a short-term program for the resuscitation of the Armed Forces, and for the resuscitation of the Armed Forces which are actually waging war now; and a medium and long-term program tantamount to a complete plan for achieving the efficiency of the Armed Forces — arming, training, personnel, and mobility — so as to discharge the full duty of defending the homeland in terms of lives, honor, and soil.

There is a collection of reforms and measures which we noted during the inspection. These will be implemented together with others following the current inspection tours. And there is a short-term reform program and another, a long-term one. All these will be placed before the National Defense Council for the necessary decisions.

What we would like to convey to you is that for the sake of the anticipated resuscitation and the expected plan, we will do everything possible from the states resources and the resources of brothers and friends. We want the generous people to have an important role in binding the wound that a sector of our people is suffering [words indistinct].

Second, the interior: Everyone knows how security has deteriorated in Sudan, and how the spread of crime and assaults have spread. Everyone also knows how the public rules of conduct and the [word indistinct] of the [word indistinct] of religion and

morality (?are being defied). We will act toward maintaining security and protecting society from vice by all the political, administrative, security, educational, informational, and punitive means.

The police: The police shoulders the responsibility of maintaining security, maintaining the security of the citizen, and achieving tranquility. The police were neglected during the May era — a neglect that was very much like satisfying the thirst for revenge and retaliation. Its arming, training, transport, housing, and living conditions were [word indistinct] and neglected. Under democracy, we should make the police the protective armor for the security of the citizen. In order to achieve that, I specify the following aims:

1. Reconsideration of the [word indistinct] of the (?stability of) security [words indistinct] to assure the citizens of their lives and property.

2. Covering the national capital with a network of [word indistinct] patrols, and provision of modern [word indistinct] means of communication [words indistinct].

3. The establishment and development of police stations in all towns and districts.

4. Raising the standard of the policeman through recruitment of conscious elements, and improvement of his conditions (?of service) [words indistinct].

5. Expansion of the police (?technical? services [words indistinct].

6. Development of the emergency services for providing relief to the citizen [passage indistinct].

16. [Words indistinct] and equipping the internal and external security organs with qualified people and [word indistinct] to protect the Sudanese citizen from activities which are hostile to democracy and which promote dissension, and to protect the homeland from conspiracies being hatched against it.

The Refugees Commission:

Sudan, as a hospitable country, has kept its doors open throughout its history to those who sought refuge in it for pressing reasons. But now, it cannot continue the open-door policy. It must have controls which will serve its national interests. For this reason, we are committed to the following:

1. Sudan security is not harmed.

2. There will be no negative effects on Sudanese society.

3. Sudan should not be left alone to face a problem which is in reality an international problem. At the present time, we are committed to the following in relation to the security of the refugees: to follow the policy of goodneighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries from which the refugees come. To review the international and regional agreements to which Sudan is a party in matters relating to dealing with refugees.

3. To organize development projects for the refugees, and to linking them to the national programs, and the programs of the regions affected by the presence of the refugees.

4. To organize the refugees in their camps and control their movements inside the country with confirmatory documents.

Not opening Sudan to any activity hostile to the neighboring states. In this respect we know that the conflicts have deep political causes. If the parties to the conflict agree, we shall mediate between them to bring about solutions in a unique achievement.

The prisons: In order to achieve the mission of the prisons we shall do the following: pay attention to the prisons force to resolve the negative aspects devolved upon it by the May regime. Elimination [as heard — 'Izalah] of the trade union organizations and the restoration of what has been destroyed of them. Paying attention to mental and psychological rehabilitation institutions. Developing the functions of the prisons forces through training. Upgrading [word indistinct] the prisons to correct their standard. Improving conditions of service of those working in the prisons forces. Attracting qualified elements. Concentrating on [words indistinct]. Paying attention to prisons production projects. (?Reviewing) the rules and regulations of the prisons in conformity with social developments.

The fire-fighting forces: Supporting the fire-fighting services by expanding the preparation and training of the forces, raising their qualifications and improving the quality of their life. Heightening their fire-fighting consciousness and polarizing [as heard] the public effort.

The wildlife forces: These forces are charged with protecting wild animals, and we shall pay attention to them in the context of protecting the Sudanese environment.

[Word indistinct] administration: This administration performs an important role, aware that Sudan participates within the borders of its territory with eight states, in addition to the littoral borders. The territory of our country is presently subject to the most widespread smuggling practices, thus losing resources. For this reason, we shall concentrate on training the fisheries guards educationally and technically and providing it with means of land, sea, and air transport. We shall cooperate with the neighboring states to assure the security of joint borders.

This security sector in all its aspects constitutes a link integral to the two previous parts — the economic sector and the services sector, thus constituting the three parts essential to the national development plant which the National Planning Council will draw up to monitor the steps toward building the nation. The three aforementioned parts will be part of the work of the developmental National Planning Council, which plans development together with its regulations or its three parts, which are the economic, the services, and the security. [sentence as heard]

1. Support for existing local government administration which is to continue carrying out its functions; dissolution of the administrative committee, which are to be replaced by councils which

are to represent the people's masses until the election of local councils in accordance with a new law.

2. A review of the absurd measures instituted by the May regime with regard to civil administration and the issuing of a law to govern the civil administration. This will give the latter extensive powers and guarantee the civilian status of its (?personnel) and make their authority and decisions subject to democratic measures and the rule of law.

Chapter 5:

Immediate measures to alleviate suffering — high prices cannot be effectively contained until the states financial administration has managed to contain monetary inflation by various means and the output process has begun producing an increased supply of goods. In our economic program we shall confront the two issues, thus containing inflation and bringing about increased production. We believe that in this manner we shall overcome the problem of high prices. At the same time, however, we believe there are many things which can be done in the short term to alleviate citizens' sufferings, which are as follows:

1. Smuggling and the black market: we shall institute the following measures in this respect:

I) Increased punishments for smugglers and black-marketeers; the attorney-general has begun drafting a law laying down punishments, which range from complete confiscation and chastisement to execution.

II) The Interior Ministry, in coordination with the Union of Importers and the Chamber of Commerce, will review the permits issued to commercial firms. These have been exploited for the purpose of smuggling.

III) More rigorous registration of currency brought through the airport.

IV) More rigorous scrutiny of incoming and outgoing passengers.

V) Provision of more manpower and equipment to combat smuggling within the country.

VI) To encourage those who inform the security personnel about smuggling and uncustomed goods, a reward of 25 percent of the value of whatever is apprehended will be given.

VII) Restrictions on purchases from the duty-free market, so that such goods do not find their way to merchants. If there is no exchange available, it should be closed.

2. The Sugar Commodity:

I) Allocation of sugar to the regions shall be related to population and manner of consumption.

II) The sugar authority will receive the quotas and distribute sugar to the regions ensuring its arrival in the districts.

III) Controlling regulations have been sent to the regional governors and the commissioner of the capital to govern the distribution of commodities.

IV) A committee has been appointed to check receipt by the regions of their sugar allocations and the identities of those receiving the allocations as well as their suitability in this respect; this committee has been given wide powers.

V) Directing the utilization of industrial sugar with the surplus transferred for direct distribution.

3. Meat:

I) Appointing a bank to handle funds for butchers.

II) Facilitation of the transportation of livestock by rail subject to the following conditions:

A) Prohibition of livestock and cattle sales except in specific places in the capital by auctions by authorized butchers and cattle dealers.

B) The sales should be effected in cash immediately through the public meat marketing corporation.

C) Prohibition of the slaughtering of livestock in the abattoirs except as authorized by confirmatory documents and prohibition of slaughtering [word indistinct].

D) Laying down a plan to subsidise mutton and veal.

4. The commissioner of the capital has been authorized to sign a special agreement with the Arab poultry production organization and the defined venues for the sale of poultry at agreed and announced prices. This has been done and the organization has undertaken to implement the project and to double its production.

5. The relevant authorities will act to step up the war against cattle smuggling.

6. The licensing of animal resources exports and a review of the licenses; in the framework of meeting local requirements, an absolute ban on the export of female animals.

7. Conclusion of an agreement with the refugee commission providing for the importation of supplies for refugees so as to relieve the pressure on the local market.

4. Other commodities:

I) The Ministry of Trade will immediately remedy the shortage of consumer goods — shoes, medicines and fabrics in demand — by importing them from the Arab Republic of Egypt under the joint account.

II) The medicines will be imported in hospital packets as opposed to commercial packets.

III) The Ministry of Trade will (?include) locally produced goods in the system of commodity distribution.

IV) The circumstances of factories will be reviewed in order to establish whether they are producing what they are licensed to produce and in the declared quantities.

5. Housing:

I) A ministerial committee has been formed which will rely on experts to reduce rentals for houses and lay down a schedule related to the value of the house. The law will be known as the Rent Act.

II) A large number of citizens have already been given housing plot allocations for various classes of housing. The Ministry will announce the names of those eligible. It will lay down a period of 1 month for the submission of appeals for investigations into cases where appeals have been submitted. In other cases, the Ministry will allocate the plots to which people are entitled with immediate effect.

III) With regard to shanty town dwellings, it has been decided to distinguish between those who are entitled to plots for actual residence and those who have laid their hands on lands for reasons of monopoly or commercial purpose or acquisition. We have decided to form official and popular committees comprising a housing official, a police officer, an administrative officer and representatives from the political forces in the relevant areas commensurate with the number of votes obtained by them in the recent elections in all urban areas. These committees will submit to the administration a list of those who are actually entitled to housing and of those who have taken possession of plots for non-residential purposes. The first group will be allocated housing plots and the second will be listed. [as heard]

IV) Distribution of residential and agricultural lands has been effected and houses have been allocated by republican decree. These measures embrace a great deal of injustice and an administrative committee has therefore been established to review them.

6. Administrative decisions:

I) Within the framework of adhering to the liquidation of the May regime and to enable the government to implement these policies, the following will be implemented:

A) The purging of obstructionist vestiges of the May regime.

B) The reshuffling of officials in order to break the chain of the conspiracies of self-interest.

C) Enhancing the capacity of the price control organ.

D) The forming of a qualified national prices committee.

E) The forming of supervisory committees in the urban areas and regions to detect the operation of the black market.

F) Reconstruction of the cooperative sector and ridding it of corrupt practices.

7. The needs of the south: Import and export permits have been awarded for the south but it has become clear that they are being used for smuggling. It has therefore been decided:

A) To suspend import permits for supplies and to fulfill the needs of Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal from available government resources by delivering them at the port of Mombasa. The needs of Upper Nile will be met by river transport from Kosti.

B) The branch of the Bank of Sudan in Juba will finance exports of tea, coffee and ivory.

8. Horticultural produce:

I) Setting realistic prices for vegetables; reducing the distance between the producer and the consumer; controlling unofficial markets.

II) Expanding investment in market gardens and ensuring that arable land around the cities sustains maximum investment.

III) Financing horticulture.

9. Fuels: The following are subject to study:

A) Reducing the price of petroleum products used for production and investment purposes.

B) Reducing the price of petroleum products to the consumer who purchases limited quantities.

C) Covering the cost of such reductions by the public treasury from the value of purchases by the consumers and by major consumers who are permitted to purchase whatever quanties they wish provided they are prepared to pay high prices.

D) The public petroleum corporation will import petroleum products through private foreign companies and pay the latter in hard currency. This will be facilitated by the programming of imports, increasing profits, fighting the black market and fixing prices.

10. Great prudence in the handling of public funds, comprising reliance on the probity of senior officials and (?care) in the use of government housing, vehicles and telephones.

Chapter 6:

Brother chairman and members: In spite of its poverty and the devastation it has suffered, today Sudan enjoys a high reputation in the world for what its people have achieved by defeating tyranny and liberating itself from subservience. The contribution of our people and of our democratic system today constitutes for our country an enormous national asset of great value in the world today. By virtue of these criteria and our enormous ideological wealth, the people of the world look to Sudan to perform a positive and constructive role in international politics given that in the past it was a nonentity of which nothing was heard except

reports of murder, imprisonment, and social and natural disasters.

Our people will pursue a positive foreign policy based on their ideals and affiliations. They will fulfill their legitimate interests and play their role in world peace, international cooperation, people's liberation movements and the movements of cooperation between the disadvantaged peoples towards a more just and better world. Our foreign policy principles will be as follows:

1. Confirmation of our Islamic, Arab, and African affiliations and confirmation of our role as a crucible for the mingling of Arab and African cultures as the means for deepening Arab-African cooperation.

2. Total abstinence from any involvement with any disputing international parties; dedication to the organizations of cooperation toward the achievement of joint interests.

3. Adherence to the covenants of international organizations and making efforts to strengthen these with a view to providing small states with a greater international role; adherence to the covenants of regional organizations and making efforts to render them more effective.

4. The application of foreign policy in the service of higher national interests, the protection of the country's security and national unity, and the attainment of development targets.

5. Respect for the religious, intellectual, and political choices of the people and acting with the latter towards the realization of international peace and cooperation.

6. Action to eliminate all forms of colonialism and subjugation, fighting racial discrimination and adhering to the principle of the right of peoples to determine their own destiny.

In the light of these principles we shall seek to achieve the following aims:

In the Arab Arena:

1. The strategic aim of Arab unity will be brought about for our peoples through economic strength and defensive (?coordination). Although temporary circumstances have precluded its achievement, we shall endeavor to achieve a greater degree of Arab solidarity and a binding together of the Arab peoples by means of joint economic interests and cultural links while avoiding interference in each others internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty far removed from [word indistinct].

2. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to determine their destiny and establish their independent national state on their national territory; we shall seek to bring to an end the division between the Palestinians so that they will unite under the PLO.

3. In order to widen Arab relations we shall open more embassies in those countries where we have no resident representative.

In the African Arena:

1. Regardless as to how loose it may be, African unity is an aim Africa believes in for its future and by which it can confront the tides of world hegemony. We shall accordingly seek to support the OAU and work to free it from its negative aspects. Sudan will support every effort toward African cooperation while performing its unique role in helping create Arab-African accord.

2. Support for liberation movements against colonialism, particularly for the revolution of the African majority in South Africa so as to secure it until it overthrows the regime of racial discrimination and establishes majority rule.

3. The right of the African peoples to choose political systems; adherence to the principles of good-neighborliness; the achievement of continental and regional cooperation toward development in accordance with the principles of the Lagos summit.

4. The call for the Nile Valley Covenant which will unite the states of the source and the delta in an organization which will secure development and cooperation.

5. Abstinence on the part of the African Continent from pacts, axes and international disputes.

In the Islamic Arena:

1. Unification of the Islamic community is the aim of every Muslim. Today, the Islamic countries are separated by national considerations. We now aim to set up the closest links with the Islamic countries and are working to activate the World Islamic Conference.

2. Broadening the base of our diplomatic representation in the Islamic countries.

3. Embarking upon a Sudanese initiative to end the war between Islamic countries, particularly the Gulf war, so as to resolve disputed matters peacefully.

Sudan has distinctive relations with several of its neighbors, relations which have their roots and role in the development of our country. In this respect we affirm:

A) That the special relationship between Sudan and Egypt will be reformulated within a new framework in order to serve the interests of the two peoples.

B) We are about to conclude a fraternity covenant [word indistinct] the relations between us and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

C) Our relations with Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zaire within the framework of the proposed Nile Valley Covenant are a favorable development in good-neighborliness between us and indicative of our course eastwards.

D) We shall develop our African relations westwards toward Chad and Nigeria.

Sudan balances its Arab relations in the light of what it seeks to achieve in terms of Arab solidarity and it balances its Arab and African affiliations in the light of its link role between Africa and the Arab world.

In the International Arena:

1. Strengthening of links with the two superpowers in the service of national interests and bilateral interests with the two, together with parallel adherence to the principles of nonalignment.

2. Deepening relations with West Europe, People's China, and Japan.

3. Establishing close relations with the states of the Third World with attention to relations with Latin America inasmuch as that continent has undergone experiences similar to our own and from which we can benefit. Moreover, it is now participating [words indistinct].

4. Activating Sudan's role in the United Nations and other international organizations with regard to the nonaligned bloc so that it can play its part in international cooperation far removed from the stuggle between the two camps.

In the Economic Arena:

1. Action to bring about international understanding of Sudan's circumstances arising out of foreign indebtedness and the freezing of debt for a period of time sufficient to enable Sudan to effect an economic recovery.

2. Polarization of economic air around Sudan's development plan as the fundamental positive factors towards bringing about the fulfillment of that plan.

3. Coordination of international relief efforts in accordance with a new policy aimed at bringing about rural development.

4. Appealing to the international community to do its duty toward refugees, because Sudan cannot carry this burden on its own.

5. Action with the Group of 77 to bring about a new and effective world economic order.

6. Bringing about influence abroad by every means is the executive instrument for Sudan's positive foreign policy and attention must be given to the views of Sudanese diplomats and to their participation in conferences and seminars to bring implementation of the means of Sudanese diplomacy.

7. Bringing implementation of [word indistinct] popular diplomacy as a means of contact and new communications because they have brought into closer proximity [word indistinct] and turned the world into a village. Diplomatic efforts must complement the great efforts [words indistinct] and build the country.

Brother chairman and colleague deputies: I conclude in our own way: The sons of Adam are fallible. The circumstances of our country are difficult, but in spite of all this we commit ourselves to a course which we hope to stick to:

1. To make consultation our universal method and not to permit noble descent, position, or kinship to divert us toward intimidation and arrogance, guided by the words of the Prophet upon whom be God's blessings and peace. Your measure is your character, your lineage is your deed.

2. We shall spare no effort to entrench the inviolability of public funds. The tyrant [Numayri] regarded Sudan as his fief. Emulating him, all the governors regarded the public utilities as their own property, transferring them from public to private ownership. That time has passed and rightly rests in its grave.

3. We shall shorten the distance between the capital and the regions. The regions are represented in all our assembly. Our tours of them to establish their conditions and resolve their problems directly will continue in order to put an end to the absence of authority in all parts of the country.

4. We shall subject every public function to scrutiny to rectify it radically, but we shall in any case study issues before deciding on them:

A measure undertaken by an upright person
Who thinks of the morrow
[word indistinct] deceiver
Who fears not the consequences. [unidentified verse]

5. We shall work together with international quarters both far and near for the equality, mutual respect, and the independence of the national decision to satisfy the dignity of the homeland and the citizens after a surfeit of humiliation and scorn. These are our objectives and God will show the way. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

State Council Official on Statement

JN091810 Khartoum SUNA in English 1731 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 9 (SUNA) — Acting Chairman of the State Council Idris al-Banna has pointed out that the government's policy towards the southern problem was reasonable and laid the basis of halting the bloodshed among brothers and could pursuade Col John Garang of Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) to renounce the use of violence in solving the southern issue.

Commenting on the government policy statement delivered by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi last Monday, Al-Banna said that the statement has put the Sudanese policy on its correct path after long period of disarray.

On the economic crisis Al-Banna explained that the government's programs to this effect have created workable opportunities for surmounting the economic crisis, referring to the government's endeavours for freezing Sudan's foreign debts which as he said will stir the stagnation of Sudan's economy.

SPLA Representative on Speech

MB081811 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time since he formed his government in Sudan 6 weeks ago, Sadiq al-Mahdi, the new prime minister, yesterday spelled out his policies. It came against a background of continuing guerrilla war in the south and faltering talks with John Garang's SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] rebels who are demanding among other things more autonomy for the south and the total abolition of Islamic shari'ah law.

Well, Sadiq stopped short of abolition, but said its statutes would be modified. He said the current system of regionalization in the south would be replaced, as would the current governors. Sadiq also said his government was still working toward a national conference on the country's future.

Georgina Andrews asked John Luke, the SPLA's spokesman here in London, how he reacted to Sadiq al-Mahdi's speech:

[Begin recording] [Luke] Well, the question of shari'ah laws, shari'ah, is one of the issues which needs to be cleared up before a constitutional conference convenes and it seems Sadiq Al-Mahdi is saying that the shari'ah laws will be remanded and will be substituted by another set of laws which he will introduce and which he calls the true shari'ah laws. We are not saying we want Numayri's shari'ah laws, (?nor) Sadiq al-Mahdi's shari'ah. Don't think it goes deeper. It is not a choice between Numayri's laws or Sadiq al-Mahdi's law. We are saying we are of a secular state, we want all these laws completely abrogated.

[Andrews] So will you be going to the constitutional conference? [Luke] Well, still we will have to wait. In any case, The speech itself is a declaration of intention and we will have to watch and see whether ... [changes thought] how it is going to implement.

[Andrews] So in the meantime the fighting will continue? [Luke] Well, there is no cease-fire as far as I know and so the position, the state of war which is still prevailing, and I think it is the only until the holding constitutional conference that will lead to certain matters like the cease-fire or ending the war. [sentence as heard] In any case, it seems the government is not definite about a time and we only have a declaration of intention which to me it looks as half-hearted efforts. [end recording]

Radio SPLA Commentary Blames Regime for Famine

EA092123 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: A lot of false accusations have been heaped on the SPLA as being the cause of the great hot hunger now sweeping the backward areas of Sudan, particularly the southern, especially Juba, the biggest town in south Sudan. These are baseless accusations, fabricated by the enemy, aimed at creating mistrust and hatred of the SPLA by the people.

The clique knows very well that it has failed to improve the poor living standards of the people for the last 30 years it has been exploiting them. The minority clique very well knows that it has not developed any mechanized farms in the productive but neglected areas of the south to produce enough food for the people. The minority clique very well knows too that it has succeeded in halting or even killing agricultural and any other industrial development in the neglected but potential areas of the south, west, east, and far north, and now it is looking for ways to escape blame. Despite the availability of water of the Nile, which flows through the country from Nimule to Wadi Halfa, the successive minority Khartoum governments have failed to provide a clean drinking water supply to the west, east, and south, let alone its failure to establish irrigation schemes.

The clique has now smelt a revolution just at its (corners), so that it is now sending envoys here and there to foreign countries to accuse the SPLA of having blocked the food channels to Sudan and south in particular. This is a blatant lie. It is a lie fabricated by the ruling minority clique to make the entire world believe that there would not have been any hunger in south Sudan if it was not because of the SPLA.

We say no! A big no! In block letters, a very big no! Right now there are people dying of hunger in the west, east, and far north and thousands of others are starving in Khartoum. Is SPLA in Khartoum? Or is SPLA in Gezira or Gedaref to stop the production of durra? Why can't food flood the markets in Khartoum, because the food which was to come to the south is now retained and consumed in Khartoum? Why are people still starving in the east, west, north, and the center, where there are no SPLA soldiers to block their food supply? And why are food prices sky-rocketing in Khartoum?

The fact is that the successive minority clique regimes in Khartoum have failed in improving the agricultural machinery in the country. They have not even bothered to. Their only bother is to go to the wheat-growing countries to beg for wheat flour and that is why the country is indebted to pay over 10 billion U.S. dollars. They have made the people of Sudan consume without knowing how to produce. They specialize in eating wheat without knowing how it is produced. They have not even seen a stalk of wheat, except perhaps in pictures. Isn't the ruling clique ashamed to have accused the SPLM-SPLA of blocking food supplies to Juba when it has no single food production scheme in the south? How long? For how long does the clique want the Sudanese people to suffer from hunger and to depend on imported food from the neighboring countries?

No! Enough is enough! It is time now for the neglected areas to revolt and liberate themselves from hunger and other health hazards. For 30 years since the country attained independence, the Sudanese people in the neglected areas of the south, west, east, have been depending on a simple hoe. No single minority clique government has ever thought of purchasing tractors for the people in rural areas to boost up food production. The little food produced by the poor peasants through the use of a simple hoe is almost bought all immediately at the harvest time by the prosperous middle class and merchants in the backward areas, and in Juba in particular, who act under directives of the ruling

clique who stockpile food and starve the local population to induce them to submit to slavery and some religious beliefs.

Compatriots: You're just being made to starve purposely. It is not that there is no food. Where are the maize, cassava, cassava flour, durra, millet, and other cereals that are grown in Yei, Kajukaji, and other parts? This food is there. It has been stored by those who have amassed wealth at your expense in collaboration with the ruling clique for feeding their reactionary fighting forces. Don't, therefore, let yourselves be decieved that there is no food in the country or that the SPLA has blocked the food supplies from Kenya or Uganda. [passage omitted]

What does that mean? Isn't that exploitation of man by man something that the SPLA is fighting to end? For how long shall the masses of Sudan continue to be exploited and despised? Compatriots: We leave that question to you to answer, especially you, the youth. You are being deceived to join the government militia to die miserable deaths in return for oppression and exploitation of your people. You have been denied your education by the clique purposely to be deceived. Your areas have been denied development purposefully by the minority clique, such that your people will not have power to have a say in administration of your country.

It is the time now, it is the time for you to revolt and save the country from further exploitation and oppression of its people by the minority clique government. Do not expect any help to come from the neighbors or from heaven to relieve you from oppression and exploitation. It is you who have to stand up and fight for your freedom and the freedom of the generations to come. It is here in the SPLA camps that we can join hands together to throw away the old Sudan and build a new Sudan free from oppression and exploitation.

Red Sea Exploitation Discussed With Saudi Arabia

JN091920 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July (SUNA) — Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu received here yesterday a message from Saudi Petroleum and Mining Minister Dr Ahmad Zaki Yamani dealing with the works of the Sudanese-Saudi Corporation for the Red Sea Resources Exploitation.

The message has touched on the current situation of the corporation works in the field of exploiting sediments of the discovered gold, silver, zinc and cooper raw materials in atlanch dordeip [spelling as received] area in the Red Sea — 100 kms south of Port Sudan, Secretary-General Assistant of the Sudanese-Saudi Corporation for Red Sea Resources Expioitation Mr Zuhayr Nawwab who handed the message to Dr Madibu said.

The corporation was established in 1975 against a capital worth of 300 million Saudi riyals for exploiting the Red Sea minerals in the context of the bilateral economic cooperation.

SPLA Radio: Rebels Destroy Nile Steamer

EA091727 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Fashoda Battalion under the command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajak has destroyed one of the two steamers that have been sent to attack SPLA position in northern Upper Nile. This has been disclosed by a Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Fashoda Battalion who also said that the latest raid into Malakal by Fashoda Battalion which led to the capture of an enemy lieutenant by the name of James Chuol Makwey, with Identification Card No 1786, has also resulted in the seizure of four other enemy soldiers. Their names are not yet available.

In a separate development, two enemy soldiers defected from Kodok Army garrison and joined SPLAS Fashoda Battalion on 5th July 1986. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Denies New Government Planned

LD101246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, has affirmed that there is no intention to form a new government in Tunisia at present. In a statement to the Saudi paper *'Ukaz*, he said that there will be no changes in Tunisia's foreign policy nor in its relations with the neighboring countries. He added that relieving Mohamed Mzali from his post as prime minister was a natural development because the presidential system in Tunisia is based on rotation of responsible officials.

He said that officials, be they in the party or in the government, have been carrying out their duties normally.

ETHIOPIA

Government To Launch Soviet-Supported Offensive

PM091043 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-6 Jul 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Osman Saleh Sabbe Tells *Al-Majallah*: The Soviets Support a Military Solution to the Eritrean Problem"]

[Text] Eritrean Liberation Front leader Osman Saleh Sabbe has revealed that Ethiopia is currently preparing for a major military campaign to destroy the Eritrean revolution. In a statement to *Al-Majallah*, Sabbe said that the strange thing is that the Soviets now support such a campaign. In the past they had reservations about military solutions and called for a political settlement of the Eritrean question.

He noted that the Soviets have sent a large number of experts who have been concentrated in two areas, the first being the old American base in Asmara and the other being Aseb. The total number of these experts is estimated at 3,000.

Sabbe expressed the belief that in the military offensive some 150,000 soldiers will begin storming Eritrean towns and villages controlled by the rebels with the aim of completing the task before the announcement of the new Ethiopian Constitution in September.

He emphasized that the Eritrean revolution has welcomed the new Sudanese Government's offer of mediation between the two parties to the conflict. He added that current efforts are geared toward achieving Eritrean national unity to pave the way for the formation of a unified delegation to take part in any future negotiations. He also said that he hopes that Ethiopia is serious about negotiations and is not using this as a ploy to neutralize the neighboring states as is customary before launching a general military attack.

Mengistu Receives PDRY Information Minister

EA082240 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, held discussions today with the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] information and culture minister, Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum. After presenting a special message from his country to our comrade revolutionary leader, Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum gave an extensive briefing on the objective reality in his country. Present at the ceremony held this afternoon at the WPE Central Committee special office of the comrade secretary general was Comrade Muhammad Muhammad Nasir, PDRY charge d'affaires in Ethiopia.

Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, information and culture minister of the PDRY, arrived in Addis Ababa today. He was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Girma Yilma, WPE Central Committee member and culture minister.

KENYA

Moi Urges Vigilance Against Mwakenya Supporters

EA091701 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] He, President Daniel arap Moi, today called on KANU officials to be vigilant and report to the authorities any follower of the Clandestine Mwakenya group. The president said if a Mwakenya agent is found in any area, KANU officials there will be asked to explain reasons for their laxity in exposing such a person. President Moi said it was up to leaders to ensure that all destructive elements were rooted out from the society, adding that peace, love, and unity was the basis for the right leadership.

President Moi was speaking in Nyahururu [100 miles north northwest of Nairobi] Town, Nyandarua District, where he witnessed another KANU recruitment drive.

SOMALIA

SNM Landmine Kills 25 Government Troops

EA081917 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A landmine has killed 25 soldiers from the hated regime of Siad Barre. The landmine, planted by the southwestern division of the fighters of the Somali National Movement, [SNM] exploded on 26 June, 1986. The soldiers were traveling in a (CN-type) vehicle.

TANZANIA

Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

EA061731 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister WisberLoeis is in the country for a 4-day official visit. Mr Loeis told newsmen on arrival at Dar es Salaam airport that while in the country he will hold talks with government officials on the strengthening of bilateral relations. The deputy minister has made a similar visit to Ethiopia.

UGANDA

All Former Soldiers Ordered To Report for Duty

EA082230 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1740 GMT 8 Jul 86

["Official announcement"]

[Text] All former soldiers of other fighting forces other than NRA [National Resistance Army] who have not yet reported, all

former Army sportsmen [as heard] who are not deployed or integrated in any NRA establishment, all those who are on pass or sick leave, are reminded to report to the reorganization commander's office on Thursday, 10th July 1986, morning at 8.00 a.m., Republic House, without fail. This announcement affects even those who are in any battalion, any battalion commanders, and the director of medical services to ensure this. They should report with their personal effects.

President Apologizes for School Shooting Incident
EA090837 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has called on all government workers to be patriotic and render selfless services to the people through their department. The president was addressing the residents of Gombe in Mpigi District yesterday on his inspection tour of Mpigi, Luwero, and Mubende Districts to assist relief efforts in the area.

On the case of (Nakaseke) hospital where the majority of the staff have declined to work because their houses are not repaired after the war damage, he observed it is necessary for Ugandans to bear with the difficult situation and avoid selfish interest, a form of optimism [as heard] which developed during the past regimes. [passage omitted]

Later, the president addressed a large crowd at Kakiri, which gave him a tumultuous welcome. [passage omitted]

The president sorrowfully apologized for the shooting at Wakiso in which seven soldiers lost their lives. He attributed the incident on the failure in communication by the commanders leading one group to mistake the other for enemy.

Two Army Commanders Arrested
EA100750 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Following the unfortunate attack on the NRM political school on Monday 7 July, at (Najemba Gombololo)-Wakiso, the government has announced the arrest of Commander (Kamukama), the commandant of division headquarters, Bombo, and Commander Kakooza, the national political commissar of the school. The head of political education and commandant of the NRM Headquarters, commander (Jaginda Kibirango), has been suspended with immediate effect.

In a statement released yesterday afternoon, a government spokesman said 7 people died in the unfortunate incident and not 39 as reported by *Focus* newspaper on 9 July. The dead were attending courses at the school.

Meanwhile, the commission of inquiry appointed by the president after the incident continues with its work.

Museveni Appeals for Help With Economic Problems
EA091717 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has said the country is facing serious economic problems and called on Ugandans to enlist in yet another economic war to rid the country of inflation, poverty, and other forms of deprivation. The president was receiving a report drawn up by a Canadian firm of consultants to draw up short- and long-term policy in its rehabilitation programme. The report was presented by the two cochairman of the study, Prof Lorent Keysimira and Prof John (Rufley) of Canada.

He told them that this is a critical moment in the history of Uganda and urged all Ugandans not to ask for what Uganda can do for them but what they can do for the country.

The president said that it is the homework of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] leadership to face up to the difficult situation through careful study of the realities by working in a scientific and calculated manner. The NRM government, he said, is determined to bring about a qualitative change in the economy in a bid to uplift the conditions of living of the people.

CAMEROON

Cooperation Agreement Signed With FRG

AB091908 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The FRG and the Cameroon Government today signed 2 financial cooperation agreements worth over 6.8 billion CFA francs. The agreements were signed by (Jock Nedgar), charge d'affaires of the German Embassy, and Mr Sadou Hayatou, minister of plan and regional development, assisted by Mrs Elizabeth Tankeu, secretary of state for plan and regional development, for the Cameroon Government. The first loan agreement, worth over 2 billion CFA francs, is earmarked for the development and modernization of the Cameroon Railway Corporation exploitation equipment. The second agreement, worth 4 billion [CFA francs] is earmarked for the financing of the (Kabui) hydroelectric power station; the equipment ofthe Douala Port with a serving boat; and the installation of the radio and telecommunications equipment and the Douala-Ngaoundere Railway.

CHAD

France's Aurillac Arrives, Meets With Habre

AB081835 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, held private talks with Michel Aurillac, French cooperation minister. Right now, the head of state is receiving our French guest at a luncheon which he hosted for the French and Chadian delegations. Also present at the luncheon are Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; (?Sidi Sougoumi), secretary general at the President's Office; Allam-mi Ahmad, Chadian ambassador to France; (Kimit Lossami), special assistant to the head of state; and General (Obingar), adviser at the President's Office. [passage indistinct]

Visit Continues

AB091716 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, continues his visit to Chad today. Mr Aurillac left Ndjamena this morning for the French posts in charge of warding off the Libyan forces that are at Kalait. From there the minister will visit Abeche and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Bardai Radio Reports on Goukouni's Visit to Congo

AB081140 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1840 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and president of the GUNT, left Bardai on Friday for Brazzaville at the head of an important delegation comprising Comrade Facho Balaam, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and several other GUNT dignitaries.

[Words indistinct] the GUNT president went to the Congolese capital at the invitation of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. The talks between the two men will undoubtedly touch on the problem of national reconciliation in Chad which has been entrusted to the People's Republic of Congo and its head of state.

It will be recalled that on 26 March 1986, the Loubamo round table conference which was scheduled to have been attended by the warring factions in Chad was aborted because of the dilatory maneuvers by international imperialism and the reactionary elements. [passage omitted]

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Returns From Summit in Zaire

AB080940 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Republuc, returned to Brazzaville yesterday from Kinshasa where he took part in a tripartite meeting with the presidents of Zaire and Togo. The discussions among the three heads of state touched on the relations among the three countries as well as the situation prevailing along the Congo River, especially the Bolobo incidents, according to Martin Mbaloa.

[Mbaloa] The tripartite meeting, which was convened at the request of the Togolese head of state, President Eyadema, examined the bilateral relations between Zaire and Congo and the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa.

On the relations between Congo and Zaire, the three heads of state expressed appreciation on the general situation along the Congo River in the face of the recent incidents of 1 and 2 June 1986. In this regard, they noted that such incidents, often caused by irresponsible elements, do not at all affect the relations of good neighborliness and brotherhood between the families of the two sister countries. Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso issued instructions to the competent services to improve upon the surveillance structures at the border in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the manifesto of 16 June 1970.

As a reminder, let us say that the manifesto, which was co-signed by Marien Ngouabi [former Congolese head of state assassinated in an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1977] and Mobutu Sese Seko, stipulated, quote, We solemnly pledge to do everything possible to safeguard and consolidate peace and cooperation between our two states with the view toward ensuring an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence between our states, for a better understanding, and the indestructible and permanent friendship between our two peoples; to settle promptly and in conformity to the spirit of the present manifesto all problems of security between the two countries likely to disrupt the good understanding between the two republics, especially to communicate to each other and promptly the names of those found to be

suspects by either of our two governments and to systematically expel them from the territories of our respective states. [no reference to a closing quote as heard]

The problems of cooperation between our two countries were referred to the upcoming session of the joint commission for cooperation.

Presidents Eyadema, Mobutu, and Sassou-Nguesso condemned the action of South Africa's racist regime and its linkage of the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban fighters from Angola.

Meanwhile, they asserted the importance of the OAU in the determination of the African Continent to decide its future.

GABON

Equatorial Guinean Refugees Reportedly Arrested

AB092008 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul (AFP) — About 20 Equatorial Guinean opposition members taking refuge in Gabon have been arrested recently in Libreville, a communique issued on Wednesday by the National Council of the Revolution (CNR — Equatorial Guinean opposition movement in exile) stated.

Referring to a report "secretly sent by a Western embassy in Libreville 48 hours ago," the CNR states the Gabonese police recently made "massive arrests" of Equatorial Guinean refugees. The persons arrested, according to the communique, are reported to have been detained secretly in the buildings of SEDOC (Gabonese Intelligence Service). The CNR also denies knowledge of the reasons for these arrests.

According to the CNR, 80,000 Equatorial Guinean refugees currently live in Gabon. This is the first time they have had problems with the Gabonese authorities, the movement states. While the CNR emphasizes that Gabon is a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention recognizing the right of exile for people threatened with persecution in their countries, it appeals to President Omar Bongo of Gabon to intervene with the director of national security to get the release of persons arrested.

Authorities Deny Arrest

AB092148 Paris AFP in French 1803 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 9 Jul (AFP) — Gabonese authorities on Wednesday denied arresting about 20 Equatorial Guinean opponents exiled in Gabon as was stated in a communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution (CNR — Equatorial Guinean opposition movement).

An action was taken simply to keep away nine Equatorial Guinean nationals who are well known for their political activities, in view of the coming visit to Gabon by the Equatorial Guinean president, Teodoro Obiang Nguema, according to a Gabonese top official. "This measure, which is common in all countries of the world, was lifted as soon as President Obiang Nguema left our country," the top official added.

Early this week, nine Equatorial Guineans were arrested on board a canoe carrying a "large" quantity of hunting guns, the source added. Investigations have begun, "but this is only a common law case," the source specified.

Finally, Gabon has denied harboring "80,000 Equatorial Guinean refugees," as claimed by the CNR. A recent census revealed that nationals of this neighboring country make up the largest foreign community in Gabon. "There are about 25,000," indicated the Gabonese top official, "but they no longer have the refugee status from the time Mr Nguema came to power."

This figure is only an estimate, stated the UN representative in Libreville; "several Equatorial Guineans come to visit their families on the Gabonese side of the border, or they come to stay permanently even though they have illegal status."

Equatorial Guinean President Arrives on Visit

AB091145 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Omar Bongo, Gabonese head of state, received his Equatorial Guinean counterpart and brother, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, this afternoon in Franceville. It is believed that the two men will hold talks on matters of common interest, the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, as well as other issues touching on the OAU summit, the next summit of which is scheduled to be held at the end of this month. [passage omitted]

The Equatorial Guinean head of state leaves Franceville tomorrow for home. His visit comes after that of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema who left for Lome this morning on his way back from Kinshasa where he played a mediation role between Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

AZAP Carries Communique on Tripartite Summit

AB081150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1758 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Press Communique" issued at the end of the tripartite summit between Presidents Mobutu, Eyadema of Togo, and Sassou-Nguesso of Congo held 6-7 July 1986 in Kinshasa, Nsele]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jul (AZAP) — At the initiative of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the RPT and of the Republic of Togo, a tripartite meeting was held in Kinshasa, Nsele, on 6 and 7 July 1986.

In addition to the Togolese head of state, the meeting was attended by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT and president of the Republic of Congo, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngendu wa za Banga, MPR chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire.

During the meeting, the three heads of state examined the general situation along the river border between Congo and Zaire, especially in the light of the recent incidents which occurred on 1 and 2 June 1986. They noted that these few incidents, which are often caused by irresponsible elements, do not in any way affect the excellent relations of good-neighborliness and brotherhood between the families of the two brotherly peoples.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema noted with satisfaction that his colleagues, Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso, had already issued firm instructions to their competent services with a view towards improving the surveillance structures at the border and thus guaranteeing the smooth implementation of the manifesto of 16 June 1970 signed by Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Marien Ngouabi [former Congolese head of state assassinated in 1977].

Meanwhile, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Denis Sassou-Nguesso decided to entrust the upcoming meeting of the Zairian-Congolese joint commission with thoroughly examining the matters of cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Presidents Eyadema, Sassou-Nguesso, and Mobutu took this opportunity to make a review of the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa. The three heads of state strongly condemned the racist and retrograde policy of apartheid and expressed full support for the South African people in their struggle for the establishment of a just and democratic society. They lashed out against the repeated acts of aggression against the Frontline States by the Pretoria government and reiterated the complete solidarity of their respective countries with the people of that region.

In the face of the obstinacy of the minority regime, the three heads of state believed that to bring about a democratic regime in South Africa, only the imposition of global and mandatory sanctions can lead to the desirable changes in that country.

On the Namibian question, the three heads of state reiterated that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 constitutes the only basis for the settlement of that question. They condemned attempts to link the Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola beforehand with the view toward retarding the accession of that country to independence.

Lastly, in a reference to the upcoming OAU summit, the three heads of state underlined that this organization remains the privileged and irreplaceable tool for the self-assertion of the African Continent and for the construction of its future. In this regard, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko reaffirmed Zaire's willingness to take up its seat again among the other members during the upcoming meeting.

Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Mobutu Sese paid tribute to their brother, President Eyadema, for the excellent initiative to convene this tripartite meeting.

Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Dennis Sassou-Nguesso thanked their brother, Mobutu, for the warm reception which he and the Zairian people gave them.

Issued in Kinshasa on 7 July 1986

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Envoy

AB091222 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday afternoon at the Presidential Palace received in audience His Excellency Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. After leaving the president's office, Brother Abu Sittah explained to the Beninese press the purpose of his meeting with the head of state:

[Begin Sittah recording] I met with the president of the Republic in order to present to him the program of the laying of the cornerstones of the Porto Novo Hospital and the Cotonou Islamic Center which will be [words indistinct]. I took this opportunity to present our condolences, on behalf of the Libyan people and the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to President Kerekou and the relatives of the victims of the accident which occurred at the Beninese brewery. I also took this opportunity to discuss with him the bilateral cooperation existing between our two countries. [End recording]

GHANA

Secretary Announces Withdrawal From Edinburgh Games

AB091454 Dakar PANA English 1442 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Accra, 9 July (GNA/PANA) — Ghana has withdrawn from the 13th Commonwealth Games scheduled for Edinburgh, Scotland from 24 July to 2 August.

According to an official announcement, the decision was broken by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, at a meeting in Accra this afternoon, with high commissioners resident in Ghana.

Dr. Asamoah said Ghana's decision to boycott the games reflected the country's vehement opposition to the British Government's support for the racist South African regime. He called for a concerted action by all Commonwealth countries to end apartheid in South Africa, adding that those countries which continue to give support to the racists in defiance of world opinion should be condemned in no uncertain terms.

Ghana's contingent to the games, currently training in West Germany, has already been advised to cancel its planned travel to the United Kingdom.

Nigeria earlier today announced her withdrawal from the games.

Togolese Foreign Minister Delivers Eyadema Message

AB091824 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] A Togolese delegation led by Mr Atsou Koffi Amega, minister for foreign affair and cooperation, this evening called on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. He delivered a special message from President Eyadema to the chairman.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Koffi Amega said his discussions with Chairman Rawlings were in line with his country's policy of assessing the level of cooperation between the two countries from time to time. According to him, the Ghana-Togo permanent joint commission for cooperation will meet next month to take stock of the level of cooperation since the last meeting of the commission. Mr Koffi Amega said visits of officials of the two countries should be reciprocal since Ghana and Togo are neighbors.

On recent disclosures by the London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, on Ghanaians in Togolese jails, Mr Koffi Amega declined any knowledge about such detentions. He accused Amnesty International of practicing disinformation against his country. He said Amnesty International has lost credibility and is now looking for trouble where there is none.

IVORY COAST

Government Cabinet Reshuffle Announced

AB091250 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1223 GMT 9 Jun 86

[List of new government members — read by Minister of Information, Culture, and Youth and Sports Laurent Dona Fologo at the office of the Presidency]

[Text] Messrs Journalists, I have the honor of reading the list of the new government of President Houphouet-Boigny:

Minister of State	Auguste Denise
Minister of State	Mathieu Ekra
Minister of State	Camille Alliali
Minister of State	Maurice Seri-Gnoleba
Minister of State	Emile Kei Boguinard
Minister of State	Lazeni Coulibaly
Minister of State	Amadou Thiam
Minister of State	Paul Gui Dibo
Minister of State	Lamine Diabate
Minister of Defense	Jean Konan Banny
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Simeon Ake
Minister of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports	Laurent Dona Fologo
Minister of Interior	Leon Konan Koffi
Minister of Economy and Finance	Abdoulaye Kone
Minister of Agriculture	Denis Bra Kanon
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training	Ange Francois Barry-Battesti
Minister of Public Works and Transports	Aoussou Koffi
Minister of National Education in Charge of	

Secondary and Higher Education	Dr Balla Keita
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Noel Nemin
Minister of Labor	Albert Vanie-Bi-Tra
Minister of Internal Security	Oumar N'Daw
Minister of Rural Development	Gilles Laoubhouet Vally
Minister of Industry	Bernard Ehui Koutoua
Minister of Public Health and Population	Alphonse Djedje Mady
Minister of Women's Promotion	Hortense Aka Anghui
Minister of Commerce	Nicolas Kouandi Agban
Minister of Maritime Affairs	Lamine Fadika
Minister of Civil Service	Jean-Jacques Bechio
Minister of Tourism	Duon Sadia
Minister of Social Affairs	Yaya Ouattara
Minister in Charge of Relations With the National Assembly	Emile Brou
Minister of Planning	Oumar Diarra
Minister of Construction and Town Planning	Vamoussa Bamba
Minister of Scientific Research	Alhassane Salif N'diaye
Minister of Budget	Moise Koumouo Koffi
Minister of Primary Education	Mrs Odette Kouame Nguessan
Minister of Mines	Yed Esaie Angoran
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Vincent Tieko Djedje, new
Minister of Animal Husbandry	Christophe Gboho
Minister of Water and Forest Resources	Vincent Pierre Lokrou

That is the full list of the new government formed today by the head of state, head of government, and president of the Republic, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Fologo Comments

AB091444 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Statement by Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of information, culture, youth, and sports, from the office of the Presidency on formation of the new government — live]

[Text] Now, I would like to make some comments on the new government. The formation and the structure of the new government of President Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic, head of state and of the government, deserves a few comments from the spokesman for the government and minister of information and I have the honor of making these comments.

First of all, it should be observed that since our accession to national sovereignty, the formation of governments in Ivory Coast has always been marked by a constant principle, which is its prime characteristic and its originality. This is the quest for stability.

Such stability must not only be taken to mean the stability of the president of the Republic, head of government, and head of state. It is also the stability of his principal collaborators who all contribute to the nation building: ministers, heads of departments, senior technicians, and so on. This is so as long as they meet the criteria of competence, seriousness, and honesty.

As a matter of fact, the head of state's experience both in the French parliament and government, where he served uninterruptedly as a member of six governments in the Fourth French Republic, has benefitted him extensively as the privileged witness of the era. This accounts for his permanent quest for stability.

However, the president of the Republic has dropped some ministers over the years in the supreme interest of the country whenever this was necessary because, for him, stability has never meant stagnation or inefficiency. In doing so, President Houphouet-Boigny has always adhered to a supreme concern: to build the Ivorian nation on the basis of the state inherited from the colonial rule.

To succeed in this great task requires a permanent effort to surpass oneself both at the level of ethnic and ege considerations. With regard to ethnic considerations, the PDCI-RDA, our great party and a permanent melting pot in which all ethnic and tribal groups of Ivory Coast combine to form the Ivorian nation under construction, has always been engaged in a salutary and efficient action. But its work is far from being completed. This is why, in forming the government, though the president of the Republic takes into account the criteria of seriousness and competence, he always demonstrates his permanent concern and desire to construct the unity of the country day after day. This is why there is a certain distribution of cabinet posts to the major regions of Ivory Coast as can be seen in reviewing the list of the new government or the previous ones formed since independence.

On age considerations, Ivory Coast wants to achieve an unbroken evolution between the generations: between the old and the young, trained and prepared thanks to the stability and the efforts of the elders. This concern has caused the president of the Republic to relieve some old ministers of the management, properly speaking. This accounts for the appointment of ministers of state who, though not charged with specific departments, continue to make an appreciable contribution to the running of the affairs at the side of the head of state. Thanks to their experience in government years after year, and at the side of the president of the Republic, these older ministers give precious assistance to the younger ministers. In fact, the older ministers will gradually give way to their younger colleagues who are following them. Thus the indispensable chain of generations will be pursued and maintained.

There is the need for remarks on the new government. First of all, on the ministers of state: there are nine of them. Nine ministers of state instead of five in the previous government.

This figure of nine is the highest number of ministers of state in any government of the Ivory Coast formed since independence. This can be explained by the reasons already mentioned. But the important element in the analysis of this formation does not lie in the number of ministers of state, but should be seen from the standpoint of the overall structure of the government set up today by President Houphouet-Boigny: there are 40 ministers in all, including 9 ministers of state without portfolios; 31 ministers with portfolios, of which 12 are new. There is only one who is leaving the government.

Other remarks: There are 12 new ministers, and all 12 of the new ministers are university educated. It will be noted that there are two old hands among these 12 ministers — they are Lamine Diabate, minister of state, and Aoussou Koffi, minister of public works and transport — and 10 young executives.

The splitting of big ministries: Several former ministries have been split. The aim of the head of state in doing this is to provide for a better division of labor in order to achieve better efficiency. The ministries concerned are: 1) the Ministry of Finance and Economy: This ministry is split into three — the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the holder of this ministry is Abdoulaye Kone; Ministry of Planning, the holder of which is Oumar Diarra, new; Ministry of Budget, holder, Moise Koumouo Nguessan, [name as heard] new.

2) Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research: This ministry, whose importance is well known to the president of the Republic and to the entire country, which has made it its priority for many years, is also split. It is going to give birth to four ministries — the Ministry of National Education in Charge of Secondary and Higher Education, Balla Keita; Ministry of Technical Education and Professional Training, Ange Francois Barry-Battesti; Ministry of Scientific Research, Alhassane N'diaye, new; Ministry of Primary Education, Mrs Odette Kouame Nguessan, new.

3) The Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications, and Construction: This former large ministry is also split into three ministries: Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Aoussou Koffi, new; Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Vincent Tieko Djedje, new; Ministry of Town Planning and Construction, Bamba Vamoussa, new.

4) The Ministry of Agriculture is also split into two ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, holder, Denis Bra Kanon; Ministry of Waters and Forest Resources, holder, Vincent Lokrou, new.

5) The Ministry of Rural Development also splits into two ministries: the Ministry of Rural Development, holder, Gilles Laoubhouet Vally; Ministry of Animal Husbandry, holder, Christophe Gboho, new.

I would like to point out to you, members of the press, that the president of the Republic and head of government would like to pay tribute and congratulate all members of the former government, and more especially, ministers whose ministries have been split, for the effective and positive manner in which they worked courageously by his side, especially during the period of crisis and economic difficulties that the Ivory Coast experienced as did all the countries of the world.

The other ministries of the former government remain unchanged. I gave you the facts earlier. However, it is important to note the admission of two new ministers into this team: the minister of mines, Yed Esaie Angoran, and the keeper of the seals and minister of justice, Noel Nemin.

Other remarks: A special remark has to be made about the former Ministry of Youth and Sports. In fact, it is the only ministry in the new government that has been expanded as it is now the Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports. The head of state made this combination in order to achieve more harmonious, coordinated, and efficient action.

A final remark is that two women have been included in the government: Ms Hortense Aka Anghui, chairman of the Association of Ivorian Women, member of parliament, and mayor of Port-Bouet, is now minister of women's promotion. Ms Odette Kouame Nguessan, former head of preschool and primary education, has been appointed minister of primary education.

In conclusion, we can say that stability, renewal, and continuity are the main characteristics of the new government formed today by President Houphouet-Boigny. It reflects his constant concern about change with stability, which he has always advocated. Everyone is aware that President Houphouet-Boigny hates improvisation and precipitous action. As he is very patient, he thinks over his decisions for a long time before making them public. This new governmental team is obviously the fruit of this deep reflexion.

The president places all his trust in this strengthened team which he would like to be solidaristic and united in order to head the country in an atmosphere of unity and peace. The president of the Republic and head of government calls on everyone to work harmoniously and efficiently as a team. He calls, in particular, on the heads of the ministries in charge of education to work hand in hand to achieve our priority objective: the training of cadres and excellent technicians to enable the country to emerge from its state of underdevelopment.

Thank you.

Executive Committee Announced

AB092234 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Following the eighth congress [of the party] and in application of the standing regulations of the PDCI-RDA, the party chairman, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has appointed the following Political Bureau members as members of the Executive Committee of the party: Camille Alliali, Jean Konan Banny, Seri-Gnoleba, Lazeni Coulibaly, Laurent Dona Fologo, Balla Keita, Gilles Laoubhouet Vally, Alphonse Djedje Mady, Bernard Ehui Koutoua, Paul Gui Dibo, Jean Jacques Bechio, Yaya Ouattara, and Nicholas Kouandi Angba.

Meanwhile, following the publication of the insulting, calumnious, and slanderous articles by *Unite*, the Socialist Party newspaper, and *Le Matin* ,a French daily, the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA, roused to indignation decided to take legal action against the authors of these articles. Since then, French politicians and journalists, who feel responsible because they know our country and its prestigious head of state, have expressed their strong indignation and their disapproval of this mind-poisoning campaign. Likewise, the national press has also expressed the indignation of the Ivorian people by criticizing the tendentious and deceitful contents of these articles.

Consequently, the Political Bureau has decided to drop the decision to take court action. The Political Bureau, which understands and shares the sentiments of revulsion shown by our militants, invites them to show toward Frenchmen living in our country the same respect and cordiality which have always marked our relations.

Finally, the Political Bureau expresses to the party chairman, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, its gratitude for the progress achieved by Ivory Coast in peace and stability under his high and clear-sighted authority, and reaffirms its total support for efforts made to improve the lives of each Ivorian and all our brothers and friends living in our country.

LIBERIA

UPP Leader Bacchus Mathews Returns From U.S.

AB091724 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that the chairman of the certificated United People's Party, UPP, Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, has returned home from the United States of America. According to today's *Daily Star*, this was disclosed by the assistant national vice chairman for mobilization of the UPP, Blamo Nelson. Mr Nelson said that Mr Matthews arrived at about 7 pm last night on board a KLM plane and is at present at his Basel community residence in Monrovia.

It can be recalled that Mr Matthews left Liberia last October for the United States to seek medical treatment for injuries he sustained in a motor accident in Sinkor, Monrovia. Mr Blamo Nelson further said that Mr Matthews' health condition was good and that he was ready to continue his political activities as chairman of the UPP.

NIGER

ROK Minister Meets Kountche, Speaks to Press

AB082036 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, granted an audience this morning to Chong Kwan-yong, the South Korean minister of government administration. After the audience, Mr Chong first explained the subject of his talks with President Kountche and then spoke of the cooperation between South Korea and our country.

[Begin Chong recording in Korean fading into French translation] [Passage indistinct] You know that your head of state, President Kountche, is a statesman well respected not only in Niger, but also by the world at large. This is why the Korean people — the South Korean people — who have known him well for (?many) years, and who have followed events after events that have taken place here in Niger since President Kountche's accession to the supreme magistracy, have admired the (?dynamism) of the man around whom the Niger people have rallied and together have achieved remarkable progress. They have also been able to overcome the effects of natural calamities which hit the country. During our audience, we expressed our desire to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries, cooperation which is motivated by our willingness to [words indistinct] to improve the lots of the peoples of the two countries. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Lagos Confirms Withdrawal From Commonwealth Games

AB091846 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has withdrawn from this month's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland. This was confirmed in Lagos today by the chief press secretary to the president Chief Duro Onabule. He said that Nigeria's withdrawal was for two reasons: One is Britain's strong opposition to the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The other reason is the inclusion in the British contingent of two athletes of South African extraction.

Earlier today, the president of the Nigerian Olympic Committee NOC, retired Major General David (Jenebewong), said at a news briefing that the federal government had not conveyed any decision on the withdrawal of the committee by any means whatsoever. He said the NOC was taking up preparations for the games.

Political Bureau Refutes Report on Political System

AB081919 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Political Bureau has refuted a report in the *National Concord* credited to the chairman of the Bureau that a new political system for the country was unlikely. In a statement in Lagos today, the Bureau said both the caption and content of the report were a distortion and contrary to the views of the chairman. It explained that what the chairman said in an interview with the *National Concord* was that many people had suggested a system of government to be adopted in the country without stating the causes for the failures of the First and Second Republics.

SENEGAL

Diouf Meets OAU, ANC Officials; Envoy Appointed

AB091535 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Tuesday, 8 July, at the State House under the chairmanship of the head of state, Abdou Diouf. In his address, the head of state first of all briefed the members on the audiences he granted to foreign dignitaries during the past week. He granted an audience to the OAU secretary general. In his capacity as the current OAU chairman, he discussed with him issues concerning the 22d summit of the African Continent which is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa from 28 to 29 July and which will be preceded by the OAU Ministerial Council meeting.

He also received ANC chairman [Oliver Tambo] who is on an official visit to Senegal at the invitation of the president of Senegal with whom he held discussions on the holding and outcome of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986. In this context, the head of state reaffirmed Senegal's support for the freedom fighters in South Africa for their heroic struggle for the eradication of the obnoxious apartheid regime and for the advent of a democratic and multiracial society in that country. [passage omitted]

The cabinet then took the following measures: (Abdoul Ahad Mbake), ambassadorial adviser, has been appointed Senegal's consul general at Jeddah. Papa Abdou Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Zaire, has been appointed in addition to his present functions, Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, with residence in Kinshasa. He replaces General Amadou Bella Ly, who is going to retire. [passage omitted]

TOGO

UN Coordinator Denies Detention of Ghanaians

AB091530 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lome, 9 Jul (AFP) — Togo yesterday denied through the voice of Dermane Ouattara, UN coordinator in Lome, that 39 Ghanaians are being detained in Togolese prisons.

Radio Ghana, quoting Chamberlain Tay who was presented as one of four Ghanaian detainees recently released by Togo, asserted Monday that 39 Ghanaians are still being held in Togolese prisons in Lome.

During a press conference held in Lome on Tuesday, Mr Ouattara explained that Mr Tay's declarations at Radio Ghana were false and aimed at hiding his activities as a spy during his 3-year stay in Lome. Mr Ouattara added that Mr Tay, who was registered as a Ghanaian refugee at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lome in 1983, was denounced in May 1986 by his fellow countrymen, who are also refugees in Lome, as a spy and that he regularly secretly crossed the border between Togo and Ghana.

On 6 May, Mr Ouattara added, Mr Tay came to the UNCHR office in order to receive his monthly allowance: He was recognized and was saved by the intervention of the Togolese police. After investigations, the Togolese police expelled him to his country of origin, Mr Ouattara concluded.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Defends U.S., RSA Relations

DW092009 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview with UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi by correspondent Alexander Niemitz in a military camp in Angola; date not given — recorded in English with superimposed German translation on the "ZDF Magazin" program]

[Text] [Niemitz] General, you are inspecting your troops and are expecting an offensive by the government troops. Are you prepared for it?
[Savimbi] Yes, I think that this year we are better prepared than last year. Then we had no information about the other side's intentions. We were not sure about their objectives. In addition, our preparations were not particularly good. However, this time we are very confident.

[Niemitz] But this time you will for the first time have to deal with Cuban ground forces.
[Savimbi] That does not make much difference. Last year already Cubans and Soviets were advisors and commanders on the front. They have totally changed their tactics. Therefore, I am at present studying literature on Soviet weapons and tactics. Even though the Cubans are now directly involved, it does not make a difference for us.

[Niemitz] You asked for military aid in the United States. President Reagan promised to supply anti-aircraft missiles. Have the Americans started to supply them?
[Savimbi] Let me put it like this: I am satisfied. I believe they will keep their promise.

[Niemitz] In time?
[Savimbi] Yes, in time.

[Niemitz] You have good relations with South Africa. How would you define your relations with South Africa?
[Savimbi] Some friends in Africa and many friends of the black community in the United States criticize my relations with South Africa. However, I think I have good arguments. In 1976 we had agreed with Portugal on holding elections in Angola. We would have won an overwhelming victory in those elections. Everybody believes that. However, at that time the Cubans arrived, and all our friends let us down. Therefore, we had no alternative but to accept aid from wherever we could get it. South Africa supported us with modest means; that was the beginning. Countries like Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and France provided considerable military equipment. But we did not know how to bring it here. So we asked South Africa, which gave us logistical support. That was the basis on which our relations have developed. However, we do not depend on South Africa. We have relations, and do not hide the fact. Our relations are based on common interests. They do not want the Cubans, and we do not want them either. However, we pursue a totally independent policy.

[Niemitz] You have relations with South Africa and good relations with the United States. Both are trying to find an acceptable solution for the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Do you not fear that they could negotiate on the back of UNITA?
[Savimbi] It may be that some people think that. But I fully trust my friends. It also would not be in their interests. If they were to keep the MPLA in power and destroy UNITA, they would act for the benefit of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union not only wants to have Angola as its base; it also wants Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. Its ultimate objective is South Africa. If our friends make the tremendous mistake in negotiations of working against UNITA they also act against their own interests. Therefore, I am sure that they will take UNITA's position into account.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Opens Peace Seminar, Condemns Apartheid

MB091825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano at the opening of the International Seminar on Peace in Maputo on 9 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] In evoking the spirit of this seminar, we welcome the decision of the UN General Assembly to proclaim 1986 as the International Year of Peace. [passage omitted] We are well aware of the value of peace. Our people have been fighting for it for the last 20 years. Our people have not experienced peace in 20 years. They have had to confront imperialist offensives against our freedom, independence, and national sovereignty at variuous times. In our region, peace is the main aspiration of men, women, children, of the young and the old, of all races, of religious creeds, and social classes. It is a dream they nurture tenderly and affectionately.

The inhabitants of southern Africa want to live in peace. They want to be free of colonialism, racism, and organized banditry and terrorism. They want to be free of the most hideous system on earth, apartheid, which is the nazism of our times. To speak about apartheid is to speak about the oppression and repression which is being enforced by a minority of 4 million people against a majority of 24 million. To speak about apartheid is to speak of Namibia's colonization, which is the most flagrant and absurd refusal of a people's right to self-determination and independence. To speak about apartheid is to speak about direct aggression against the peoples of southern Africa by the Pretoria war machine. To speak about apartheid is to speak about the armed bandits, who are the racist regime's privileged instrument in the political and economic destabilization of the legitimate governments of southern Africa. Apartheid is the biggest juridical, political, economic, and moral monstrosity facing the southern African peoples. The explosive situaiton which prevails in our region must be blamed exclusively on that monstrosity, which is an inhuman system internationally defined as a crime against humanity. [passage omitted]

Soviet Peace Group Meets Deputy Minister

MB091944 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet peace committee delegation which arrived in our country last Friday, held a meeting with Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Maputo today. The objective of the meeting was to exchange views on the revolutionary process in the country and the common struggle for peace. The Soviet peace committee delegation is headed by Mikhail Ivanovich Isinaliyev, minister of foreign affairs of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Renamo Reports 136 Enemy Casualties 26-28 June

PA091345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1159 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Jul (EFE) — A spokesman for the Mozambican antigovernment guerrilla group Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] reported in Lisbon that Renamo inflicted 136 casualties on its enemies in several attacks on 26, 27, and 28 June. According to the spokesman, Jorge Correia, among the casualties were 75 Mozambican troops, 37 Tanzanian troops, and 24 Zimbabwean troops. On 26 June, Renamo carried out an attack in the eastern province of Tete, near the Luena River, causing 36 enemy casualties. The following day, a guerrilla column attacked a Zimbabwean military convoy traveling between Zimbabwe and Malawi, causing 6 casualties and destroying 21 vehicles. On 28 June Montepuez and Namuno villages in Cape Delgado Province were attacked, resulting in 60 enemy deaths.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary Views Thatcher's 'Remarkable' Stance

MB100628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC commentary]

[Text] If any characteristic dominates the sanctions campaign against South Africa these days it is the mob mentality behind it: Its unreasoning emotionalism, raised to fever pitch by media sensationalism and distortions. The most specious justifications, the most bizarre lies, go unchallenged. Arguments against sanctions are brushed aside without thought; conversely the sanctions lobbyists dish up reasons — revealed as manifestly false on the most cursory examination — that are widely publicised and quoted as authoritative. The result is another example of that modern publicity phenomenon, manufactured world opinion, uninformed about its subject and heedless of the effects of the action to which it would give rise.

It is no wonder then that so many otherwise sober political leaders have capitulated to the sanctions stampede. Which makes the continuing uncompromising stand of prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher of Britain — her insistence on sticking to facts and reason — all the more remarkable. Once again, in extensive inteviews with Canadian newspapers this week, she has made it clear that she has no intention of joining the mob. Making not even a gesture of appeasement, Mrs Thatcher exposes one after the other the irrationality of the campaigners' arguments. To those who claim to be impelled by moral considerations she asks, "what's moral about deliberately and wilfully depriving many black people — and whites and coloureds and Indians — of the living they are honestly gaining?" What is moral, she asks, about the West refusing to take South Africa's essential strategic goods, and handing over future security of supplies to the Soviet Union, a country that knows nothing of human rights?

To those who claim that their aim is merely to force South Africa to make necessary political changes, she points out that there has never yet been an instance where punitive sanctions have brought about internal change. Certainly one would have expected the lobbyists to explain to their audiences why they expect sanctions to work this time — a question to which they have in fact not addressed themselves at all. But Mrs Thatcher goes on to make yet another point: South Africa has in any event already done much to change apartheid, she states, listing a number of the changes. She believes that not enough has yet been done. That is an unexceptionable judgment. It is implied by the goals set for the reform programme a programme that began well before the sanctions bandwagon got under way. To the emotion-charged atmosphere in which the sanctions argument rages, the British prime minister brings the voice of reason. Whether a sufficient residue of fairness and good sense remains for it to prevail remains to be seen.

Reagan Cited on U.S. Policy Toward South Africa

MB100632 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] President Reagan of the United States says he believes that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is trying to take steps to hasten the end of apartheid in South Africa. Mr Reagan's opinion, expressed in an interview with the *New York Daily News* newspaper, coincided with Washington reports that the State Department and the White House National Security Council were putting pressure on the President to deliver a speech outlining American policy towards South Africa. The secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, is thought to be in favor of a policy statement by the President before Mr Shultz testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 22 July. A White House spokesman said no decision has yet been taken on the request.

The Reagan administration recently announced that it was to review its policy on South Africa. In his interview with the *New York Daily News* President Reagan said the United States would continue its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa so that it could maintain contact with the South African Government. He repeated his opposition to the imposition of sanctions on South Africa. Mr Reagan said America believed it could talk to the ANC and convey to the organization how wrong a violent settlement would be for South Africa. He also said there was no doubt that there was a communist influence in the ANC, but added that there were many members who were not communists.

ANC's Nzo Comments on Prospects of Howe Mission

MB091830 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has declared that the armed struggle will continue as long as apartheid continued by the Botha regime, whether sanctions are imposed or not. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, speaking at a news conference today in Lusaka to brief foreign correspondents on the organization's reaction to Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to southern Africa, said they were not impressed with the idea. He said Britain has made her stand known that she does not support the idea of sanctions, but the ANC wants comprehensive sanctions embracing economic, diplomatic, political and military sanctions, in short, a total isolation of the Botha regime. Mr Nzo said his organisation's objective was to dismantle the apartheid system so as to allow all South Africans to participate in the running of the affairs of their country without discrimination based on color.

Radio Freedom Examines Howe's 'Time-Delaying Circus'

EA100828 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Go Back Home, Sir Geoffrey"]

[Text] Compatriots: The Tory foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Lusaka today for a tour of southern African states as an envoy of the EEC. We shall remember that recently the EEC heads of state summit rejected the popular call for the imposition of sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime but instead decided to give Bothas another three more months after which they might come up with some empty so-called effective measures. Howe's visit failed long before it started because all those he was interested in meeting have turned his offer down. The leadership of the ANC has stated categorically that we shall have nothing to do with his visit. Inside the country leading opponents of the system like Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Allen Boesak have also refused to meet Geoffrey Howe, all stating categorically that there was no need for his visit. President Kaunda of Zambia also expressed doubts about the success of the visit.

Why is the Tory politician coming to our region at this time? Why? Does he think he can succeed where others have failed? What is more surprising is that Britain, which is a leading member of the Commonwealth, still insists on such fruitless missions when the Commonwealth EPG [Eminent Persons Group] has just submitted a report stating clearly that the Pretoria regime is not interested in any dialogue. If a group of men entrusted by the Commonwealth with such a task report back on their findings, why then, Britain, a founder member of the Commonwealth, still insists on another mission. Does it mean that the Thatcher regime has no confidence in the findings of the EPG? The fact of the matter is that Geoffrey Howe's visit is aimed at delaying the imminent adoption of punitive measures urged by the Commonwealth and other nations following the discussions of the EPG's report in the mini-Commonwealth summit in London early next month.

These EEC politicians want to deceive the world into believing that something somehwere is still being done. They are trying to raise vain hopes so as to delay the adoption of sanctions against Pretoria. The fact of the matter is that Western capitalist countries are against any form of punitive measures against (?the regime). Margaret Thatcher stuck out like a sore thumb [words indistinct] at the meeting of Commonwealth leaders in the Bahamas, [words indistinct] any form of measures against Pretoria. Britain [words indistinct] any way in telling the world that for her country to punish Pretoria [words indistinct] would be like cutting the nose to spite the face.

On the other hand, the democratic movement of our country has refused to have anything to do with this visit because we have long stated our opposition, which the EEC and Geoffrey Howe's Britain are refusing to accept. We have told the world that their role in our struggle can only be to isolate Pretoria and assist those fighting for national liberation.

Events have shown once more, especially with the imposition of the state of emergency, that there can be no other way of doing away with apartheid except through the downfall of the apartheid regime. Now these Western imperialist countries, simply because of the temporary benefits they get from the super-exploitation of our people, are refusing to give a hand in bringing about the early downfall of this regime.

Only last week the president of our people [as heard], Comrade Oliver Tambo, met and held talks with one of Geoffrey Howe's senior subordinates, Lynda Chalker, and explained the position of the people of our country. What then would be the purpose of meeting Geoffrey Howe only two weeks later? Even Geoffrey Howe knows that even if he could meet with our leaders, they were going to tell him the same thing they said to Mrs Chalker, which clearly shows that what this howe is here to do is to stage a time-delaying circus, raising vain hopes that the EEC and Britain are trying to do something.

The position of our people is clear. Isolate Pretoria on all fronts, or stay out. Our country is at war. We have no time for fruitless meetings like the one Howe is trying to organize. our people are dying every day. We are living under a state of martial law. There is no peace in our country. There is no freedom for our people. We are fighting against what Britain and other European countries fought against and defeated four decades ago. We are engaged in a war with the nazis of our epoch.

When Hitler was sending millions to concentration camps, attacking a number of European countries, including some members of the EEC, no one spoke about fact-finding missions. No one hesitated that the beast had to be eliminated in the shortest possible time. And now, when a similar beast is rearing its ugly head in southern Africa, we are told to be patient. When these European countries were dying at the hands of Hitler, they didn't wait a minute longer to destroy Nazism. And now when our people are dying in their hundreds every month, when thousands are disappearing without trace, at a time when millions of our people are up in arms fighting to destroy nazism in our region, we are told to wait for a miracle. We are made to believe that this time, the nazis will listen to the voice of reason.

If Thatcher, Kohl, Reagan and their friends want to give a helping hand to our heroic masses, they can do that by isolating Pretoria and give all support to those fighting against apartheid. If they don't agree with that, then they must stay out of the war zone. We don't need their assistance in that regard. If they don't want to assist us in the manner we want, then we have nothing to do with them. Our people are fighting. It is a matter of life and death. Hundreds are sacrificing their lives. We don't want the noise about people losing their jobs. There are more than three million people unemployed already, while those investments are still there. The issue at stake is not one of jobs, but that of lives and the freedom and future of our people. We have decided that our future lies in the destruction of the apartheid system and not in reforming it. EEC or no EEC, Thatcher or no Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe or no Geoffrey Howe, we shall crush that monster and establish a democratic government in its place.

To us, the people of South Africa, to the victims of the nazism of the eighties, there can be only one way out: the people's war. Now it is clear once again that the Western capitalist countries are standing (?firm) on the side of the enemy. They are doing everything to prolong our suffering. They are trying their best to keep Botha in power as long as possible. They are doing that because they benefit from our exploitation. The state of emergency that Botha has imposed is partly meant to safeguard their businesses. That is why they are still insisting on assisting Botha even at this time. The time has come for us to show them that there can be no profit in a war zone. Their businesses must be (?curtailed). We call on the workers throughout the length and breadth of our country to reduce the economy of apartheid to ruins. Let there be no profit accruing to more exploitation. We also call on those of our people who are working in the Boer farms to attack the economy of the enemy. Let us sabotage everything that belongs to our places of employment, be it delivery vans, machines or even office equipment. At the same time let us step-up our demands for living wages. These [word indistinct] are refusing to impose sanctions [word indistinct] because they benefit from our low wages. Let us bring that to a stop. Strike actions must be coupled up with the intensification of our ongoing sabotage campaign.

Let us attack the economy of apartheid. Down with the EEC maneuvers. Go back home, Geoffrey Howe. Forward with the sabotage campaign. Forward with the people's war.

Indoor Meetings Ban Contained 'Errors'

MB091743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — The Bureau for Inforamtion reported tonight that the ban on indoor meetings of various organisations in Johannesburg and Roodepoort, gazetted on Monday, "contained certain errors" — only meetings in Soweto are affected and trade unions should not have been on the list. A correct notice will be gazetted tomorrow. The statement issued by the bureau, on behalf of the SA police, said (text):

"The *Government Gazette* No 10347 published on July, containing an order prohibiting certain organisations, including certain trade unions, of gathering indoors within the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort contained certain errors. These have been rectified and will be published correctly in tomorrow's *Government Gazette*, July (10). Although the areas covered by the new order fall within the Johannesbrug and Roodepoort magisterial districts, they in effect will include only Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville. The organisations mentioned will exclude all trade unions and trade union federations. South African police herewith reiterates its standpoint that economic stability, which is dependent on sound labour relations, is vitally important in all, spheres of the community. To underline this concern, the minister of law and order has in recent weeks been in constant touch with employer organisations in order to help with problems arising out of the present abnormal situations, and to stress the fact that no employee is or will be detained for bona fide trade union activities."

ARMSCOR Chairman Outlines Priority Arms Needs

MB091155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation], Commandant Piet Marais, says the urgent domestic need for sophisticated weapons system, the upgrading of obsolete system, and the export market are priorities which are receiving immediate attention. Writing in the ARMSCOR mouthpiece, *Salvo*, he says the corporation would have sharpen its market-orientation in the coming few years by replacing obsolete weapons systems and upgrading others. Commandant Marais says the build-up of power along the borders of the country had forced ARMSCOR to give immediate attention to these issues. However, he said the speeding-up of production in the weapons industry is dependent on the availability of state funds.

Talks Held With Lesotho on Mine Unrest

MB091213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1210 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — The negative effects of possible international sanctions against South Africa and measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on South African mines were dealt with at high level talks between the two country's governments today. The discussions were held in Pretoria between delegations led by the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and Lesotho's minister of labour, Col B.R. Ntsohi, and the minister of the interior, Chief M. Seeiso. Lesotho has some 140,000 of its citizens working in South Africa, of which 75 per cent are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187 million in 1984.

At a short press conference after their morning meeting, Mr P.L. Thcahlane, secretary for labour, said "recent labour unrest at Hlobane (colliery in Natal) and other mines were discussed." Decisions taken amounted to agreement "that we will try to cooperate much more closely to guard against a recurrence of this unrest in the future," he said. Working conditions of Lesotho mine labourers had also been discussed as a related subject.

On the threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Thoahlane said his delegation had "indicated (Lesotho's) vulnerability. "A very large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances ... which are dependent on employment opportunities in South Africa. Should there be a decline in employment it will have an impact on us." The two delegations had discussed "what we can do to try to make sure this does not become a reality." No specific goals had been decided on but "possible areas of action were intensely discussed."

Mr du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit ... beneficial to both sides, and we agreed to hold discussions on a more regular basis in future." The countries of southern Africa were inter-dependent and the interests of Lesotho and South Africa could not be separated. "Southern Africa is like a zebra — if you damage the white parts then the black parts will naturally also die," he said. A better understanding each country's problems had been achieved, he said.

Workers Return To De Beers, Gencor Mines
MB091205 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the De Beers Company in Kimberley says all black workers at the four mines in Kimberley and at the (Finch) Mine at Limeacres who had been on strike since last week returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the almost 2,000 workers at the Kimberley mines began striking last Thursday while most workers at the (Finch) mine strike yesterday. The mines in Kimberley are the Wesselton, De Beers, Du Toitspan, and Bultfontein mines.

In the meantime, spokesmen for Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] have also confirmed that its mines are functioning normally again after they had been hit by strikes over the past few days. However, two shafts of the Free State Geduld mine near Welkom, which is owned by the Anglo-American group, remained closed as the result of a go-slow strike. The company has confirmed that it is continuing negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers.

Free State Gold Mine Shafts Reopened
MB092026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — The Number 4 and 7 shafts at Free State Geduld [FSG] goldmine — closed on Monday for "safety reasons" following a go-slow strike by workers — were reopened tonight, according to a spokesman for Anglo American. He said the closures of the shafts arose from "illegal industrial action" by members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] following a directive from NUM head office to secure the release of members held under the state of emergency regulations. "The NUM has since conceded to management's demand that employees undertake to work normally and to abide by their conditions of employment. This undertaking was conveyed today to management in a telex from Mr Cyril Ramaphosa (general-secretary of the NUM). FSG management have subsequently decided to reopen the affected shafts," the spokesman said.

Diplomatic Notes Sent to Zambia Over Detainees
MB091315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Diplomatic notes to Zambia over reports that four South Africans suspected of being spies were being tortured had evoked no response, a foreign affairs spokesman said in Pretoria today. The spokesman said the Zambian authorities had been approached through diplomatic channels on several occasions. The department was very concerned about reports that the four, Mr R. Otterman, 27, Mr Bernard Koch, 23, Mr Duncan Vause, 28, and Mr Randolph Keyser, 27, were being tortured in order to obtain confessions that they had been spying for South Africa. "We're trying everything to have them freed," the spokesman said.

The men and three other tourists with foreign passports were arrested at a roadblock in May, shortly after the South African Defence Force raids on African National Congress targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The South Africans' plight came to light after the three foreign passport holders, Miss Ruth Muller, 31, Mr Frank Cobs-Becker, 42, and Mr Simon Cooper, 27, were freed, after weeks of interrogation, following the diplomatic intervention by their respective governments. The South Africans however are still being held "in squalid conditions" in a jail in Lusaka, according to reports. The men were sometiems assaulted throughout the night, and were hung up by their hands and feet in order to extract confessions. The three freed people were physically abused and threatened with sexual assaults.

Botswana has also recently held and questioned a number of South African travellers on suspicion of them being spies. Detainees were however released after spending a day or two in "squalid" cells. The foreign affairs spokesman said he had no knowledge of 40 South Africans being held, as was told to Mr Tim van Wyk by cellmates while he was held in Gaborone last week, after spent cartridges had been found in his vehicle.

Suspected ANC Members Arrested Over Landmines
MB091537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Five suspected ANC members and collaborators had been arrested in connection with a series of landmine incidents in the eastern Transvaal since April this year, the police commissioner, General Johann Coetzee, announced in Pretoria today. The incidents included the explosion on June 10 in which 18-year-old schoolboy Martin Coetzer lost a foot when the bakkie (pick-up truck) he was driving detonated a landmine on his parents farm, Boshoek, near Volksrust. No further details of the arrests were given in Gen Coetzee's statement. Bureau for Information spokesman, Mr Leon Mellet, said police invstigations were continuing. Gen Coetzee emphasised that "these successes could not have been achieved without the aid and assistance of the public and it clearly illustrates what can be achieved if the public are always on the

look-out for anything suspicious and they immediately report their suspicions to the police." The other landmine blasts related to the arrests included:

— An incident on May 19 in which two black men, Mr Bisane Mahlangu, and 60-year-old Mr Mtshiselwa Sidane, were killed and nine other blacks were injured when their kombi detonated a landmine near Davel while on their way to attend a Zion Christian church service.
— Two incidents on April 21 — one when a taxi driver, Mr Ben Nduli, was injured when his vehicle detonated a landmine near Breyton, and the other when a tractor driver set off another landmine on the nearby farm of Mr J.J. de Villiers;
— An explosion near Volksrust on May 19, when a tractor detonated a landmine on the farm of Mr M.J. Uys. The driver, Mr Lukas Lushaba, 25, and his passenger, Mr Elias Shabangu, were injured.

General Coetzee said the arrest of the five suspects followed closely on othe recent successes by police in their fight against ANC terrorism. These included the previously announced arrests of suspected terrorists near Pretoria, following the detonation of a landmine near Soshanguve on June 26; the gunbattle in which four trained ANC terrorists were shot dead by police 30km from the Botswana border on June 27. A third was last Sunday afternoon when police shot dead another three suspected ANC terrorists and arrested one after a shoootout near Empangeni. Russian-made arms and explosives were also seized in this incident.

Captain Henry Beck, spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the latest arrests followed the Minister's statement after visiting last Friday's Silverton limpet bomb blast victims in hospital that police "will not rest in their efforts to hunt down the ANC killers." "We really want to stress the fact that the police could not have had these successes without the cooperation and assistance of the public," Captain Beck said.

Over 400 Unrest Deaths, 21,000 Arrests in 1985

MB091620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — More than 400 people died in South Africa last year due to the unrest and about 2000 were injured, according to the annual report of the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee. SABC radio news reports that of those who died, 264 were shot dead during skirmishes with the security forces while seven membrs of the security forces lost their lives. The report also says that more than 21,000 people were arrested in connection with incidents of violence during the period. Damage to buildings and vehicles amounted to about R60 million.

Bureau for Information Issues 9 July Unrest Report

MB091304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information situation report for the period 0600 yesterday to 0600 today:
"Only a few unrest-related incidents and one death was reported yesterday.
"A black man died at about 10H45 in Zwide near Port Elizabeth yesterday when he wanted to fire at the security forces with a home-made weapon. The security forces fired two shots and the man was fatally wounded. One R1, one R4 and one 9mm round was confiscated.
"Other unrest-related incidents were isolated and consisted mainly of stonethrowing and a few petrol bomb attacks.
"The number of incidents do not warrant a news conference today. The next news conference will be at 15H00 at the Union Building on Friday."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Release of Emergency Detainee

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 July says the "Rand Supreme Court order for the release of an Emergency detainee, Mr Theophilus Mashiyani, was a small but significant victory for individual rights and the rule of law at a time when these principles seem to have been all but abrogated by the steamroller of the State." The release of Mashiyani "serves as a salutary reminder that even in present conditions the State's vast powers must be exercised with restraint." Concerning whether the arrest was lawful the judge said an " 'officer should be made aware of the limits and that he may be summoned before an ordinary court to explain his actions.' His words deserve to be studied and digested by everyone concerned with enforcing the emergency."

SOWETAN: Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say: "the facts speak for themselves." Among other facts listed, including previously reported injuries and restrictions, it notes that since the emergency clampdown the government has "refused to disclose unrest-related information in Parliament," and "at least 1,537 trade unionists are being detained under emergency regulations, according to the latest calculations of the independent Labour Monitoring Group."

Unbreakable Afrikaner Will

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 July says that foreign or local opinion that "a combination of rising revolutionary violence at home and rising pressure abroad" will not break the Afrikaner will, since the "government, like its supporting constituency, perceives in black rule a mortal threat — to language, to prosperity, to identity, and to physical security," resulting in political deadlock. "The conditions for a negotiated settlement do not yet exist, and no amount of pushing and shoving is likely to create those conditions." The government has taken the stance of "thus far, and no farther." This is also apparent in the management of the economy with foreign capital investment being "written down if not written off." "The intransigence, not to say the truculence, of the Botha government is naturally sowing embarrasment abroad, especially among friends who hope to temper, for themselves and for us, the tide

of pro-sanctions feeling that has swept the Western world." With respect to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to South Africa, "he should be told that there is no hope of effecting a quick political fix" so that he can commence his visit on a "note of realism."

Bureaucratic Health Services

"Government's abandonment of the plan to fragment health services, hitherto deemed to be 'own affairs,' marks a return to sanity," says a second editorial on the same page. However, the fact that the health services that used to be run by "elected councils are now to be run by a bureaucratic structure representing four sets of racially-defined interests," makes a point: "What emerges from the ramshackle [Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning] Chris Heunis constitution with its 'own affairs' and 'general affairs' is bureaucracy. What disappears is effective electoral control of the bureaucrats."

Shunning West No Solution

On page 6 of *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington that even though "fact-finding has become prevarication writ diplomatically," it is "facile" of Bishop Desmond Tutu to use it as an argument for not talking with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. "One of the curses of oppression is that it imbues the oppressed with an almost unchallengeable moral superiority. They and they alone have the right to dictate the means and terms of their liberation." The Reagan administration and its Western industrialized partners have finally accepted that their "belief that the Afrikaner ruling elite, if left more or less to its own devices, would act rationally and in a manner consistent with Western values and interests, has been disastrously disappointed." They are "groping for alternatives — and whether Tutu likes it or not, they are on his side." The Reagan administration is not against economic pressure on Pretoria per se, but believes that permitting the marketplace to apply the screws is infinitely more effective than direct government intervention. Its chief objective now is to convince black South Africa that it "stands foursquare for the negotiated transfer of power to a democratic majority." It would be "sad if black SA leaders copied Pretoria in shunning contact with Western envoys because their governments will not do unconditionally what is asked of them." Damning the West and blaming the Reagans and Thatchers is an easy option, but it is the course espoused by the "bitterender Afrikaner and the radical Leftist. Closer partnership with the West will help isolate those extremists far more effectively than economic sanctions, because those sanctions will help create the conditions in which extremism most readily flourishes. Surely that is not what Bishop Tutu or Allan Boesak or Nelson Mandela seek?"

CAPE TIMES on SWA/Namibia War

"The continuing but low-level war is SWA [South West Africa]/Namibia only makes headlines in South Africa when a major incident occurs," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 July. Body counts show a "continuing level of activity, both by SWAPO and by the military." "The war will continue, with the deaths of patriotic young people on both sides, until politicians stop it," and the war will "drag on while politicians lack either the ability or the will to find a way out of this impasse."

National Attitudes 'Hardening'

"What our overseas critics do not seem to appreciate is that there is a hardening of attitude not only in the Government itself, but among many South Africans who feel embittered not only by the violence at home, but by the utter rejection abroad of the major reforms being introduced by the Government," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 July. South Africans "do not deserve" the image of the "new Nazis" created by the overseas media. South Africans are also "sick and tired" of being told what to do to become acceptable to the outside world. If the ANC and "its backers, here and abroad, believe the Government and the majority of whites are in the mood to capitulate to that Marxist dominated bunch, they are mistaken." Concerning " 'peace' emissaries," it is doubted whether they "understand South Africa's problems or care a damn about the major reforms the Government is introducing." The government is not blamed for the "inevitability of what is happening." "We blame the Tutus of this country who have set the groundwork for sanctions with their hateful campaigns. We blame most of the overseas Press and television media people here for never having a decent word to say about South Africa. We blame the overseas countries which have never recognised the great reforms that the P.W. Botha Government has introduced and is introducing." If South Africans end up having their backs to the wall, and SA blacks and those of neighboring countries suffer because of sanctions, "we will say to the outside world: You have done your worst, but by God you will not destroy this wonderful country."

Political 'Bloodthirstiness'

A page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 6 July says that the fact that the "baby was not more seriously injured in this week's explosion at a Johannesburg bus stop" is the "only positive thing one can say about the chamber of horrors which this country is being turned into by political bloodthirstiness." The attacks on soft targets have the message that the perpetrators want to achieve their goal regardless of the price to human lives. "Those people overseas who are pressuring South Africa, its government, and in the final instance the white population, should now take the ANC and its spiritual allies to task. They have the opportunity in the discussions which the British government is conducting with the ANC."

Mixed Provincial Authorities

A second editorial on the same page says it is perhaps not such a great loss that the old provincial councils are a thing of the past since they had become dependent on central government for 85 percent of their funding. With the new dispensation of mixed provincial authorities, one could hope that this will not lead to another dead end, as has been the case in other areas of constitutional development. "For example, there is no devolution of power in the true sense of the word. The new authorities do get executive and administrative functions, but they have lost their legislative functions. Some of the most important functions of their predecessors have been taken over by central government." "Coopting will not solve our problems in the long run. It is no permanent replacement for the kind of democracy which will satisfy the political aspirations of the blacks."

Road to Reform

Albert Crafford writes in his "Briefly" column on the same page that there is a "whole list of things which indicate that the first

week of July has been different. From the official abolition of the pass legislation and influx control, the issuing of identical ID documents to all citizens regardless of color, to the coming of the new multiracial executive committees of the new (and still certainly embryonic) provincial system ... and much more." Crafford continues that one can say with reasonable certainty that SA is now on a road from which there is no return. The government has to be thanked for this. However, three matters have to be kept in mind: fear of the numbers factor; radicals and the revolutionaries; and the silent majority who "are just too silent." " To them I would like to present these words of Mr Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation: South Africans should not now begin to desert the ship while we are in stormy waters. The time is ripe to prove that people who really care have the determination to persevere." Crafford concludes: "And to that one can add the words of President Botha: Let us go forward together to the new South Africa."

ANC Seeking Takeover

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 July says in an editorial on page 8 that businessmen who plead for unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC "do that organization's dirty work" by promoting the impression that it would be wise to bow to it in good time. If the hopes of these people were realised, the future of the country would be dark indeed because "the ANC makes no bones about the fact that it is only interested in taking over power." Not only whites, but also significant black leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be affected. "Buthelezi's attitude to opposing the ANC and to the promotion of political negotiation indicates a realistic understanding that you can and must do the one without neglecting the other. Indeed, the one is a prerequisite for success in the other. And the general South African public must believe that violence from the barrel of a gun can be stopped."

Creditworthiness in Question

A page 8 second editorial in *Beeld* says: "South Africa's proud record of credit worthiness no longer exists. And those who believe that this country's name will soon recover in the international financial world if the political issue can be resolved, are naive. An accumulation of economic blunders over the years, together with droughts and other setbacks, have put the economy in a crush where one problem follows another. Matters have not worked out as planned, and an expected recession became an unexpected depression. Now the country is faced with a mountain of debt and a weak economy where political unrest leads to unemployment," making South Africa a risk for overseas banks. The economy will have to be built up gradually in circumstances drastically different to the past, where there will be no place for dreams of greatness.

False News Reports Harmful

A Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans 7 July editorial on page 6 says: "The short-lived storm over the Swiss banker, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, indicates the lamentable methods used in the onslaught against South Africa." "Despite official denial that the false news report will harm South Africa, it can still have a negative effect on negotiations with banks." The paper says that the incident is, nevertheless, an example of the kind of poisonous distortions the country is subject to these days.

Sanctions or Capitulation

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper says: "According to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, South Africa is faced with the choice of sanctions or capitulation before world demands force an African-type of black government on us. We wish it was possible to prove Minister Botha's analysis to be wrong. Because if it is correct, then there is only one choice remaining. More severe sanctions is the price we must pay for what is South Africa's only acceptable option: the right to work out our own internal solution."

Political Violence Assessed

On page 16 of the 7 July edition, Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans says in its editorial: "It is clear that among all population groups there is a growing revulsion toward political violence, threatening to derail a peaceful solution for our embattled country through bombs, terrorism, and intimidation." The fact that even Bishop Desmond Tutu has spoken out unequivocally against all forms of terrorism and has called for dialogue among leaders of all groups could contribute to a climate of moderation. It is recalled that Bishop Tutu, not long ago, was praising the ANC and justifying violence in South Africa. "What is happening now is that the ANC is reacting to the invitation — albeit very directly — issued by a prominent cleric and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. And the consequences are causing revulsion, even in Bishop Tutu. But that does not undo his share in the campaign to lend an image of reasonableness and respectability to the ANC. We are now waiting for him to condemn the terrorist organization by name."

SWAZILAND

Mswati III Announces Cabinet Changes 10 July

MB100636 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jul 86 p 1,16

[Text] His Majesty, King Mswati III, has announced changes in the cabinet. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is Senator Shadrack Sibanyoni. He takes over from Mr Mhambi Mnisi who is now the Minister of Natural Resources. Minister Khuzulwandle has now officially become the Minister of Education. He has been acting in this position since Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi was jailed for perjury. The former Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, is now the Minister in the Prime Minister's Office.

The new Minister of Interior is former MP, Mr Phenyane Mamba. The former Works and Communications Minister, Chief Sipho Shongwe, is now Minister of Health. Prince Phiwokwakhe is now Minister of Labour and Public Service. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Derek Von Wissel retains his position together with Minister of Agriculture and Co-Operatives, Mr Sipho Mamba, Finance Minister, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini and Justice Minister, Mr David Matse and the Minister Minister of Defence and Youth, Brigadier Fonon Dube. The new Minister of Works and Communications is former Minister of Interior, Mr King Mtetwa.

ZAMBIA

UK's Secretary Howe Meets President 9 July

Kaunda Comments, Howe Replies

MB091856 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today urged Britain to lead the war against South African nazism just as she lead the war in Europe in fighting Hitler. In his introductory remarks, before he held talks with British Foreign Secretary and President of the EEC Sir Geoffrey Howe at State House, Dr Kaunda said Europe should not hesitate to fight nazism in its new form. He told Sir Geoffrey, who is on the EEC mission to this region, that Zambia felt strongly about apartheid and that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's attitude toward the whole problem ahs led to the belief that there is racism in her actions. Dr Kaunda noted that the Reagan administration, Britain, and France have all proclaimed civilization and therefore have a moral responisbility to fight apartheid which degraded the black man like Hitler degraded the Jews.

In reply, Sir Geoffrey told President Kaunda that the purpose of his mission was to undercut or diverge the ongoing processes of dismantling apartheid but was aimed at advancing dialogue. [sentence as heard] He pointed out that the EEC did not find it possible to accept that one last push from outside, namely economic sanctions, would achieve the whole wish of having apartheid removed. Outlining some points on which his mission is based, Sir Geoffrey admitted that there was need to replace apartheid with a nonracial and representative system. He said negotiations would end apartheid and shed more light, while violence would only slow down the process and the economic (?object) would sharpen confrontations.

'Acrimonious' Atmosphere Reported

MB091323 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has held his first meeting with the visiting British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in Lusaka. After an apparently amiable greeting, the meeting took a decidedly acrimonious turn when President Kaunda launched a scathing attack on British Government policy towards Pretoria. He pointed out that Britain once led the war against Nazism in Europe, and he now called on the British people to do the same in South Africa. President Kaunda said the only way to fight apartheid was to impose sanctions. The BBC's Gordon Martin in Lusaka:

[Begin Martin recording] In reply, Sir Geoffrey said the difference between them was not one of objectives, but one of (?method) how best to achieve it and he set out a 5-point program. First, apartheid had to give way to a nonracial fully representative society. Second, some credit had to be given to the South African Government for the steps recently taken there, but the changes had to be faster and more far-reaching. Third, he said it was the firm core of their belief that negotiation would (?spare lives), whereas violence would slow down change. But it was an illusion to believe that one last push by comprehensive sanctions would bring down apartheid quickly. [no points four and five as heard] [end recording]

Kaunda Says 5 RSA Citizens Held for Espionage

MB091418 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda of Zambia says one of the five South Africans being held in his country for espionage is a black man. He told a news conference in Lusaka that the South Africans have admitted they were sent to Zambia to gather information on bridges and the conditions of important roads in Zambia. The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said earlier that the Government has made several attempts to get in touch with the Zambian Government about the South Africans, but that the attempts had not been successful. According to newspaper reports, the British citizen, Mr Simon Cooper, who had been detained with the South Africans but was later released, had said the South Africans had probably been forced to sign confessions.

ZIMBABWE

British Foreign Secretary Arrives for Talks

MB091625 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has arrived in Zimbabwe for talks with government leaders on the situation in southern Africa. Earlier, Sir Geoffrey was in Zambia, where he held talks with President Kenneth Kaunda. ANC leaders in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, refused to meet the British foreign secretary, saying his mission is (?useless). Sir Geoffrey shelved a planned visit to South Africa after the leader of the apartheid regime, P.W. Botha, said he could only meet him later this month.

Mugabe Meets Howe, Canadian Envoy

MB100911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 10, SPA — Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today discussed with representatives of the British and Canadian governments South Africa's apartheid system and the Commonwealth's position on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. ZIANA reports that Mr Mugabe met the British Foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Bernard Wood, a special envoy of Canada's premier, Mr Brian Mulroney. Both representatives are on a diplomatic shuttle of southern africa todiscuss with leaders of the Frontline States the adverse political situation in the region because of apartheid. Sir Geoffrey, who arrived in Harare from Zambia late yesterday afternoon, met Mr Nugabe at his offices in parliament. He was accompanied by the British high commissioner, Mr Ramsay Melhuish and other top ranking officials from the Foreign Office.

Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the ministry's secretary, Dr Elleck Mashingaidze, also attended the meeting. No details of the meeting were released, but Sir Geoffrey is expected to hold a press conference this afternoon.

Earlier, Mr Wood presented Mr Mugabe with a personal letter from Mr Mulroney. Mr Wood later said he had been sent by Mr Mulroney to discuss with Mr Mugabe the report of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons Group" which called for sanctions against South Africa. He would also discuss the forthcoming mini-Commonwealth meeting in London on the South African issue.